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All maps catalogued.

A NEW
AND
COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES,

PRESENTING

UNDER EACH ARTICLE RESPECTIVELY, THE POPULATION OF THE TOWNS AND PARISHES,
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1831, AND THE STATE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, AS
FIXED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE REFORM BILL.

BY JAMES BELL,

AUTHOR OF CRITICAL RESEARCHES IN GEOGRAPHY—A SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC—AND
EDITOR OF ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, FORMING A COMPLETE COUNTY
ATLAS OF ENGLAND.

VOL. III.

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A NEW AND

COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

LAC

LACEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 0s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Fardell, Esq. The country in the vicinity is beautiful and fertile. Here is a school with a good endowment, founded in 1720 by Sarah Stamford. Distance from Great Grimsby, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 616. A. P. £2,762.

LACERTON, or **LAZARTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Stour-Paine, hundred of Pimperne, co. of Gloucester. This appears to have been anciently a distinct parish and manor. (See Hutchin's Dorset.) Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 3 m. N.W. by N.

LACH, a hamlet in the parish of Eccleston, hundred of Broxtow, co. of Chester.

LACH-DENNIS, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 32; A. P., £614.

LACHFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Grappenhall, western division of the hundred of Backlow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £94, and annexed to Grappenhall rectory. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Warrington, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 2166. A. P., £5,143.

LACHINGDON. See **LATCHINGDON**.

LACKENBY, a hamlet in the parish of Kirk-Lontham, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York.

LACKFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It is situated on the borders of the co. of Cambridge, and contains 17 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 13,109.

LAC

LACKFORD, a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir C. E. Kent, Bart. Church ded. to St Laurence. There is a bridge over the river Lark which skirts the northern part of this parish. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,642.

LACKINGTON (WHITE), a parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 10s., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Lackington, in Wells cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Ilminster, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 254. A. P., £3,370.

LACON, a township in the parish of Wem, hundred of North Bradford, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1831, 45.

LACOCK, or **LAYCOCK**, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 4s. 2d., returned at £150, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Cyriack; it contains many curious monuments. This was formerly a market-town. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are still held on July 7th and December 21st. "On April 16th, 1232, Ela, countess dowager of Salisbury, laid the foundation of two monasteries; this in Snaylesmead, near Laycock, in the morning for nuns, and in the afternoon, that at Henton in Somersetshire for Carthusian monks. The religious ladies here were in number about eighteen, of the order of St Austin. This abbey was ded. to the Virgin Mary and St Bernard, and, at the dissolution, possessed of estates amounting

to £203 13s. 3d. per annum. It was granted 32^d Henry VIII. to Sir Wm. Sharington."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Part of the buildings yet remains, and is used as a dwelling-house by a branch of the family of Talbot. Here is preserved the original charter of Henry III. to Ela, countess of Salisbury, as holder of the shirealty of the co. of Wilts. In the village stands an ancient stone cross. Distance from Chippenham, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1408; in 1831, 1640. A. P., £8,556.

LACTON-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Willesborough, hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent.

LADBROKE, or **LADBROOKE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Palmer. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Southam, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,974.

LADOCK, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, and included in the new eastern division of the county. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord and Lady Grenville. Church ded. to St Ladoca. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Here is a school endowed with £5 for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Grampound, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 761. A. P., £4,566.

LAINDON, or **LANGDON-CLAY**, a parish in the hundred of Barnstable, co. of Essex. Living a rectory, to which is annexed the chapelry of Basildon, rated at £35 6s. 8d., and in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of London, in conjunction with the commissary of Essex and Herts. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Billericay, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,486.

LAINSTON, a parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £13 5s., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle and his Lady. Distance from Winchester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 40. Other returns with Sparsholt.

LAITH-KIRK, a chapelry in the parish of Romald-Kirk, western division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £20, returned at £22, and annexed to the rectory of Romald-Kirk. Distance from Barnard-castle, 9 m. N.W. Pop. included with parish.

LAKE, a tything in the parish of Wilsford, hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Distance from Amesbury, 2½ m. S.W.

LAKE, a small hamlet in the parish of Canford-Magna, hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset.

LAKENHAM, a village and parish,

forming part of the city of Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage, not in charge, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. See NORWICH. Pop., in 1831, 3810.

LAKENHEATH, a parish in the hundred of Lackford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is united that of Undley, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 18s. 11½d. The dean and chapter of Ely are patrons. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists and Huntingdonians have places of worship here. The north side of the parish is skirted by the river Ouse. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 5½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 745; in 1831, 1209. A. P., £4,343.

LALANT-UNY, or **LELANT-UNY**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of St Ives, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 11s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Distance from St Ives, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1083; in 1831, 1602. A. P., £3,165.

LALÉE, a hamlet in the parish of Winterborne-Whitchurch, hundred of Comb's-ditch, Blandford division, co. of Dorset.

LALEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and subordinate to the vicarage of Staines. The Thames abounds in fish at this place, and is much resorted to by anglers. The earl of Lonsdale has a handsome seat in the vicinity: the surrounding scenery is remarkably picturesque. Distance from Staines, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 588. A. P., £3,749.

LALESTON, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. The area is about 700 acres. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's and province of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £17, and consolidated with the vicarage of Newcastle. The name is supposed to be derived from that of Lalys, chief architect to Henry I. of England, whom Grenville, lord of Neath, brought from the Holy Land in 1111. Distance from Bridgend, 3 m. E. This parish consists of the hamlets of Upper and Lower Laleston; the former of which contained, in 1831, 204, and the latter, 238 inhabitants. A. P., £1,423.

LAMARSH, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex, bounded on the east by the navigable river Stour. Living, a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, in concurrence with the commissary of Essex and Hertford, rated at £12 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Sperling, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Innocents. Distance from Halsted, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,715.

LAMBCROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Kelstern, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

Distance from Louth, 4½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 34.

LAMBECCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham.

LAMBERHURST, a parish, partly in the hundred of Brencley and Horsemouden, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, and partly in the hundred of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £12 10s. 5d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs for cattle are held here on April 5th and May 21st. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. There were here very extensive iron-works, but they have been given up from a failure in the supply of ore. There remains a considerable portion of Scotney-castle, an ancient structure. The modern house of the same name stands close by, and was designed by Inigo Jones. The school has an endowment of £6, for poor children. Distance from Maidstone, 14 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1017; in 1831, 1521. A. P., £1,638.

LAMBETH, a parish, forming, with Southwark, one of the most extensive suburbs of London, situated in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. It lies on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Westminster, and covers an area 16 m. in circumference. It is bounded by the parishes of Newington, Butts, Camberwell, Stratham, Clapham, Croydon, Christ-church, and St George, and by the river Thames; and is divided into four liberties, containing the Bishop's, Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth-marsh, Lambeth-wall, Stockwell, and Lambeth-dean precincts. It is crossed by the great road from London to Portsmouth, and by the new line of road from Waterloo-bridge to Newington. It was formerly famous for a mineral well, which has fallen into disuse; but Cuper's gardens, and especially Vauxhall, still retain their popularity. This parish also contains the Coburg theatre and Astley's amphitheatre; the former in the Waterloo road, the latter not far from Westminster-bridge. Here are two extensive water-works for supplying the inhabitants with water drawn from the Thames. The river is here crossed by the Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges.—By 3^d William IV. Lambeth, with the parish of St Mary Newington, and the parish of St Giles Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is above 16,400. The returning officer is to be appointed annually by the sheriff of Surrey.—In the reign of King John, a weekly market and a fair for 15 days were granted, but they have been allowed to fall into disuse. The parish is included within the bills of mortality of the metropolis, and within the limits of the new police establishment. It is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5. The streets are in general paved, and lighted with gas. The inhabitants are employed in various branches of

manufactures. The most important manufactories are iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, potteries, patent shot factories, engine factories, chemical works, and glass works; many others of less importance are too numerous to be mentioned. Coal, lime, and timber, are landed at numerous wharfs on the Thames.

The Palace.—The chief building in the parish is Lambeth palace, the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor originally belonged to the see of Rochester, having been conferred on it by the sister of Edward the Confessor. In the palace of the bishops of Rochester, many metropolitan councils were held, in particular, that which Archbishop Anselm convoked in 1100, to consider the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the king of Scotland, who had taken the veil, but had not yet taken the vows of a nun. There is reason to believe that the archbishops of Canterbury had a dwelling here at that period. About the year 1189, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, obtained the manor and palace from the bishop of Rochester in exchange for other lands, at which time the buildings appear to have been old and mean. The ancient possession of Lambeth by the see of Rochester is still commemorated by the payment to the latter, in two half-yearly sums of five marks of silver, in consideration of the lodging, fire-wood, forage, and other accommodations which the bishops of Rochester had been accustomed to receive when they visited London. Bishop Tanner says: "Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, being obliged to desist building a college for secular canons at Hakinton near Canterbury, thought he might pursue a design of that nature at 40 or 50 miles' distance, and accordingly began, about 1191, to found a fine chapel here, which he intended to make collegiate, and to endow for the maintenance of several canons or prebendaries, to the honour of St Thomas the Martyr. This his successor Archbishop Hubert carried on; but when it was just finished, A. D. 1199, he was forced to pull it down by the papal bulls, which had been obtained at the strong instance of the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, who were jealous of this new foundation of seculars so near the archiepiscopal palace. This caused great difference between the archbishop and those monks; which, being put to reference, the arbitrators awarded that the archbishop might, here at Lambeth, or anywhere but on the foundation of the former chapel, found an ordinary church, and place therein not less than thirteen or more than twenty Premonstratensian canons, and endow the same with £100 per annum. But this last proposal doth not appear to have taken effect." In the 13th century, several synods were held here by Archbishop Peckham; the most important of these was a general convocation of the bishops of the realm, to consider the condition of the Catholic church in England, the bishop of Hereford having made several complaints respecting it to the supreme jurisdiction at Rome. The palace was sacked and most of the furniture and records burned.

by the followers of Wat Tyler, in 1381. It was visited by Henry VII., Catharine of Aragon, and Queen Elizabeth; especially the last, who often remained here for several days, visiting Archbishops Parker and Whitgift. It was fortified in 1641 by Archbishop Laud, who had previous notice of an attack which was made by a large mob of puritans. After the fall of that primate, it was taken possession of by the house of commons, by whom it was used as a prison, and subsequently sold to Thomas Scot, one of the regicides, and Matthew Hardy. The archbishops again entered on possession of their property after the Restoration, and have never since been deprived of it. The palace, as it now appears, is an irregular but very extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed within the last 700 years. The oldest part of it is the chapel, which is supposed to have been erected towards the close of the 12th century. It is in the earliest style of English architecture, divided into two apartments by a richly ornamented screen of oak, and measuring 72 feet in length by 25 in breadth; the height is 30 feet. The windows on the sides are triple and lancet shaped, and the eastern window contains five lights; they were formerly filled with ancient stained glass, which was broken by order of the parliament, during the commonwealth. The roof is flat, and ornamented with the arms of several prelates. Under the chapel is another apartment, or crypt, of smaller dimensions, supported by finely groined pillars, and now used as a cellar, though in ancient times it may not improbably have served as a place of worship. "Another of the most remarkable portions of the edifice, the great hall, was originally erected by Archbishop Chicheley in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the parliament, this magnificent apartment was pulled down. It was rebuilt, however, on the old site, and in close imitation of the former hall, after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500. It stands on the right of the principal court-yard, and is built of fine red brick, the walls being supported by stone-buttresses, and also coped with stone, and surmounted by large balls or orbs. The length of this noble room is 93 feet, its breadth 38, and its height 50. The roof, which is of oak, and elaborately carved, is particularly splendid and imposing. The gate-house, which forms the principal entry to the palace, was erected by Cardinal Morton about the year 1490, and is a very beautiful and magnificent structure. On each side are two lofty embattled towers, from the summits of which is one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. In front of this gate the ancient archiepiscopal *dole*, or alms, is still distributed every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. Ten are served each day, among whom are divided three stone of beef, ten pitchers of broth thickened with oatmeal, five quatern loaves, and 20d. in copper. One of the most interesting portions of Lambeth pa-

lace is the stone-building called the Lollards' Tower. It was erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the early part of the 15th century, as a place of confinement for the unhappy heretics from whom it derives its name. Under the tower is an apartment of somewhat singular appearance, called the *post-room*, from a large post in the middle by which its roof is partly supported. The prison in which the poor Lollards were confined is at the top of the tower, and is reached by a very narrow winding staircase. Its single door-way, which is so narrow as to admit only one person at a time, is strongly barricaded by both an outer and an inner door of oak, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and thickly studded with iron. The dimensions of the apartment within are 12 feet in length, by 9 in width, and 8 in height; it is lighted by two windows, which are only 28 inches high, by 14 inches wide on the inside, and about half as high and half as wide on the outside. Both walls and roof of the chamber are lined with oaken planks an inch and a half thick; and 8 large iron rings still remain fastened to the wood, the melancholy memorials of the barbarous tyranny, whose victims formerly pined in this dismal prison. Many names and fragments of sentences are rudely cut out on various parts of the walls. Among the other principal apartments are the library, containing a very extensive collection of books and MSS. (The number of the latter is said to be above 1200,) founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610; and the long gallery, generally supposed to have been the work of Cardinal Pole, who held the see from the death of Cranmer, in 1556, till 1558. This noble room contains many portraits, of which several are in the highest degree interesting as works of art, or on account of the individuals they represent. Besides these apartments, the palace contains many which we cannot here describe. We may merely mention the guard-room, an ancient and venerable chamber, 56 feet in height, and adorned by a splendid timber roof. The presence chamber also is of considerable antiquity. The great dining-room, which contains a series of portraits of the archbishops from Laud to Cornwallis inclusive. The old and new drawing-rooms, the latter a fine room measuring 33 feet by 22, built by Archbishop Cornwallis; and the steward's parlour, probably erected by Archbishop Cranmer. The palace is surrounded by a park and gardens, very tastefully laid out, and occupying in all about eighteen acres. Among the ornaments of the grounds are two Marseilles fig-trees of great size, and still bearing an abundance of fruit, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole."—(Penny Mag., No. 32.) The present archbishop has made extensive additions to the palace, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, and constructed of Portland stone.

Living.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £32 15s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. It was erected in 1377, and presents a mixture

of the early and decorated styles of English architecture. The families of Howard and Leigh have chapels in the interior, and several archbishops of Canterbury, one bishop of Durham, and one of Ely, have been buried here. In the church-yard is the tomb of the Tradescants, who collected the Ashmolean museum, subsequently bequeathed to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, who lies buried in the church. The parliamentary commissioners lately advanced money for the erection of four new district churches; one-half of the sum being a loan payable by the inhabitants. The first is St John's, a handsome Doric structure, with a tower and spire; it stands in the Waterloo road, and was completed in 1834, at an expense of £15,911 16s. 7d. The others are described under the names Britten-causeway, Norwood, and Kennington. In 1828, a new chapel was erected at Lambeth-Batts, at an expense of £7,634 10s. 4d. It is a handsome Gothic building, ded. to St Mary. Private chapels have been erected in various places. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Swedenborgians and Independents, have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here are many schools. The parochial schools for boys and girls are well endowed; 400 boys and 200 girls are educated, and about 40 of each sex are clothed. Archbishop Tennison's school for girls, has an endowment of £350 per annum. Lawrence's school, founded in 1661, has a revenue of £100. In 1830, Charles Francis, Esq., founded the Eldon school, in commemoration of the chancellor Eldon. The licensed victuallers have a well-supported establishment for the maintenance and endowment of children in distressed circumstances connected with their body. Here is also an asylum for female orphans, in which children of that class receive maintenance, clothing and education, and are, after a certain time, apprenticed, or sent to service. It is incorporated by charter, granted in 1800. St John's school was recently established at an expense of £2,200. Here are also the general lying-in hospital; the royal universal infirmary for children under 14 years; Bethlehem hospital for lunatics; and the Benevolent society of St Patrick for the relief of distressed Irish, and education of their children. There are some almshouses; some of which, for poor widows, were founded in 1626 by Sir Noel Caron, ambassador from Holland to the court of Queen Elizabeth. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, 1½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 27,937; in 1831, 87,856. A. P., £220,618.

LAMBLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. D. Flamstead, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Nottingham, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 824. A. P., £3,814.

LAMBLEY-UPON-THE-TYNE, a parish in the western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It includes

the townships of Ash-Holm and Lambley Living, a donative or extra-parochial vicarage in the patronage of Robert Lancelot Algood, Esq. Coal is found here in abundance, and of superior quality. Here was formerly a fortress, the site of which, on the Castle-hill, is marked by a deep moat. "An abbey of Benedictine nuns was founded here by King John, or Adam de Tindale. Its tutelary saint was St Patrick. It had six religious women at the time of the dissolution, when its yearly revenues were accounted worth £5 15s. 8d. This house was granted, 7th Edward VI., to John, duke of Northumberland,"—Tanner's Not. Mon. The Scots burned this monastery, and laid waste the country around it, in 1296. The parish is bounded on the east by the South Tyne. Near the river some ancient coffins of oak have been found as black as ebony. Distance from Halkwhistle, 6½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,218.

LAMBOURN, a hundred in Berks, situated in the south-western part of the co., bordering on Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 3,065.

LAMBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Lambourn, county of Berks. It comprises the market-town of Chipping-Lambourn and the townships of Upper Lambourn, Blagrave with Hadley, and Eastbury with Bockhampton. The town stands in an agreeable situation near the small river Lambourn, which has the curious property of being dry during the winter. The town is far from being elegant, but contains some good houses, and is well supplied with water. Here is an ancient stone-cross, consisting of a pillar raised on steps, and surmounted by an object now so much defaced, that it is scarcely possible to conjecture what it has been. Friday is market-day. Fairs for cattle, horses, young foals, boots and shoes, are held on May 12th, October 2d, and Dec. 4th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, with the chapelry of Eastbury annexed, rated at £10 11s. 10½d., returned at £112 16s., and in the patronage of the dean of St Paul's. Church ded. to St Michael. This is an ancient cruciform building, in the early style of English architecture, containing two chantry chapels. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "An hospital on the north side of the church was founded by John Isbury, Esq., A.D. 1502, for ten poor men, six nominated by the warden of New college in Oxford, and four by the family of Hillesley in Lambourn. It is yet in being, and the ten poor men therein receive 22s. weekly, three loads of wood, and a certain quantity of wheat and malt yearly, with a share of the fine paid every seventh year for renewing of the lease."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The inmates of this hospital assemble every morning in one of the chantry chapels in the church, and pray, kneeling round the grave of a forefather of Mr Isbury. Here is a Sunday school, to which is annexed a small foundation for teaching eight boys to read and write. Here is also a school for 25 children, endowed with £11 per annum, by

John Sergeant, in 1792. Horse-races are held annually on the neighbouring downs. In the vicinity is Ashdon-park, the residence of Earl Craven. Not far from this is the vale of the White Horse, mentioned in our description of the county of Berks. Distance from London, 68 m. W. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 964; in 1831, 1166: of the parish, in 1831, 2386. A. P., £6,806.

LAMBOURN (THE), a small river which rises in the vicinity of the above market-town, and falls into the Kennet near Hatcham.

LAMBOURN, (UPPER), a tything in the parish of Lambourn, co. of Berks. Here was once a chapel. Distance from Lambourn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 387.

LAMBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. The church is ded. to St Mary and All Saints, and contains a monument to Winniff, bishop of Lincoln. Here was the residence of Spencer, bishop of Norwich, the site of which is marked by a deep moat. Distance from Epping, 5 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 778. A. P., £4,263.

LAMBRIGG, a township in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Copper was formerly wrought in this vicinity. Here is a long and lofty fell, called Lambrigg Park. Distance from Kendal, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,025.

LAMBROOK (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at from £60 to £70, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St James. The Independents have a chapel here. The landholders have an unlimited right of common in West Moor. Distance from Langport, 5 m. S. by E. Pop. returned with Kingsbury-Episcopi.

LAMBROOK (WEST), a tything in the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi, eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. Distance from Langport, 4 m. S. by E.

LAMBSTON, or LAMBERTON, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, S. W. It is situated on the high road from Haverford to St David's, and near the shore of St Bride's bay. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, rated at £5, returned at £108 9s., and in the patronage of Pembroke college, Oxford. The area of this parish is 1480 acres. Distance from Haverford-West, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1831, 286. A. P., £734.

LAMBTON, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of the ward of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Salt is made here from brine springs, which issue from the bottom of coal pits. Here is Lambton castle, situated in a beautiful and extensive

park, well-wooded, watered by the river Wear and commanding extensive and varied prospects. Here were anciently Harraton hall, the seat of the D'Arcy family, and an ancient chapel, the site of which is yet visible within the entrance of the modern park. Here is Worm-hill, which tradition relates to have been infested by a formidable snake, which a member of the Lambton family killed. Distance from Durham, 8 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 256.

LAMER, a hamlet in the parish of Wheat-hampstead, hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Welwyn.

LAMERTON, or LAMBERTON, a parish which, though inclosed by the hundred of Tavistock, forms, with Sydenham-Damerel, a division of the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 2s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Church ded. to St Peter. It contains the effigies of Andrew and Nicholas Tremayne, twin-children of Thomas Tremayne, who resembled each other so closely that their parents could scarcely distinguish them, and were killed together at Newhaven in 1564. Near this is the Brent-Tor, a lofty mountain, which serves as a sea-mark to mariners in the English channel, from the top of which the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen. Here is a charity school. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. Distance from Tavistock, 2 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1209. A. P., £7,698.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry and township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, middle division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £90, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Ravensworth. Here is a free school, supported by Lord Ravensworth. Iron-stone is found here, but is not wrought. Here are several extensive coal-mines and quarries of grindstone. Distance from Gateshead, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1705; in 1831, 1910. A. P., £12,212.

LAMMANA, a place in Cornwall, where was a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

LAMMAS, or LAMEUS, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 private benefaction, and annexed to the rectory of Little Hautbois. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and contains some curious specimens of stained glass. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., with Little Hautbois, in 1801, 251; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,334.

LAMONDBY, a township in the parish of Skelton, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. Free-stone is quarried here. Distance from Penrith, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 544.

LAMORRAN, or LANMORRAN, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Pow-

der, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6, returned at £145, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Falmouth. Church ded. to St Moren. The southern side of the parish is bounded by the Fal. Distance from Tregoney, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 96. A. P., £895.

LAMPETER. See **LLAN-BEDEA.**

LAMPLUGH, a parish in the ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, co. of Cumberland. It includes the townships of Ketton, Murton, and Winder. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 4s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the trustees of E. Copley, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school endowed with part of a rent-charge, left for charitable purposes in 1747, by Richard Briscoe, Esq. Limestone is quarried here. On the eastern side of the parish are Lowes-water and Crummock-water. Here is also a mineral well. Distance from Whitehaven, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 624. A. P., £5,706.

LAMPFORT, a parish in the hundred of Orlingbury, co. of Northampton. It includes the hamlets of Lampfort and Hanging-Houghton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £48 2s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Just. Isham, Bart. To this is annexed the curacy of Faxton. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1762, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart., gave £1,500 for the endowment of a school and other charitable purposes. Distance from Northampton, 9 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 250. A. P., £3,305.

LAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Long-Aston, hundred of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, co. of Somerset.

LAMYATT, a parish in the hundred of Whitestone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir George Ridout. Church ded. to St Mary and St John. Distance from Bruton, 2½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,394.

LANCASTER,

A county-palatine of England, extending along the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the west, from 53° 23' to 54° 24' N. lat., and from 2° 18' to 3° 7' W. long. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the south by the county-palatine of Chester; and on the east by the county of York. It may be regarded as comprising three great natural divisions, the first of which, on the north, is entirely detached from the rest, across the bay of Morecambe, and is comprehended between the river Duddon, which separates it from Cumberland, and the Ken, which separates it from Westmoreland; the second lies between the Ken and the Ribble; and the third between the Ribble and the Mersey, which last separates the county from that of Cheshire. The first is called Fur-

ness, and contains the division of the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands; the second comprises the hundreds of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, and Amounderness; and the third comprises the hundreds of Blackburn, Leyland, Salford, and West Derby. The extreme length of the county, including the district of Furness, is about 74 miles, the extreme breadth about 45 miles. Its superficial extent is 1831 square miles, or 1,171,840 statute acres.

Civil Divisions, Population, &c.—The county is divided into the six hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Lonsdale, Salford, and West Derby. It contains the boroughs of Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton, for each of which two members are returned to parliament; and the market-towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Oldham, Ormskirk, Poulton, Preatcot, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Tormonden, Ulverstone, and Warrington. Of these, Lancaster, Liverpool, Poulton, and Ulverstone, are sea-ports.—Four members of parliament are now returned for this county: viz. two for the northern division, including the whole of the several hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, who are polled at Lancaster; and two for the southern division, including the whole of the respective hundreds of Salford and West Derby, who are polled at Newton.—The county is included in the northern circuit, and the assizes are held at Lancaster, where the county-gaol stands. There are 100 acting magistrates, who hold the annual court of general session at Preston, on the first Thursday after the feast of St John the Baptist, and following days. Courts of quarter-session are held at Lancaster, Preston, Salford, and Kirkdale, beginning after Epiphany, Easter-Sunday, the festival of St Thomas a Becket, and Oct. 11th. At Manchester, Kirkdale, and Preston, are houses of correction. The duchy of Lancaster is described in a separate article.—The population of Lancaster has increased in a remarkable manner since the introduction of manufactures. The population in 1700, was 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; in 1801, 695,100; in 1811, 828,309; and in 1831, 1,336,854. The number of families engaged in agriculture in 1821, was 22,743; those engaged in manufactures amounted to 152,271. The proportion of females exceeds that of males; thus, in 1811, there were 334,004 males, and 434,205 females; in 1821, the males were 512,746, and the females 640,383; and in 1831, there were 686,465 females, and 650,389 males. The scale of mortality, on an average of ten years, has been as 1 to 55 of the population. The rates raised in this county in 1803, amounted to £230,763; in 1815, to £433,409; and in 1827, to £545,737 3s. The total amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,187,774.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This county lies in the province of York, and contains part of the archdeaconries of Chester and Richmond, in

the diocese of Chester. That part which is in the archdeaconry of Chester is subdivided into the deaneries of Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington; that which belongs to the archdeaconry of Richmond, into those of Amounderness, Furness, Kendal, and Lonsdale. The number of parishes and parochial chapels is 66; but chapels-of-ease are very numerous; the rectories are 26, the vicarages 27, and the remainder are curacies. There are some ancient churches, the most remarkable of which are that of Cartmel and the collegiate church of Manchester. Of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, the most important remains are those of the abbeys of Furness, Cockerand, and Whalley.

Face of the County.—The surface of this county presents great varieties of aspect. A ridge of lofty hills separates it from Yorkshire, connected with a great ridge to which has been given the name of the *backbone* of England. This part of the county, though occasionally intersected by fertile valleys, is generally barren and heathy, the rocks being chiefly free-stone. Furness is also mountainous, partly moory, containing whin-stone rocks, often very lofty and precipitous. Conistone-Fell, in this part of the hundred of Lonsdale, is the most lofty mountain in the county, rising to the elevation of 2577 feet above the level of the sea. Here is also the lake of Conistone, called Conistomere. A part of Winandermere also extends into this division, and bounds the county for a considerable distance. Along the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Fylde, and Lune, there are more or less extensive and fertile valleys. Extensive bogs and mosses occur in various parts of the county, the principal of which are the Chatmoss, near Worley, and Pilling-moss. In describing the sea-coast, we shall commence at the southern extremity. The Mersey here empties itself into an estuary, contracted at the mouth, and crossed by a sand-bank, or bar, which greatly impedes the navigation, on which, at low water, there is not more than one or two feet of water, but the high tide rises from 21 to 28 feet. The coast is very flat, and has suffered much from the encroachments of the sea. The coast sweeps in the form of a segment of a circle from the mouth of the Mersey to that of the Ribble, in the estuary of which are many sand-banks, dry at low water, but covered by the tide to a depth of six fathoms. Farther north, the great bay of Morecambe divides the upper part of the hundred of Lonsdale from the main body of the county. This bay is in a great measure dry at low water, and though a dangerous rout, the sands are often crossed by travellers to and from Furness. The coast of the promontory of Furness is very irregular, and terminates in the estuary of the Duddon. Off the extremity of this peninsula are several islands, the principal of which is Walney; it is so low that it is frequently inundated. It would appear that these islands were formerly in one, and probably connected with the mainland. The waste lands of the county have been computed to amount to 36,000 acres, of which 20,000 are moss-land, and 16,000 marsh-land;

but it is impossible to estimate their extent with perfect accuracy, as many portions have been drained or otherwise improved, and are in process of being brought under cultivation. There are several districts called forests, but they contain little wood; and, indeed, the face of the country in general is bare of trees. In the hundreds of Amounderness and Lonsdale are the forests of Myerscough, Fulwood, Bleasdale, Wyersdale, and Quernmoor, which are the property of the king as duke of Lancaster. They have been in a great measure inclosed and partly brought under cultivation. In the central parts of the county are some woods, but of no great extent; artificial planting has been attempted, but not carried to a great extent.

Lakes and Rivers.—The lakes of this county are situated in the northern part of it. Conistone lake, or Thurston water, extends from north to south through the district of Furness; its length is about 7 m., and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Its depth does not in any place exceed 40 fathoms. It contains abundance of perch, trout, and char. Its banks are sinuous and well-wooded, and the scenery in its immediate vicinity is very picturesque.—Winandermere belongs partly to Lancaster and partly to Westmoreland. It is 15 miles in length, and forms part of the line of boundaries of this county. The average breadth is about a mile, and the greatest depth is 201 feet. It is famous for char.—The lake of Esthwaite is about two miles in length by half a mile in breadth. Its banks are picturesque, but not bold and rugged, and it contains an island, which tradition relates to have once been floating. It contains pike, trout, eels, and perch, but though it communicates with Winandermere, no char are found in it. It lies to the east of Hawkshead. Among the mountains are numerous small lakes called *tarns*, which do not deserve particular notice. Near Ormskirk is a sheet of water called Martenmere, which in summer becomes nearly dry.—The principal rivers in Lancashire are the Mersey, Ribble, and Lune; but the Irwell, Douglas, Wyre, Leven, Crake, and Duddon, are considerable streams, and partly navigable.—The Mersey rises in the counties of Chester and Derby, and flows for nearly 60 miles between the counties of Lancaster and Chester. Its course along this boundary is exceedingly tortuous, but tends from east to west. It becomes navigable at the mouth of the river Irwell, which has also been deepened, so that small vessels can pass up to Manchester. At Warrington the rise of the tide is obstructed by a wear, and vessels are obliged to pass by an artificial cut. At Runcorn the river opens into a wide estuary, the mouth of which contracts very much in diameter, and is crossed by a dangerous sand-bank. The navigable portion of the river, from Liverpool upwards, is 35 miles long. Salmon, smelts, and other fish, are found in the Mersey.—The river Ribble, which rises in the county of York, comes in contact with this county near Downham, passes Clitheroe, forming a boundary between Yorkshire and Lancashire for a few

miles, till it is joined by the Hodder. It now runs in a south-westerly direction across the county, passing Ribchester, Walton, and Preston, and falling into an estuary which gradually expands into the Irish sea. This estuary contains many sand-banks, which are covered to a considerable depth by the tide. It is navigable but for a very short distance, and the tide rises only to Preston. Salmon are remarkably abundant in this river, and the legal duration of the fisheries is greater here than in other rivers.—The Lune rises in the fells, or mountainous parts of Westmoreland; it enters this county near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and being joined by several smaller streams, runs along the vale of Lonsdale in a south-westerly direction. At Lancaster it becomes navigable, though not for ships of large burden; and lower down it expands into an estuary of very irregular form, which opens by a narrow mouth into the Irish sea at Sunderland point. Salmon are caught in abundance in this river.—The Irwell rises in the mountainous ridge which separates this county from Yorkshire, not far from Todmorden, and after running for a short distance westward, passing Bury and Manchester, from which it turns to the south-west, falling into the Mersey below Flixton. It was made navigable as far as Manchester, pursuant to an act of parliament of the year 1720; vessels of from 60 to 70 tons burden can sail on it. On its course it receives the waters of the Roch, the Irk, and the Medlock.—The river Douglas rises near Billinge, in the moors of Anglezarke, from which it runs nearly S.S. West, passing Wigan, receiving the waters of several smaller streams, and falling into the estuary of the Ribble. This river was made navigable to Wigan in 1727, and has facilitated greatly the exportation of coal from the central districts. Near Latham, the Leeds and Liverpool canal crosses it, and passing to Wigan, has superseded in a great measure the navigation of the intermediate portion of the river.—The river Wyre is formed by the junction of a number of small streams, rising in the mountainous district of the hundred of Amounderness, running W. from Wyresdale to Poulton, from which it turns to the north, opens into a navigable estuary, and falls into the Irish sea.—The Leven is the channel through which the lake of Winandermere discharges itself, opening into the bay of Morecambe.—The Duddon rises not far from Ambleside in Westmoreland, and runs in a south-westerly direction, forming the boundary of this county and Cumberland, forming at length a large estuary on the Irish sea.

Climate.—The county of Lancaster is remarkable for its humidity. Perhaps a greater quantity of rain falls here than in any other county in the kingdom, and the atmosphere, even when no rain falls, is often cold and damp. A register kept at Liverpool, between the years 1784 and 1792, indicated the smallest quantity of rain at $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the greatest at $54\frac{1}{2}$. During the same period, the mean temperature at Lancaster was $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The humidity of the atmosphere is partly ow-

ing to the vicinity of the sea, and the lofty range of hills in the eastern part of the county. The winds which prevail most are the south, south-west, and north-east. The west and north-east winds are often very cold, but there are seldom thick fogs. The temperature of the summer is generally low, and in many places the spring is very backward, especially in the northern and eastern parts.

Soil.—The county may be divided into three portions, each differing in respect of the nature of the soil. The district of Furness, and the mountainous district bordering on Yorkshire, consist chiefly of peaty land, unfit for cultivation, except in the valleys, which present alluvial deposits of various depths, and more or less fertile. Blue clay and marl occasionally occur among the peat-earth. The valley land is known by the provincial name of *holme*. The next division is that which extends southwards from the Lune to the Ribble, where the prevailing soil is clayey loam; the lower part of which is the richest corn land in the county. About two-thirds of this is dairy land, the rest arable. From the Ribble to the Mersey a sandy loam of considerable fertility prevails. A very small part of this is under cultivation; the greater part is laid out in grass. Small portions of limestone land are scattered over the county, especially the northern parts of it.

Agricultural Produce.—About one-fourth part of the county has been brought into cultivation. The immense demand for grass and hay for the support of horses, cows, and sheep, has prevented the extension of tillage. Wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes, are cultivated. Less extensive crops are raised of rye, peas, taro, turnips, carrots, lucerne, and cabbages. The average produce of oats per acre is 45 bushels, of wheat 25, and of barley 35. "The rotation of crops followed, is by no means judicious or profitable. In many parts, oats are sown for years together; and even in the Fylde district, where agriculture is more extensively the object of attention, the land is cropped in a very severe and unhusbandlike manner. The points of agriculture for which Lancashire is most noted, are the application of marl, the cultivation of oats and potatoes, and cattle. The climate, and, in general, the soil of the county are favourable to the growth of oats; and this grain constitutes the principal food of the labouring classes even in the manufacturing districts; hence oats are cultivated to a great extent, and in general with considerable attention and skill. Various kinds are grown, especially the tartarian and potatoe oats. Wheat does not succeed well in this county, more from the coldness and moistness of the climate, than from the nature of the soil; for in part of Furness, the low lands near the shore beyond Lancaster, the Fylde, and the south-west part of the county, there are excellent wheat lands. There is still less barley grown, and scarcely any pease or beans. For potatoes, Lancashire has long been famous; and indeed the cultivation of this root is here extremely well understood, and their cookery not less so. Lancashire is said to have been

the first county in which they were grown. The best mode of cultivating them is on the sward; they are always drilled, and well hoed while growing. Great attention is paid to changing the seed, in order to prevent the curl. The produce, on a medium, is from 200 to 350 bushels per acre. Early potatoes are much cultivated, and with very great care and skill, near the large towns. The general size of farms is about 50 acres; very few exceed 200. Although agriculture has not advanced very rapidly in Lancashire, yet in respect to agricultural implements, this county is not so far behind as many other districts, the agriculture of which is more celebrated. The ploughs in every part of the county are light and well constructed. There are no waggons, and single horse carts are by no means uncommon."—(Brewster's Encyclopædia.) Agriculture has been much encouraged by several societies. The earliest of these arose in Manchester in 1767, and extends its influence to a great distance around that town. There is a similar society in the hundred of West Derby, one at Whalley for the eastern part of the county, one at Lancaster, and a fifth at Ulverstone for North Lonsdale. Lancashire is also celebrated for horticulture, and meetings are frequently held, at which specimens of the finest fruits and flowers are exhibited. The county is particularly famous for gooseberries. Vegetables are cultivated to a great extent in the vicinity of the large towns; and fruit-trees are numerous in similar situations. Near Manchester there are upwards of 60 acres planted with apple-trees. In the neighbourhood of Liverpool the market gardens are particularly extensive, from the great demand for the supply of the shipping. A large portion of the county is under grass, and there are many dairy farms, especially in the vicinity of the towns. Cheese and butter are also produced, and exported to a considerable extent. The dairy farms are most numerous on the north of the Ribble, in the Fylde, north of the Lune, and of Lancaster sands, and in the lower lands of Furness. "The Fylde is the principal district of this county, which keeps a surplus stock of poultry. Poulterers also collect the chief part of what is brought to the Ormeau market, from the cottagers and farmers, and retail them out again at the Liverpool market. On Martin mere, are turned a number of flocks of geese, on a certain day, brought from various parts of the county. These flocks are so marked as again to be known. Upon this mere they continue till about Michaelmas, where they find sufficient food from the grass, insects, &c. The proprietor of the water claims half the stock that remains alive for their summer's keep."

Cattle.—The horses of Lancashire are generally good, both for the team and the saddle. The Lancashire breed of horses were used by Mr Bakewell, as the basis of his improvements; but in the county itself, little attention is paid to improving or keeping up this breed; they are universally preferred to oxen for the purposes of husbandry. The horses most in re-

quest are strong trace horses; stout, compact saddle horses; and a light middle-sized breed for mail-coach and post-horses. There is a breed of cattle peculiar to Lancashire, known by the name of the 'Lancashire long horses.' These are much more in demand in the midland counties than in Lancashire itself; they are bred, however, in almost all parts of the county, but the prime stock is kept in the Fylde. For feeding, this breed and the small Scotch are preferred. For the dairy, the Holderness, Derbyshire improved, Yorkshire red, and Suffolk poll cows, are preferred. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in this county, chiefly, however, of inferior quality, except that of Leigh, which, though the land is barren, is little inferior in mildness and richness to that of Dunlop in Ayrshire. The quantity yielded by a cow is about 300 lbs fit for the market. A fine breed of sheep is peculiar to the mountainous districts about Warton and Silverdale; but the new Leicester and South Down breeds, as well as the black-faced Scotch and Welsh, are numerous. They are kept chiefly in the northern parts of the county, being turned out to the hills in summer, and brought into enclosed pastures during the winter. Furness fells afford food for upwards of 50,000 sheep during the summer. Hogs are fed to a considerable extent.

Mineral Productions.—The most common substratum in the county is free-stone: of this there are three varieties,—the yellow, white, and red. Limestone occurs in many places, and is wrought both for the purposes of building and of agriculture. It abounds in the north and north-east parts of the county, but none is found in the south or western parts, except near Liverpool, where it is only found in small quantity, and at great depth; and near Leigh and Manchester, where lime, peculiarly adapted for tarras, occurs. Marl is abundant in the south and western parts of the county, and is much in demand for the purposes of agriculture. Chalk occurs nowhere. Coal is very abundant, especially in the hundreds of West Derby, Salford and Blackburn. A species which is found here in greater abundance than any where else, is the cannel coal of Haigh, near Wigan. It is peculiarly adapted for the gas-maker. Lead is found at Anglezark, near Chorley, but is not very abundant. Copper is wrought in High Furness, in the mines of Conistone and Muckle-Gill. Iron is also wrought in the mines of Lindal-moor and Cross-gates, in the liberty of Furness. At Holland, near Wigan, there are quarries of flap and grey slates, and large quantities of blue slate are procured from the hills near Hawkshead; they form a lucrative branch of the export trade of the county. Scythe stones are obtained near Rainford.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of Lancashire is that of cotton goods in all its branches. In this branch it stands before all other counties of England, and it can claim the honour of having been the first in which it was settled, and the nursery of the greater number of important improvements on it.

These are noticed in the articles *Manchester*, *Blackburn*, *Bolton*, &c. The manufacture of cloth in steam-looms was first established at Manchester in 1806, and has extended since that period in a great degree. Calico printing and bleaching establishments of great extent have been opened at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Ayrington, &c. There are also considerable manufactories of fustians, woollen goods, and hats, in these and other towns. Self-cloth is made at Warrington, mahogany furniture and upholstery at Lancaster. There are numerous manufactories of pins, glass, earthenware, paper, chemical substances, &c. Liverpool is celebrated for watches and watch-ticks. Iron-works are numerous in the northern part of the county.

Commerce.—Of the foreign commerce of Lancashire, Liverpool is the grand medium, and a more particular account will be found in our description of that town. The exports are chiefly the manufactures of the counties of Lancaster, York, Warwick, and Stafford. The imports are chiefly colonial produce. The trade of the smaller ports of Lancaster, Ulverston, and Preston, is chiefly coasting.

Island Navigation.—Lancashire was the first county in modern times in which canals were formed. It is at present the richest in artificial navigation. Taking Wigan as the centre of the southern district, we may describe three great branches:—the one passing northwards by Preston and Lancaster, and entering Westmoreland near Burton;—the second sweeping in a north-westerly, and then in a southerly direction, joining the Mersey at Liverpool;—and the third running for a considerable distance parallel to the first, turning to the north-east, and passing near Oswaldtwistle, runs in a north-easterly direction; and entering Yorkshire near Foulridge, passes Manchester, crosses the Mersey, and enters Cheshire near Stratford. Connected with this great line are numerous side-cuts. A separate line of upwards of 30 miles in length enters from Cheshire near Eccles, passes to Manchester, and from thence runs in a northerly direction, entering Yorkshire near Todmorden. Another of considerable length joins the Mersey, and runs by a semi-circular sweep to the north-east, terminating near Prescott. The earliest attempt at the formation of a canal was the proposed deepening of the Sankey brook, which was begun in the middle of last century, but was soon changed into a proper canal, joining the Mersey, and extending about 11½ miles into the county. On this there are several locks, and the highest portion rises to the height of 60 feet above the Mersey. The duke of Bridgewater's canal was begun in 1758 at Worsley. Under various acts of parliament it has been extended in both directions. It may be described as commencing at Leigh, from which it runs east to Worsley, turning to the south-west, passes the Irwell by a lofty aqueduct of three arches, turns due south, crosses the Mersey by an aqueduct near Stratford, makes a semicircular sweep

through part of Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Runcorn gap. Before crossing the Mersey, this canal gives off a branch, which passes to Manchester, and joins the great line which runs northward to join the Leeds and Liverpool canal. From Leigh, a navigable cut has lately been made, running in a north-west direction, and joining the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan. The Leeds and Liverpool canal was begun in 1770. It commences at Liverpool, and leaves the county near Foulridge, the altitude of which, above the basin at Liverpool, is about 433 feet. It gives off a branch 7½ m. in length to Wigan, thus communicating with the duke of Bridgewater's canal; it gives off a small branch to Rufford, and communicates with the Lancaster extensive canals. The line which extends from Manchester to this canal has been formed at different periods, and consists of the Manchester and Bury, and the Haslingden extensive cuts. Its length is 28 m. 1 furlong, and it gives off short cuts to Bolton and Bury. Another line of canal runs northward from Manchester. This is called the Rochdale canal. At Manchester it communicates with that of the duke of Bridgewater, and runs northward, leaving the county near Todmorden, joining the Calder navigation at Sowerby bridge, near Halifax. From Manchester, a canal runs eastward, to Ashton-under-Lyne, where it joins the Huddersfield, which running north-east, skirts the county for 6 m. The great northern line of navigation, which runs in a northerly direction through two-thirds of the county, is the Kendal and Lancaster canals. It was begun subsequent to 1792, and extends from Kendal to West Houghton, a distance of 75½ m. It enters the county near Burton, crosses the Lune by an aqueduct, passes Lancaster, crosses the Wyre at Garstang, passes Preston, crosses the Ribble, joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal, crosses the Douglas, and terminates at West Houghton. Its mid-level is at Berwick, and extends for 42 m., from which it rises to Kendal 65 ft., and to West Houghton, 222 ft. It sends off short collateral cuts at Chorley, Berwick, and Glasston. At Ulverston is a short cut, communicating with the Leven.

Roads.—The county is crossed by the road from London to Carlisle; from London to Manchester and Preston; and from London to Manchester and Clithero. The provincial roads are numerous and well kept. It has been said that there is a greater length of roads in this county in proportion to its extent, than in any other in the kingdom. In the north and north-eastern parts they are made of limestone; in the middle and southern parts they are chiefly paved with stones, principally brought from the Welsh and Scotch coasts. On the road between Manchester and Liverpool, slag or copper scoria has been used with advantage.

Railways.—In this point of view also; Lancashire is superior to any other county in England. From Bolton to Leigh, from Wi-

gan to Newton and Warrington, and from St Helens to Runcorn gap, are railways, which require, however, in this place, no particular description. They increase, in a great degree, the facility of inland communication, and the exchange of the produce of different districts. Attached to many of the coal-works are more or less extended railways communicating with the canals, or with the greater lines of railway. The grandest work of the kind is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was opened on the 15th September, 1830. It extends from Wapping in Liverpool, to Water-street in Manchester, a distance of upwards of 31 miles; in the course of which it passes 63 bridges, through two tunnels, the one 1980 yards in length, the other 290; and along several miles of artificial embankment. The expense of the whole exceeded £800,000; the bridge over the valley of the Sankey cost £45,000, and the embankment crossing the Chat moss £27,719 11s. 10d. The opening of this railway will be memorable, from an accident, by which the late Mr Huskisson lost his life.

Antiquities.—There are numerous relics of the Romans in this county; these will be found noticed in the articles Colm, Lancaster, Manchester, Overborough, Ribchester and Warrington. Roman stations are believed to have existed at Lancaster, Overborough, Blackrod or Ribchester, Colm, and Manchester. From the Manchester station, many roads are diverged over the county. Modern castles are those of Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhalgh, Hornby, and Lancaster. The religious houses will be noticed in our accounts of the separate parishes.

History.—This county was inhabited under the Romans by the *Setantii*, a tribe of the *Brigantes*, and was included in the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. This was the scene of various conflicts between the Britons and Saxons in the 6th century, and finally was conquered by Ella, who incorporated it with his kingdom of Deira. In 1363, it was raised by Edward III. to the dignity of a co-palatine. It was the scene of many of the operations during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and a large party of the inhabitants took part with the king. Manchester became, in 1643, the head quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, having previously repelled several attempts which the royalists had made to get possession of it. Lancaster was alternately in the hands of both parties. A sanguinary battle was fought at Preston on the 17th of July, 1648, between the Scots, under the duke of Hamilton, and the parliamentary army under Cromwell, when the former were routed with great slaughter. On the 20th the armies again met at Wenwick with the same result. At Wigan, in 1651, the forces of the earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne, and the earl himself soon after was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton. The troops of the pretender, in 1715, took up their quarters at Preston; but being too few to make any resistance, they soon laid down their arms. The army of the

young pretender, in 1745, traversed the county both on their advance and on their retreat.

Duchy and Palatinate.—Lancashire was originally designated an *honour*, and as such was bestowed at the Conquest on Roger de Poitou. This nobleman having forfeited it by rebellion, it came into the hands of Stephen, afterwards king of England. Henry III. made his youngest son earl of Lancaster, and conferred on him the honour and estates which had previously been for some time in the possession of the earl of Chester. By Edward III. the title of duke was conferred on a descendant of the earl, and raised the county to a palatinate, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, to whom the dukedom had been transferred on his marriage with the heiress of the first duke. Through Henry of Bolingbroke, this duchy and the estates passed to the crown, and were held successively by him as Henry IV., by Henry V. and by Henry VI. By the latter they were lost, and by act of parliament were annexed to the crown, in the persons of Edward IV. and his heirs for ever. Henry VIII. added many estates of dissolved monasteries to the duchy, the revenue of which, however, is curtailed by leases granted by succeeding monarchs. The duchy of Lancaster includes both the county-palatine and many estates in other counties of England. The duchy has a court of chancery, held at Westminster, in which appeals may be heard from the chancery-court of the county-palatine, with a further right of appeal to the king in parliament. The judges in the county-palatine hold their commissions from the duchy; the sheriffs are appointed under the same authority. The duchy had a star-chamber till the dissolution of that court in the reign of Charles I. The officers of the duchy-court are the chancellor, attorney-general, king's sergeant, king's council, receiver-general, two auditors, clerk of the council and registrar, deputy-registrar and secretary, and two clerks in court. It has cognizance of all questions of equity, affecting the duchy and county-palatine, and its proceedings are dated before his majesty at his palace at Westminster. The court of chancery for the county-palatine was founded by Edward III., and is thus mentioned in the letters patent: "We have granted for ourselves and our heirs to our son (John), that he shall have, during life, within the county of Lancaster, his courts of chancery, and writs to be issued under his seal belonging to the office of chancellor; his justices both for holding pleas of the crown and for all other pleas relating to common law, and the cognizance thereof, and all executions by his writs and officers within the same." All writs from the courts of Westminster must be addressed to the chancellor of the county-palatine, who issues the necessary mandate to the sheriff, and receives the answer. The officers of this court are the chancellor of the duchy, vice-chancellor, registrar, examiner, and chief clerk; with seal-keeper, clerks in court, messenger, attorney-general, and two king's council. It sits twice a-year at Lancaster, and twice at Preston, and has concurrent jurisdic-

tion in matters of equity with the high court of chancery and the court of exchequer, except when the subject of the suits and the residences of the litigants are both within the county, when it has exclusive jurisdiction. The chief judge in the county is the vice-chancellor; the chancellor sits at Westminster. The county has a court of common pleas, with which, in most cases, the courts of king's bench and of common pleas at Westminster have concurrent jurisdiction. This court saves the time and expense of sending to London for writs in cases of arrests. It is held at Lancaster every assize, and has jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, in all actions against corporations within the county, and over all personal actions when the defendant resides in Lancashire.

LANCASTER,

A parish, partly in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, and partly in that of Amounderness, county-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the borough, port, county and market-town of Lancaster, which has separate jurisdiction; in the hundred of Lonsdale, the chapelrys of Caton, Grassingham, Overton, Peshon, and Over Wyerdsdale, and the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton with Stodday, Bare, Balk, Henton with Oxcliffe, Middleton, Quernmeer, Scotforth, Skerton, Thurnham and Terrieholme; and, in the hundred of Amounderness, the townships of Falwood, Myerscough, and Prossall with Hackinsall, and the chapelrys of Bleasdale, and Stalmin with Strinall. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 22,294.

History.—The town of Lancaster has been supposed by some to have been anciently called *Langovicium*, a station mentioned by Antoninus in his itinerary. But there is greater probability in the idea of Whitaker that it was the station which Richard of Cirencester denominates *Ad Alannum*. This indicates its situation by the river Lune, which was probably called *Alannus* by the Romans, and there is distinct evidence of its having been occupied by that people, in the multitude of utensils, sepulchral apparatus, akara, coins, and the like, which have from time to time been discovered here. The name is evidently a corruption of the Latin words *castrum*, a camp or station, and *Alannum*, the name of the river; passing probably from *Castrum Alannum* to *Alann-caster*, *Lann-caster*, and *Lancaster*. It has been derived in a similar manner from the Saxon words *Lene*, the name of the river, and *Coastre*, a word evidently derived from the Roman *Castrum*. The Saxons gave it the name of *Lone-caster*, or 'the castle on the Lone.' It became very early a place of importance, and the capital of the county, and a fortress was built here by the Anglo-Saxons, which the Picts and Scots are said to have destroyed. At the conquest, in consequence of various invasions, it had declined very much, and is not mentioned as a town in the Norman survey; but being granted to Roger de Poitou, and chosen by him for his residence, it began to revive. It is very doubtful whether at that time any part of the ancient

castle was in a habitable state; many are of opinion that it was not, and that no part of the present structure is older than the conquest; it is proper, however, to mention that tradition refers one portion of it to Adrian, in 124, and another to the father of Constantine, in 305. However, Roger erected a castle, or part of a castle here, to which John, earl of Lancaster and Morton added a beautiful gateway, and John of Gaunt a tower, which still goes by the name of his seat. The remains of this structure, with some recent additions, are now used as the county-gaol. The town was burnt by the Scots in 1323 and 1369; it suffered also during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the parliamentary war, and in the rebellion of 1745.

General Description.—The town stands on the southern bank of the Lune, partly situated on a rising ground, on the summit of which stands the castle. The streets, which are generally narrow, are paved, watched, and lighted, and contain many handsome houses. These are chiefly constructed of free-stone, which abounds in the vicinity, and roofed with slate. Some of the more modern streets are spacious and handsome, and in the outskirts of the town elegant villas are scattered in great profusion. Over the river is a handsome stone-bridge of five arches, which was erected in pursuance of the terms of an act of parliament obtained in 1784, at an expense of £14,000. Here are various literary societies and libraries, public baths, and a theatre, which is occasionally opened. Assemblies are held occasionally in a suite of rooms lately erected. A little lower than the present bridge are the ruins of a very ancient one. The population in 1801 was 9030; in 1811, 9247, of whom 5010 were females, and 4237 males; in 1831, 10,144; and in 1831, 12,613. A. P., £34,117.

Fairs, Trade, &c.—Wednesday and Saturday are market-days. Fairs for cattle, cheese, wool, and pedlery, are held on May 1st, July 5th, August 11th, and October 10th. There are few manufactures of any consequence. Sail-cloth, cordage, and cotton cloth, are made to some extent, but the chief manufacture is that of cabinet work and upholstery, which are exported. Ship and boat-building are carried on to a considerable extent, but not so much so as formerly; vessels of 450 tons have been launched here. The trade is much impeded by the shoals in the Lune, which render it extremely difficult for vessels of 250 tons to approach the town. A dock has been formed at Glasson, about five miles below the town, which in some measure lessens the inconvenience, goods being brought up to the quay in lighters. The trade is partly coasting and partly foreign, and has been declining since the beginning of the century. The foreign trade is chiefly with America and the West Indies. In 1799, 62 vessels cleared outwards, with cargoes valued at upwards of £2,000,000; in 1826, 28 ships entered inwards, and 12 cleared outwards, on foreign trade. In 1800, the registered shipping of the port consisted of 140 vessels, whose tonnage was 19,094 tons; and in

1828, of 51, amounting to 5763 tons. The imports are colonial produce of most kinds, and the exports are mahogany furniture, saddlery, shoes, cottons, woollens, soap, candles, and provisions. In the immediate vicinity of the town is an excellent salt-marsh, extending over about 501 statute acres, and belonging to 80 of the oldest burgesses or their widows. The inland trade is much facilitated by the Lancaster canal, which has been described in our account of the inland navigation of the county, but the distance of the coal districts counterbalances the advantages which might otherwise accrue to the manufactures of the town from this source. This canal passes the Lune by an aqueduct, about a mile to the north-east of the town. This magnificent structure consists of five circular arches, the span of each of which is 70 feet, and the height above the water 39. The whole has a handsome cornice, and the union of elegance with stability has been considered in every part of the design. The total height, from the surface of the river to that of the canal, is 51 feet, and barges of 60 tons pass over it. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr Rennie; the foundation cost £15,000, and the whole undertaking not less than £48,000.

Government.—The first charter of incorporation was granted to Lancaster by Richard I., and confirmed by John and Edward III. This was renewed by Charles II., but subsequently superseded by a new charter granted in 1819 by George III. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common-councillors, with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The freedom of the town is obtained by birth or servitude; the freemen have a voice in the election of one of the bailiffs; other vacancies in the corporation are filled up by the members themselves. The mayor is coroner for the borough, and justice of peace within the county; the aldermen are justices of peace in the borough. They hold courts of quarter-session for all offences not capital; a weekly court of pleas for the recovery of debts; and, on the first Wednesday of every month, a court for the hundred of Lonsdale. The town-hall, which was erected in 1781, is a handsome building. Twice a year the court of common pleas for the duchy is held here. The assizes and general county-sessions are also held here. The borough has a small gaol, in which prisoners are occasionally detained before being sent to the castle. The latter contains the shire-hall, the court-rooms, the nisi-prisus court, the grand jury-room, with well-arranged divisions for the classification of prisoners, work-rooms, day-rooms, airing-courts, and two tread-mills. The whole structure includes within the walls an area of 380 by 350 feet. The walls of the ancient keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It received many important alterations, in consequence of the general act of parliament for improving prisons. It is now one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the kingdom, and is capable of containing nearly

5000 men. On the west and south sides of the castle are raised terraces, which form a very agreeable promenade, commanding an extensive prospect, including the windings of the Lune, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and the bay of Morecambe. Lancaster was made a borough in the 23d of Edward I., but did not make regular returns till 1547. It returns two members to parliament. The electors are 693 in number. The mayor is the returning officer.

Churches.—The living is a vicarage, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £41, and in the patronage of Oliver Martin, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is an ancient structure, in the florid style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel. It contains some curiously carved stalls and screens of oak. The present tower was erected in 1759. There are some fine monuments in the interior, and in the churchyard stands a fragment of a cross, covered with Runie characters, and believed to be of Danish origin.—Connected with the established church are two chapels-of-ease, the livings of both of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the vicar of Lancaster. St John's is endowed with £400 royal bounty, £400 private benefaction, and £800 parliamentary grant. The chapel was built by subscription in 1755.—St Ann's is returned at £104. The Rev. Robert Houseman erected the chapel in 1796.—The Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here is an ancient grammar school. The masters receive a salary from the corporation, and in addition a small quarterly payment from each scholar. Here is a national school for 120 girls; it was founded by subscription in 1820, and the scholars are taught reading, writing, and household work. In the united Blue-coat and national school for boys, 340 children receive education, and some are clothed; the income is derived partly from the original subscriptions in 1770 and 1817, and partly from £2000 navy 5 per cent. annuities, given in 1817 by Mr Matthew Pyper. Here are also a charity school for 60 girls, a Roman Catholic school for 80 children, and various Sunday schools. Here are numerous well-endowed almshouses, some of them of great antiquity. Here is the county lunatic asylum, an extensive and well-arranged establishment, founded in 1816. It accommodates upwards of 280 patients, who are properly classified. Here are also a house of recovery, a lying-in charity, and a dispensary. “Earl Roger of Poitiers gave, A. D. 1094, the church of St Mary, with some lands here, to the abbey of St Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; whereupon a prior and Benedictine monks from thence were placed here, who, with three priests, two clerks, and servants, made up a small monastery, subordinate to that foreign house, which was endowed with about £80 per ann. After the dissolution of the alien priories, this, with the lands thereunto belonging, was an-

nexed by Henry V., or his scottees, to the abbey of Syon in Middlesex. Here were also a house of Black friars, a house of Grey friars, and an hospital ded. to St Leonard."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 240 m. N.N.W.; from Preston, 22 m. N.N.W.

LANCASTER, (Duchy or), a hundred in the north-western part of the county of Gloucester. It contains 6 parishes, and the population in 1831 was 2356.

LANCAUT, a chapelry and township in the parish of Tidenham, hundred of Westbury, but locally in the hundred of Blidesloe, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £20, and annexed to the rectory of Woolaston. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Chepstow, 2 m. N. Pop. returned with Tidenham.

LANCHESTER, a parish, partly in the western division of the ward of Chester, and partly in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises the chapelry of Ebchester, Esk, Mademaley, and Sateley, and the townships of Bensfield-side, Burnop with Hamsteels, Collierly, Comsay, Conside with Knitley, Billingside, Greenscroft, Heelyfield, Holmside, Ivestone, Kye, Lanchester, and Langby. The town of Lanchester occupies the site of a Roman station, the fortified part of which stood on an eminence in the vicinity. The rampart is in a great measure perfect, and incloses an area of about eight acres, now under cultivation. This is now most generally supposed to have been the station called *Epiacum*; but much doubt remains connected with the subject, Horsley considering it to be the *Glambanta*, or *Glancester*; Camden, Gale, and Hunter, regarding it as the *Longovicum*. The Walling-street passed through it, and numerous relics of the Romans have been found here.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 8s. 4d., returned at £145, and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is an ancient building, in the early style of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, side aisle, and chancel, with a square embattled tower. The interior contains six carved oak seats, some ancient monuments and sculptures, and the windows present some antique specimens of stained glass. In this church "a college of a dean and seven prebendaries was founded by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, A.D. 1283. It was valued in the Lincoln taxation at £90 13s. 4d., but, in the 26th of Henry VIII. at no more than £49 3s. 4d., and was granted, 7th Edward VI., to Simon Weldbury and Christopher Moreland."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The petty sessions are held here every alternate Friday, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held every six months. It is one of the polling-places for the members of the northern division of the county. Here is a free school with a small endowment. At Comsay are six endowed almshouses. Distance from Durham,

7 m. N.W. by W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 5076; of the township, in 1801, 708; in 1831, 574. A. P., £4,818.

LANCING, or **LAUNISING**, a parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, bounded on the south by the English channel, and on the east by the river Arun and Shoreham harbour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 9s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Worthing, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 695. A. P., £3,330.

LANDBEACH, a parish in the hundred of Northstow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 1s. 3d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Cambridge, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 422. A. P., £2,762.

LANDCROSS, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 4s. 9d., returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Rolle. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The parish is beautifully situated on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the streams of the Torridge and the Yeo. In 1608, Monk, afterwards general and duke of Albemarle, was born here. Distance from Bideford, 2 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 96. A. P., £420.

LANDEWENACK, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 16s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Coulson, Esq. Church ded. to St Lant. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is the Lizard point, the most southern part of England, on which are two light-houses and a signal station. Not far from this, steatite is found in abundance, and exported for the use of potters, especially the china-makers of Worcester. St Kynan's cave, in this neighbourhood, is a curious grotto formed by overhanging rocks on the shore. Distance from Helstone, 11 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 406. A. P., £1187.

LANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Frustfield, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £4 3s. 9d., returned at £140, and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. Bolton, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Salisbury, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,039.

LANDGUARD, or **LANGER FORT**, in the parish of Felixstow, hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. "For the defence of the town of Harwich, and the excellent ports of Harwich and Orwell, Landguard fort was built. It stands upon a neck of land, now joined to Walton Colneis in Suffolk; but the common tradition is, that the river Stour passed on the north side of it, and discharged itself into the

sea about Honeley bay. The remains of the channel are to this day called *fleets*; and the ground, which the fort stands upon, juts out farther south than the town of Harwich."—Morant's Essex. It commands the sea from the entrance of Manningtree water. The fort, which has been recently enlarged, is supplied with fresh water, brought in pipes from Walton, about 3 m. distant. Distance from Harwich, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E.

LANDICAN, a township in the parish of Woodchurch, hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance, 5 m. N. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 61. A. P., £639.

LANDKEY, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the consistorial court of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £20, returned at £25, and annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's Tawton. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Barnstaple, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 790. A. P., £3,215.

LANDMOTH, a township in the parish of Leek, wapentake of Allertonsire, N. R., co. of York. Distance from North Allerton, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 53. A. P., £797.

LANDON, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, western division of the ward of Glendale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 78. A. P., £850.

LANDRAKE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of St Erney, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 12s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the countess of Mount Edgcumbe. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, has a very lofty tower. Fairs for cattle are held on July 19th and Aug. 24th. Here are several almshouses, and a charity school endowed with £40 per annum, founded in 1703 by Sir Robert Jeffrey. The Lynher river bounds this parish on the east. Distance from Saltash, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 613; in 1831, 872. A. P., £5,818. These returns include those of the parochial chapelry of St Erney.

LAND-SHIPPIING-QUAY, a township in the parish of Martletwy, hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It lies on Milford-Haven, near the mouth of the East Cleddau river. The name is derived from the quay at which coal is shipped. Distance from Haverford-West, 6 m. S.E. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANDULPH, or **LANDILPE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 3s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Church ded. to St Dilpe. It contains the remains of Theodore Paleologus, a lineal descendant of the Greek emperors of that name. The parish is bounded on the

south and east by the Tamer, here navigable. Distance from Saltaah, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 570. A. P., £3,596.

LANDWADE, a parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Exning. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Newmarket, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 25. A. P., £508.

LAND'S-END, a promontory in Cornwall, forming the most westerly point of England. Long. 5° 45' W.; Lat. 50° 6' N. Distance from London, 290 m.

LAND'S-END, a cape on the north-east coast of the isle of Sheppey, co. of Kent. Distance from Sheerness, about 4 m.

LANEAST, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 5s. 4d., returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. T. Baron, Esq. Church ded. to St Gulwel. Distance from Launceston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 279. A. P., £831.

LANE-END, a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. It forms an extensive township in conjunction with Longton, and is situated on the road from Newcastle to Uttoxeter, in the southern part of the district called 'the Potteries.' The inhabitants are extensively employed in the various branches of the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware and china. It is a flourishing and rapidly increasing place, and contained, in 1831, 1468 inhabitants. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, the latter in particular being well supplied with provisions. Fairs are held on Feb. 14th, May 29th, July 23d, and Nov. 1st, for woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, as are also the materials for the earthenware manufacture. Mills for grinding flints are turned by a small stream, and a cut has been made communicating with the Trent and Mersey canal, thus opening an extensive line of communication with other parts of the kingdom. There are two well constructed market-houses. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of Trustees. It was founded in 1764, is not in charge, and has endowments of £600 royal bounty, £1000 private benefaction, and £1500 parliamentary grant, with land for a parsonage house. The chapel was erected in 1796, and enlarged in 1828. Many of the sittings are free. The chapelry is soon to be erected into a rectory, and a new church has been built. The Independents, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are a national and an infant school. A charity school for 40 children was founded and endowed in 1760 by John Bourne, Esq. The salary of the master is £15. Distance from London, 163 m. N.W.

LANEHAM, a parish, locally in the South (lay division of the wapentake of Basewell, but belonging to the liberty of Southwell and Scroby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £5 3s. 4d., and returned at £55. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is crossed by the Trent. Distance from Tuxford, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 347. A. P., £2,579.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish in the ward of Eakdale, co. of Cumberland. It contains the townships of Askerton, Banks, Barbelme, Kingwater, and Waterhead. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £14 5s., returned at £99, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. In this parish is a subterranean chalybeate spring, called Gileland Spa, which was anciently known by the name of the Holy Well. It is now resorted to by numerous visitors during the summer season, for whose accommodation houses have been erected, and libraries, music-rooms, &c. founded. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. The name is derived from that of an abbey, the remains of which form an extensive and picturesque ruin. The nave of the church, which presents a mixture of early English and Norman architecture, has been formed into the present parish church. Parts of the cloisters, refectory, &c. yet remain, and are overgrown with ivy and other wild plants. The western gateway is still tolerably perfect, and consists of a richly sculptured circular arch, surmounted by a statue of St Mary Magdalene. In the cemetery, part of which has been laid out as a garden, are tombs of members of the Deere family. Bishop Tanner gives the following account of this abbey:—"Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gileland, built here, A.D. 1169, a monastery of the order of St Augustine, which was ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and endowed, at the suppression, (at which time were herein a prior and seven canons,) with the yearly revenue of £79 19s. The site was granted to Thomas, Lord Deere, at that time accounted patron or founder of this religious house, as being heir to Robert de Vallibus." This parish was crossed by the Roman wall of Julius Agricola. Here are traces of a castrum or station, supposed to have been called *Amboglana*, and to have been the headquarters of the Cohors Prima *Ælia Dacorum*. Many interesting antiquities have been found here, as altars, monuments, inscriptions, &c. Distance from Carlisle, 13 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1243; in 1831, 1550. A. P., £16,815.

LANGAR, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 7s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Bowerbank. The church, which is ded. to St Andrew, is a cruciform Gothic structure. It contains some fine monuments to several of the Lords Scrope, and one to Admiral, Earl Howe. Pop., in 1801, (in-

cluding the hamlet of Barneston,) 266; in 1831, 274. A. P., £4,963.

LANGBAR, a joint township with Nesfield, in the parish of Ilkley, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Skipton, 7 m. E. Pop. returned with Nesfield.

LANGBAURGH, a wapentake in the E. R. of the co. of York. It is divided into the east and west liberties, and extends along the northern coast from Whitby to Yarm. It comprehends the district of Cleveland, and contains 3 market towns, 38 parishes, and 63 townships. Pop., in 1831, of the east division, 16,829; and of the west, 13,346.

LANGCLIFFE, a township in the parish of Giggleswick, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, W. R. of the co. of York. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in paper and cotton mills. Distance from Settle, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 550. A. P., £2,467.

LANGDALE, a township in the parish of Orton, east ward, co. of Westmoreland. This was the birth-place, in 1607, of Thomas Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln.

LANGDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Grasmere, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. It is divided into the townships of Great and Little Langdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 15s. 6d., returned at £76, and in the patronage of the rector of Grasmere. In 1824, the gunpowder company of Elter water in this parish, erected a school in consideration of the ground given for the site of their works. Besides Elter-water are several *turns* or small lakes, and the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith. Here are also some lofty mountains, from which much blue slate is obtained. The highest point is that of Harrison Stickle, the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is 2,400 feet. The hill of Wreynose is situated in the three counties of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, the point of junction being marked by three large stones. "In Little Langdale is a place called *Chapel Mire*, where it is said a chapel formerly stood, which was removed and united to that of Great Langdale." Distance from Ambleside, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 314. A. P., £1,479.

LANGDON (Eaer), a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Guildford. Church ded. to St Augustine. In the work-house of this parish, the inmates are employed in spinning and weaving cloths of inferior quality. On old May-day, a fair is held for toys and pedlery. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 322. A. P., £995.

LANGDON-HILLS, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex

and dio. of London, rated at £10 3s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. The country is here very hilly and contains the highest points of the county, from which, in fine weather, the prospect is very extensive and picturesque. Distance from Horndon-on-the-Hill, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 224. A. P., £2,306.

LANGDON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £34 10s., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary, but is now in ruins. "William de Auberville built, A.D. 1192, an abbey here for white canons, from Leyston in Suffolk, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Thomas the Martyr. Here were, about the time of the suppression, eight religious, endowed with £56 6s. 9d. per annum. The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to the archbishop of Canterbury in exchange."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Dover, 3¼ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 86. A. P., £468.

LANGENHOE, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Mary. The river Colne, here navigable, forms the eastern boundary. Distance from Colchester, 5 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 146. A. P., £2,669.

LANGFIELD, a township in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. In commemoration of the military exploits of the duke of Wellington, a column has been raised here on a hill called Stoodley Pike. Distance from Halifax, 11 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1170; in 1831, 2,114. A. P., £2,361.

LANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £105, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Biggleswade, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 726. A. P., £2,165.

LANGFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of Faringdon, co. of Berks, and partly in that of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Langford church, in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £21 19s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. John W. Peters. The church, which has lately been enlarged, is ded. to St Mary, and contains many free sittings. It is said that the boundary of the two counties passes between the church and churchyard. The prebend of Langford church is rated at £13 6s. 10½d., that of Langford manor at £15 14s. 2d., and both are in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Lechlade, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 673. A. P., £3,128.

LANGFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Cullumpton, hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon.

LANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Thurstable, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10 4s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Westcombe. Church ded. to St Giles. The southern side of the parish is bounded by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation. The river Blackwater was anciently much broader than at present, and being crossed by a ford, gives the name of Longford, or Langford, to the parish. Its banks are remarkably fertile, probably consisting of alluvial deposit from the river. Distance from Maldon, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 273. A. P., £2,055.

LANGFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, not in charge, annexed to that of Ickborough, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The church contains monuments of the families of Methwold and Garrard, formerly lords of the manor. Distance from Watton, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 36. A. P., £539.

LANGFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10, returned at £50, and in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is bounded on the west by the Trent. Distance from Newark, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 125. A. P., £2,069.

LANGFORD, a hamlet partly in the parish of Barrington, and partly in that of Churchill, hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset, distant from Axbridge, 5 m. N.E. by N.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE, a parochial chapelry and township in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £30, returned at £55, and annexed to the vicarage of Milverton. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Wellington, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 608. A. P., £2,844.

LANGFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Wilton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 39. A. P., £2,026.

LANGFORD (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £34 0s. 7½d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wilton, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 587. A. P., £1,558.

LANGHALE, a parish in the hundred

of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory is the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and annexed to the rectory of Kirkstead. Distance from Bungay, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with Kirkstead.

LANGHAM, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £17 11s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Mary. The lands in this parish are held of the honour of Clare, and form part of the duchy of Lancaster. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The school has a small endowment. The parish is bounded on the north by the Stour. Distance from Dedham, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,928.

LANGHAM, a parish in the soke of Oakham, co. of Rutland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Oakham, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 486; and in 1831, 608. A. P., £4,852.

LANGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Chard, eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset.

LANGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 16 10½d., returned at £136 12s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 9 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,103.

LANGHAM (GREAT), or BISHOP'S, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 10s., returned at £92 3s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Cley, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., with Little Langham, in 1801, 268; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,408.

LANGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d., and annexed to the rectory of Cockthorpe, Glandford, and Blakeney. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Cley, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop. and other returns included under Great Langham.

LANGHEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Mawgan, hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Here is, or was lately, a chapel, erected by Lord Arnold, for the use of a small convent of nuns who had emigrated from France.

LANGHOE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £7 8s. 7d., and in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. Distance from Citheroe, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Flitt, co. of Bedford.

LANGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Hampstead-Norris, hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. The chapel is desecrated. Distance from East Ilsley, 3½ m. S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Heanor, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby, 9½ m. N.E. from Derby.

LANGLEY, a township in the parish of Lanchester, western division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Here are the ruins of an ancient hall, partly converted into a farm-house. Distance from Durham, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,596.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Essex. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Clavering. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,599.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Eybourn, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 19s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Bouverie. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Maidstone, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 244. A. P., £2,035.

LANGLEY, or LANGLEY-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of West Goswote, co. of Leicester. "William Pantulf and Burgis his wife, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry II., or before, built a priory of Benedictine nuns here to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues were rated at but £34 6s. 2d., yet herein were maintained eight religious. The site was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Thomas Grey." —Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1831, 16.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20, returned at £47, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed, A.D. 1198, by Robert Fitz Roger Helke, or de Clavering, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Here were 15 religious, whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £128 19s. 9d. The site was granted to John Berney, 38th Henry VIII." —Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is Langley-house, a handsome modern structure, from the four angles of which rise quadrangular turrets. The park is well planted and stocked with deer; the offices stand separate from the house, concealed by plantations. Distance from Acle, 7 m. S.S.W.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Shipton, hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. It is situated on the borders of Whichwood forest. Here is a chapel. King John built a palace here. It appears to have been.

last inhabited by Charles I.; no traces of it are at present visible. Distance from Burford, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 67. A. P., £449.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey, co. of Salop.

LANGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Acton-Burnell, hundred of Condovery, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Acton-Burnell. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 6 m. W. Pop. returned with the chapelry of Ruckley.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Redbridge, hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Fawley, hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Claverdon, Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,294.

LANGLEY, a tithing in the parish of Kington-St-Michael, hundred of North Damerham, co. of Wilts. Distance from Chippenham, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 371.

LANGLEY (ABBOT'S), a parish within the liberty of St Alban's, hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £15, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. Filmer, Bart. The church—which is ded. to St Lawrence—presents a mixture of Norman and early English architecture, and contains some handsome monuments. This parish is crossed by the Grand junction canal. This was the birth-place of Nicholas de Breakpear, who was raised to the papal throne under the title of Adrian IV., being the only Englishman who ever enjoyed that honour. Distance from King's-Langley, 2 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1205; in 1831, 2890. A. P., £8,290.

LANGLEY-BURREL, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts, included with the parish of Chippenham in the election of parliamentary representatives. Living, a rectory, rated at £12 7s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Robert Ashe, Esq. Distance from Chippenham, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 438. A. P., £4,005.

LANGLEY-DALE, a township with Shotton, in the parish of Staindrop, western division of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists have had a chapel here for 20 years back. Here are extensive works for the smelting of lead-ore, from which silver is obtained. They produce weekly about 400 pigs of lead, and 4000 ounces of silver. Here is an ancient tower, an outpost of the ancient Raby castle. Distance from Barnard-castle, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 217. A. P., £2,016.

LANGLEY (KING'S), a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and

dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. In the church—which is ded. to All Saints—were buried Richard II., whose body was subsequently removed to Westminster abbey by Henry V., and Edmund de Langley, duke of York, and fifth son of Edward III., whose body having been first interred in the chapel of the priory, was removed hither at its dissolution. The name is derived from a palace founded here by Henry III., which has since disappeared. The Grand junction canal passes through this parish, in which is an extensive paper manufactory. "An house of friars preachers, near the royal palace here, is said to have been first founded by Roger, son of Robert Helle, an English baron, but certainly enlarged in buildings and increased in revenues by the munificence of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Edwards, so as to exceed all houses of this order in England, being valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £150 14s. 8d. Queen Mary restored this house to a prioress and nuns, who were dissolved, 1st Elizabeth, and the site was soon after granted to Edward Grimston."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Watford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 970; in 1831, 1423. A. P., £4,762.

LANGLEY (KIRK), a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 2s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The church is an old building, ded. to St Michael. The lord of this manor holds annual courts leet and baron. Here is a school with endowments amounting to £17 per annum. A Sunday school has also been recently established. Distance from Derby, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 553. A. P., £2,952.

LANGLEY-MARSH, or **ST MARY'S**, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Wirardisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. It contains a small parochial library. The name is sometimes written Langley-Marish, which is probably a corruption of Langley-St-Mary's. Here are two almshouses, founded by Sir John Kederminster and Henry Seymour; the inmates receive 2s. 6d. weekly each. The Independents have places of worship here. In the vicinity is Langley-park, the mansion of which was erected by the late duke of Marlborough, and is now the residence of Sir R. Bateson Hervey, Bart. At a short distance is Ditton-park, the seat of Lord Beaulieu. The lord of this manor holds annual courts leet and baron. The parish contains a portion of the market town of Colnbrock, which is 2 m. N.N.W. from the church. Pop., in 1801, 1215; in 1831, 1797. A. P., £7,514.

LANGLEY-MEYNELL, a township in the parish of Kirk-Langley, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY AND SWINESHEAD, a hundred in the north-western angle of the co.

of Gloucester. It contains 10 parishes, and the pop. in 1831 was 17,423.

LANGOE, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, containing 11 parishes, and, in 1831, 7556 inhabitants.

LANGO. See **LANGHOR**.

LANGPORT-EAST-OVER, a market-town and parish, situated in the hundred of Pitsey, co. of Somerset, but having separate jurisdiction. This is an ancient town, and was a royal borough at the Conquest, being rated in the Norman survey as containing 34 resident burgesses. It is situated on a rising ground, on the bank of the river Parret, which is navigable to Bridgewater. It consists chiefly of one long street, containing some good houses, and commanding extensive views from its elevated situation. The river is crossed by two bridges, one of which is of great antiquity, and consists of ten arches. There is a considerable traffic on the river with London, Bristol, Bridgewater, and other places. Coal, iron, corn, timber, and salt, form the principal commodities. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for fat cattle, hogs, colts, and sheep, are held on the Monday before Lent, 2d Wednesday in August, 3d Monday in September, and last Monday in November. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 1245. A. P., £1,006.

The corporation of the town consists of a portreeve, justice, and recorder, who are justices of the peace, two bailiffs, and a town-clerk. The portreeve, who is coroner and clerk of the market, is, with the bailiff, elected annually, and on retiring from office, becomes justice for the next year. A court of record, for pleas not exceeding 40s., is held every Tuesday by the corporation, at which the portreeve, recorder, and bailiffs preside. The charter of the corporation is dated 1617, being a renewal of a more ancient one by James I. The town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.

The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Huish-Episcopi, not in charge, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Huish cum Brent, in the cathedral of Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. It is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, the windows of which contain some fine stained glass. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are a national and free grammar schools; the endowment of the latter yields £70 per annum, and 30 scholars receive instruction. In the register of Bishop Droghda, an hospital for lepers is stated to have existed here before 1310. Distance from London, 128 m. W. S. W.

LANGPORT, a manor in the parish of Lydd, hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent.

LANGPORT, a ville, partly in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, and partly in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a parochial chapelry and township in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. The chapel was erected in 1818. This was formerly a

township to the parish of Horncastle, but in 1812, was rendered independent of it, on the drainage of a large extent of fen. Distance from Lincoln, 22 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1831, 202. A. P., £3,693.

LANGRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 19s. 4d., returned at £144, and, in 1829, in the patronage of William Blathwayt, Esq. At Lansdown hill, in this parish, a severe conflict took place in 1643, between the parliamentary and royal armies. Distance from Bath, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,152.

LANGRIDGE, a township, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Brighthelm, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Distance from Dulverton, 2 m. S.

LANGRIGG, a township with Meaillrigg, in the parish of Broomfield, ward of Alledale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, containing the hamlets of Crookdale and Greenhow. Distance from Wigton, 7 m. W. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,113.

LANGRISH, a tything in the parish and hundred of East Meon, Alton division of the co. of Southampton. The tything is in the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held every Thursday at Winchester. Distance from Petersfield, 4 m. W. by S.

LANGSETT, a township in the parish of Bedale, wapentake of Staincross, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Penistone, 4 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,393.

LANGSTON, a township in the parish of Portsea, hundred and division of Portadown, co. of Southampton. Here is a very extensive harbour, but a sand-bank across the mouth renders it difficult for large vessels to enter. Here are three hulks, in which about 600 convicts are kept; many of whom are often sent on shore to work in the dock-yards. Distance from Portsmouth, 3 m. E. by S. Pop. returned with Portsea.

LANGSTONE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 1s. 0d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Gore. Distance from Newport, 4½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 194. A. P., £976.

LANGTHORNE, a township in the parish of Bedale, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Bedale, 3 m. N. W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,110.

LANGTHORPE, a township in the parish of Kirkby-on-the-Moor, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Bedale, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1831, 192.

LANGTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Doncaster, lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R.,

co. of York. Distance from Doncaster, 4 m. Pop. with Tilts, in 1801, 34; in 1831, 28. A. P., £735.

LANGTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of Noss, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 5s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Market-Deeping, 2 m. N. N.W. Pop., in 1801, including several extra-parochial places in the Fens, 386; in 1831, 606. A. P., £3,475.

LANGTON, a township in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Barnard-castle, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,001.

LANGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 19 ¾d., returned at £110, and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Horn-castle, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 115. A. P., £654.

LANGTON, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of B. Langton, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here were born, Stephen Langton, created a cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, by Pope Innocent III.; Dr Wm. Langton, president of Magdalene college, Oxford, in the reign of James I., and the late Burnett Langton, a friend of Dr Johnson. In the vicinity are three barrows called the Spellow hills. Distance from Spilsby, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,960.

LANGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Wrangoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Manners. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Wragby, 1 m. E.S. E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 206. A. P., £2,432.

LANGTON, a township in the parish of St Michael, borough of Appleby, East ward, co. of Westmoreland. "It seems to have been anciently well inhabited; and the name itself implies Long Town. And there seems to have been a church or chapel here, so far as we can judge from names, for there is a place called Kirkbergh, which is, and from ancient time hath been, held free and independent of the manor, except only the payment of 2s. cor-nage."—Burn's Westmoreland. It appears to have been destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. Distance from Appleby, 1½ m. E.

LANGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrooe, E. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Kannythorpe and Langton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £17 4s.

7d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from New Malton, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 216; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,139.

LANGTON-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, county of Leicester. It comprises the township of East Langton, and the chapelries of Thorp-Langton, Tur-Langton, and West Langton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £43 13s. 4d., and, in 1817, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Hanbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,375.

LANGTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Distance from Market-Harborough, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,375.

LANGTON (GREAT), a parish formed of the united townships of Great and Little Langton, in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the county of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. Distance from Northallerton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 230; that of the township of Great Langton, in 1801, 101; in 1831, 133. A. P., £941.

LANGTON-HERRING, a parish in the hundred of Uggesscombe, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 2s. 11d., returned at £80, and alternately in the patronage of the duke of Cornwall and William Sparks, Esq. This parish suffered greatly from an inundation of the sea in 1824. Distance from Dorchester, 9½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 205. A. P., £853.

LANGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Great Langton, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from North Allerton, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 97. A. P., £1,416.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Ridout, Esq. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, formerly contained a chantry in honour of St Mary and St Thomas. In a deed of the date of 10th Edward I., a house of lepers is mentioned as being here. The parish is crossed by the Stour. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,438.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, or **EAST**, a parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 8s. 9d., and, in 1829,

in the patronage of the Rev. John Dampier. The church, ded. to St George, has recently received a considerable addition of free sittings. It formerly contained a chantry, connected with the priory of St Leonard at Wilcheswode. Distance from Corfe-castle, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 676. A. P., £938.

LANGTON-THORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Church-Langton. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 177. A. P., £2,017.

LANGTON-TUR, a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton.

LANGTON-WALLIS, a tything in the parish of Langton-Matavers.

LANGTON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy. Here was born, in 1296, Walter de Langton, who, in the reign of Edward I., was lord high-treasurer of England. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 72. A. P., £2,248.

LANGTREE, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 1s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Rolle. At Cross-hill was formerly a chapel subordinate to the parish church. Distance from Great Torrington, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 888. A. P., £2,526.

LANGTREE, a township in the parish of Standish, hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Wigan, 4 m. N. W. by N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGTREE, a hundred in the south-western extremity of the co. of Oxford, separated from Berkshire by the river Thames. It contains 9 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 4,077.

LANGWATHBY, a chapelry in the parish of Edenhall, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. This is an insulated portion of the parish, being separated from the rest by the river Eden, over which a bridge of three arches was erected in 1686. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge, and united to the vicarage of Edenhall. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Distance from Penrith, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 250. A. P., £2,165.

LANGWITH, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 0s. 2½d., returned at £134 18s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Helen. Distance from Mansfield, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 165. A. P., £660.

LANGWITH, or **LANGWATH**, a township in the parish of Cockney, Hatfield division of the hundred of Bassettlaw, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Mansfield, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 437.

LANGWITH, a township in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, but belonging to the parish of Wheldrake, liberty of St Peter of York, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from York, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 44. A. P., £450.

LANGWITH (NETHER), a hamlet in the parish of Langwith, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby.

LANGWORTH, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry to the parish of Barlings, eastern division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

LANHYDROCK, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall, which unites with Bodmin in returning two members to parliament. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Hunt, Esq. The church, ded. to St Heydrock, is a small structure of considerable antiquity. The curacy has no endowment; but the prebend of Heredum-Marney being in the same patronage, is usually given to the curate of Lanhydrock. This prebend is rated at £5. In the vicinity is Lanhydrock house, an ancient structure of granite erected in the early part of the 17th century. It was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, but in August 1644, was taken by Sir Richard Greenville. It is now neglected, and going to decay. Distance from Bodmin, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,213.

LANIVET, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall, which unites with Bodmin and the above in returning two members to parliament. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. William Phillips. Here are some almshouses and a charity school, supported on the property of an ancient Benedictine monastery, supposed to have been an alien nunnery. Some of the original buildings yet remain. In a narrow valley are the remains of a cell to Bodmin priory. The chapel and a square tower are nearly entire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Bodmin, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 922. A. P., £4,086.

LANLIVERY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, and included in the new eastern division of the county. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. William Hocker. Church ded. to St Brevita. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Lestwithiel, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1687. A. P., £5,282.

LANRETH, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Buller, Esq. Church ded. to St Mar-narch. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. On Whit-Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and third Tuesday after Shrovetide, are held

fairs for cattle. Here are two small lakes called Ball-water and Trebant-water. Distance from West Looe, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 651. A. P., £3,110.

LANSALLOS, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Rawlins. Church ded. to St Alwys. Distance from West Looe, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 884. A. P., £3,218.

LANDDOWN, a plain in Somersetshire, distant 3 m. from Bath. It is the highest plain in the county, and is noted for an excellent breed of sheep. It commands a fine view of the Bristol channel, Bristol, Bath, and part of Wales, Gloucester, Worcester, and Wilts. A battle was fought here on July 5th, 1643, between the royal and parliamentary troops.

LANTEGLOS, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Hocker. Church ded. to St Lanty. The river Fowey bounds the parish on the west. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St Saviour. A copper mine, called Wheal-Howell, has lately been opened and wrought. In this parish is the fishing village of Polrnan, which in the reign of Edward III. was so flourishing as to be able to send to his fleet a ship and 60 seamen, and had a market and fairs, but has fallen into decay. The manor-house of Barton was garrisoned for the parliament and subsequently for the king, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Distance from Fowey, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 1208. A. P., £4,146.

LANTEGLOS, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, with the curacy of St Adven annexed, rated at £34 11s. 3d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Church ded. to St Lanty. The parish is crossed by the river Camel. Distance from Camelford, 1½ m. W.S.W. The pop., including the borough of Camelford, in 1801, was 912; in 1831, 1369. A. P., £4,141.

LANTON, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Wooler.

LANTWIT-FAYRDRE, a parish in the hundred of Miskin, hundred of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £32, and annexed to the vicarage of Llantrissant. Distance from Llantrissant, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 727. A. P., £2,087.

LANTWIT (LOWER), a parish in the hundred of Neath, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Neath, in the dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the marquis of Bute. The Neath river and canal cross the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining. Distance

from Neath, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1117.

LANTWIT (MAJOR), or **LLAN-ILLTYD**, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £14 13s. 9d., consolidated with the vicarages of Liys, Werni, and Penmarc, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. There are two parish churches. The old church, which is one of the most ancient in Wales, contains some curious old monuments, and a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins. Two ancient crosses stand in the cemetery. On an ancient stone on the church-wall is an inscription, which is thus translated: "In the name of the most high God, the cross of our Saviour begins, which the king has erected to the memory of Sampson the abbot, and to Juthathel Artmarl, for the sake of their souls. May the cross protect me!" Attached to the church was a chapel to the Virgin, now much dilapidated. The new church is a handsome modern structure. The area of the parish is about 4516 acres. The town covers a large space of ground, and was formerly of much consequence and very populous. Numerous ruins attest its ancient importance. At Col-hugh are the remains of a harbour and quay. The old town-hall yet remains, but the gaol has been demolished. This was the seat of a celebrated college, which was at one time in such repute that there were 400 houses and 7 halls for the use of the students. It was founded in 508 by St Illtus, with a church and monastery. The ruins of the buildings are yet visible. In this seminary were educated Gildas the historian, Paulinus, bishop of Leon, Sampson, archbishop of Dol in Brittany, Talhaem the bard, and Talicon. The monastery was subsequently removed to Tewksbury, and at the dissolution its revenues were conferred by Henry VIII. on the see of Gloucester. Friday is market-day, and a fair is held 23d June. Distance from Cowbridge, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1076. A. P., £6,325.

LAPFORD, a parish in the hundred of North Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 1s. 10½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Radford. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance from Chumleigh, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 700. A. P., £2,537.

LAPLEY, or **LAPPELE**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Cuttleshene, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 3½d., returned at £148, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Swinfere, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. The school has a small endowment. "Here was an alien priory of Black monks from the abbey of St Remigius at Rheims, to whom it was given, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, earl of Chester, or Mercia. Upon the frequent seizures of this estate into the king's hands during the wars with France,

the foreign abbot and convent determined, about 4th Richard II., to sell it to Thomas Cotterell, clerk, and to his assigns. But this seems not to have taken effect, for this cell coming to the crown upon the general suppression of this kind of houses, was given, by King Henry V., to Tong college in Shropshire, and so continued till the surrender of the same, it being granted as parcel of the possessions of that late college, 1st Edward VI., to Sir Richard Manners."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Penkridge, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, with the township of Wheaton-Aston, 1042. A. P., £1,576.

LAPPAL, a hamlet in the parish of Hals-Own, co. of Salop.

LAPSLÖDE, or **LAPLEY-WOOD**, a chapel in the parish of Bridford, co. of Devon. Chapel ded. to St Catherine; curacy not in charge. Distance from Chudleigh, 6 m. N.W. by N.

LAPWORTH, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 9s. 7d., and in the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, presents a mixture of the different styles of English architecture. The Independents have a meeting-house here. The parish is crossed by the Stratford-on-Avon canal. Here are two schools, in one of which 60 boys, and in the other 30 girls, are instructed, the revenues of which amount to about £412, arising from various benefactions. Distance from Henley-Arden, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 666. A. P., £4,036.

LARBRICK, a township with Little Ecdeton, in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a chalybeate spring.

LARKBEARE, a small hamlet in the parish of Tallaton, co. of Devon.

LARKFIELD, a hundred in the lathes of Aylesford, co. of Kent, containing 14 parishes, and, in 1821, 6694 inhabitants.

LARKFIELD, a township in the above hundred, in the parish of East Malling.

LARKSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Birmingham, co. of Gloucester, containing, in 1831, 23 inhabitants.

LARKTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Whitechurch, 8½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 44. A. P., £545.

LARLING, or **LERLINGFORD**, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. W. R. Colborne, Esq. The church, ded. to St Ethelbert, presents some remains of early Norman architecture. Distance from East Harling, 2 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,815.

LARTINGTON, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Here is Lartington-hall, the seat of Henry Witham,

Esq., attached to which is a handsome Catholic chapel. Here is a school in which eight children are taught, on an endowment of £20 per annum. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,579.

LARTON, a township in the parish of West Kirby, hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester, 8½ m. N. N.W. from Great Neston.

LASBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 12s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of E. Estcourt, Esq. Distance from Tetbury, 4 m. W. by N. Pop. returned with West Birt.

LASENBY, in the parish of Kirk-Leatham, liberty of East Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. "In the 18th year of Edward I., John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, built in their manor here a chapel to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and herein established a chantry college, or hospital, for a master and six chaplains, whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than £9 6s. 8d. per annum."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

LASHAM, or **LASHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 18s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. P. Jervois, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Alton, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,128.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township in the parish of Helmsley, N. R., co. of York, containing 85 inhabitants.

LASSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir William Guise, Bart.; the bishop of Gloucester presents each third time. The parish is crossed by the Hereford and Gloucester canal. Distance from Gloucester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 60. A. P., £968.

LASTINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R., co. of York. It contains the chapelry of Rosedale-West-Side, and the townships of Appleton le-Moors, Farndale, Hutton-le-Hole, Lastingham, and Spaunton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £17 7s. 6d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Mary—presents some fine remains of ancient architecture, supposed to be Saxon, and some fine remains of Norman architecture. "Odibald, or Edilbald, king of part of Northumbria, gave to Cedd, bishop of the East Angles, this place in order to found a monastery after the rites of that at Lindisfarne, A. D. 648. It is said to have been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and being destroyed in the Danish wars, abbot Stephen, in the time of William the Conqueror, began to repair it, and to replenish it

with religious, but he and they were soon after invited to settle at St Mary's in York."—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* The church, with the crypt under it, are the only remains of the house. Distance from Pickering, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1766; that of township, in 1801, 222; in 1831, 211. A. P., £579.

LASTOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke Abbot's, co. of Dorset.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Haseley, co. of Oxford, containing 35 inhabitants.

LATCHFORD. See **LACHFORD**.

LATCHINGDON, or **LACKINGDON**, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £37. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Burnham, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 451. A. P., £5116.

LATERIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Iron-Acton, co. of Gloucester.

LATHBURY, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly a free grammar school, with exhibitions to Christ church, but the endowment was lost upwards of a century ago. The river Ouse bounds the parish on several sides. Here was anciently a monastery, of which we find no account; the manor-house stands on its site. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 172. A. P., £3,859.

LATHOM, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a school, in which 40 poor children of Lathom and Newburgh receive gratuitous instruction; the endowment amounts to £52 per annum. Another school has been founded, and is supported by Lord Skelmersdale. Here is a chapel, attached to Lathom-house. A market and fair, which have been discontinued, were granted by Edward I to Robert de Lathom. Here is a saline chalybeate spring. Lathom-house, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, situated in the middle of an extensive park, was erected in the middle of last century, after designs by Leoni. It is a stately Grecian structure, 156 feet in length by 75 in breadth. The chapel and the stables stand in the park. On this site was the ancient mansion of the Lathom family, a strongly fortified castle, surrounded by a moat 24 feet broad and six deep, with an outer barrier of palisadoes. It was defended in 1644 by the countess of Derby, with 300 men, against Sir Thomas Fairfax, with 2000 of the parliamentary troops. The siege continued for 3 months, and was finally raised by Prince Rupert; but in the next year, General Egeron, with 4000 men took it, and at the command of the parliament dismantled the fortifications. It is said that the besiegers lost not fewer than 2000 men, and the castle was finally taken only by the failure of ammunition within

its walls. The outer wall had nine towers, on each of which six pieces of artillery were mounted. Distance from Ormskirk, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2179; in 1831, 3272. A. P., £14,267.

LATIMERS, or **ISELHAMPTSTEAD-LATIMERS**, a chapelry in the parish of Cheesham, hundred of Burnham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a donative rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and, in 1820, in the patronage of the duke of Bedford. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop. returned with Chesham, from which it is distant 8 m. S.E. by E.

LATTON, or **LACTON**, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of M. Burgoyne, Esq. "Here was a priory of Black canons, whose founder and time of foundation are not yet discovered; but it must have been in being before 20th Edward I., because it is mentioned in the Lincoln taxation. It was ded. to St John the Baptist, and granted, 28th Henry VIII., to Sir Henry Parker."—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* Distance from Harlow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 319. A. P., £3,273.

LATTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage, rated at £9 3s. 4d., returned at £146 8s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of St Germans. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here was found a tessellated pavement. Distance from Cricklade, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 360. A. P., £3,213.

LAUGHARNE, or **LLACHARN**, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £7. The prebend of Laugharne, which is impropriated by the see of Winchester, is rated at £45. Subordinate to the vicarage are the chapels of Cygff and Marros, with the rectory of Llan-Sadwrnen. The name of this parish was anciently Aber-Cowen, or Aber-Coran, which afterwards was changed to Tal-llacharn, subsequently corrupted into Laugharne; which some, however, assert to have been assumed from the castle having been taken in 1644 by General Laugharne. Twelve children of the parish receive gratuitous instruction on an endowment of £6 per annum. The area of the parish is about 600 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2020. A. P., £2,615.

LAUGHARNE, a market-town and seaport in the above parish. It is situated on an estuary, near the mouth of the rivers Tawe and Cowen. The port has no trade of any value. The town is incorporated under an ancient charter, and is governed by a portreeve, recorder, aldermen, attorneys, four constables, and 76 burgesses. In the reign of King John, Sir Guido de Brian the younger, granted lands and a share in commons to the corporation, which they still possess. The petty-sessions for the district are held here. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on May 6th and September 28th. Here are many remains of ancient

trifications, and the ruins of the castle of Guido de Brian, built in the reign of Henry III. Not far off are the remains of Roche castle, with respect to which history is silent. This was the birth-place of Josiah Tucker, D.D., dean of Gloucester. Distance from London, 245½ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 1433. A. P., £2,133.

LAUGHTERTON, a township in the parish of Kettlethorpe, co. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Hertford. Church ded. to St Luke. The Grand Union canal bounds the parish on the south. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,746.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage not in charge. The church has long been in ruins, and the living united to the rectory of Falkingham. Distance from Falkingham, 2 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,800.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It comprises the township of Laughton and the hamlet of Wildsworth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12, returned at £140, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marchioness of Hertford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Gainsborough, 6 m. N. E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 441: of the township, in 1801, 346; in 1831, 309. A. P., £3,363.

LAUGHTON. See **LAUGHTERTON**.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Shipilake, rape of Poveysey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 11s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Chichester. Distance from Lewes, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 804. A. P., £4,044.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a parish, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York. E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Standerth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. It includes the chapelry of Letwell and the townships of Laughton, Gilden-wells, Throapham, and Woodsetta. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the chancellor of York cathedral, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £44. Church ded. to All Saints. It presents a fine specimen of early English architecture. It has a tower and spire which rise to an altitude of 195 feet, and are visible at a distance of 60 miles. Here is a school with a small endowment. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Worksop, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1232; that of the township, in 1801, 465; in 1831, 780. A. P., £1,221.

LAUNCELLS, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of

Exeter, rated at £10 10s. 10d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in the patronage of L. W. Buck, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was a cell to the abbey of Hertland. The parish is crossed by the Bude and Holsworthy canal. Here are small almshouses. Distance from Stratton, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 848. A. P., £3,926.

LAUNCESTON, a borough, parish and market-town, in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It was anciently called *Dunhevid*, and some antiquarians consider the present name to be a corruption of *Llan Stephen*, or St Stephen's church, while others refer it to the word *Llan-cester-ton*, i. e. church-castle-town. The latter appears the more probable. Before the conquest this manor was the property of the earls of Cornwall, whose jurisdiction extended over the honour of Launceston, including a large part of the county. "There was a college of secular canons before the conquest, in the church of St Stephen, about half a mile from this town, which being given to the bishop and church of Exeter by King Henry I., was suppressed before A.D. 1126, by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, who, in lieu of it, founded in the west suburb under the castle-hill, a priory for canons of the order of St Austin, which was also ded. to St Stephen, to which he gave the best part of the college lands. The yearly revenues of this monastery were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £392 11s. 2d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The castle was rebuilt about this time by Reginald, earl of Cornwall, and always continued annexed to the earldom, and subsequently to the duchy. The castle was alternately in the hands of the parliament and of the royalists, during the civil war, and from its situation was considered a post of considerable importance. It belongs to the crown, or prince of Wales as duke of Cornwall, but is now in ruins, with the exception of the keep, which is used as a prison.

General Description.—The town stands in an agreeable situation on the side of a hill, near the brook Attery, which falls into the Tamar. The hill is crowned by the remains of the castle. The streets are ill paved and narrow, but contain good houses, and the supply of water is good. Here are some literary and philosophical societies, book-clubs, and a library; and assemblies, concerts, &c., are occasionally held. The borough is more extensive than the parish. The inhabitants were formerly employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of sugar, but this has declined. A considerable number of females are employed in spinning wool. Thursday and Saturday are market-days; the former for butcher's meat, the latter for corn and provisions in general. The fairs, chiefly for cattle of various descriptions, are held on Whit-Monday, July 5th, November 17th, December 6th; first Thursday in March, and third Thursday in April, free of toll; and on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th, in the parish of St Stephen. The Bude canal sends a branch into the vicinity, which has been found to improve

the trade. The town was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by the earl of Cornwall, but the charter of incorporation dates no farther back than 1555, when the government was vested by Queen Mary in a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and a few freemen, who elect each other, and fill up vacancies in their own body without participation of the inhabitants in general. The mayor, late mayor, an alderman and recorder, or his deputy, are justices of the peace, and hold two sessions annually. The corporation is also entitled to hold a weekly court of pleas, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The county magistrates meet here on the first Tuesday of every month, to hold petty sessions for the hundred of East. The assizes for the county are held alternately here and at Bodmin. The borough returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. until deprived of one by the Reform act. The voters, formerly only 17, are now above 320 in number. Lancaster is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, returned at £112, and in the gift of the corporation. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It is a curious structure of considerable antiquity, in the later style of English architecture, built of square blocks of granite, and covered with carving. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have meeting-houses here. Here was formerly an endowed grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; but several years ago it was given up. Here are two charity schools for 48 children of both sexes, supported by subscription. The reigning sovereign holds the title of Viscountess Launceston. "Here were," says Tanner, "an hospital for lepers, ded. to St. Leonard, and a friery." Distance from London, 214 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1483; in 1831, 2231. A.P., £3,900.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Tarrant-Monkton, and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Farquharson, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 72. A.P., £1,192.

LAUND (New), a township, with Filly-Close and Reedley-Hollows, in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co. of Lancaster.

LAUND (Old), an extra-parochial township in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Burnley, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 476. A.P., £668.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. "Richard Basset and Maud Ridell his wife, in the latter part of the reign of King Henry I., founded here a priory of canons of the order of St Augustine, to the honour of St John the Baptist. Its yearly revenues, at the suppression, were rated at £510 16s. 5d. The site

was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Cromwell."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Uppingham, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 60. A.P., £1,807.

LAUNDITCH, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Norfolk. It contains 36 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 12,639.

LAUNTON, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4thd., and in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bicester, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 570. A.P., £5,294.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The river Blackwater passes the north side of the parish. Distance from Bradwell-near-the-sea, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 182. A.P., £2,676.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Ramsgate, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1068; in 1831, 2024. A.P., £6,110.

LAURENCE (Str), a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Curacy not in charge; and in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Shuttleworth. Distance from Preston, 5¹/₂ m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with Preston.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 9d., returned at £111 per annum, and in the patronage of the crown. Area of parish 1392 acres. Distance from Haverford West, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 211. A.P., £574.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £4, returned at £112 14s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough. The parish consists chiefly of a narrow slip of land on the sea-shore. Distance from Newport, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 78. A.P., £368.

LAURENCE (Str), **ILKETSHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 12s. 4d., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. Stebbing. Distance from Bungay, 3 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 242. A.P., £1,329.

LAVANT (East and West), a parish in the hundred of Aldwick, locally in that of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in the deanery of Pagham, rated at £20 18s. 1¹/₂d., and, in

1829, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Church ded. to St Mary. In the vicinity is Goodwood, the seat of the duke of Richmond. Distance from Chichester, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 407. A. P., £2,510.

LAVANT (MID). See MID-LAVANT.

LAVANT (THE). See CHICHESTER.

LAVENDON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of Cold Brayfield, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. A market was formerly held on Tuesday; an annual fair is still held on the Tuesday before Easter. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian order, built and endowed by John de Bidun, about the latter end of King Henry Second's reign, to the honour of St Mary and St John the Baptist. Herein were, a little before the dissolution, ten or eleven canons, whose yearly income was rated at £91 8s. 3d. The site of this monastery was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Peckham."—Tanner's Not. Men. Distance from Olney, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 664. A. P., £3,302.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. The town occupies an agreeable situation on the sides of a valley, through which flows the river Brett, and is remarkable for the salubrity of the air. It consists of a few small streets, containing scarcely any good houses, and not paved. Lavenham is one of the polling-places for the members for the western division of the county. It was formerly incorporated and governed by six capital burgesses; but this has been given up, and the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their meetings here, and particularly of the rector of the parish, who possesses magisterial authority. The lord of the manor holds occasional courts leet and baron. The only manufactures are the combing and spinning of wool, which are carried on to a trifling extent. The town was formerly noted for the manufacture of blue cloths, which has declined. The market was held on Tuesday, but it has fallen into disuse. A stone cross stands in the centre of the market-place. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, and from the 10th to the 13th of October. Estates within this manor descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough-English. Pop., in 1801, 1776; in 1831, 2107. A. P., £3,755.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 2s. 11d., and in the patronage of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge. The church, which was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, in the 15th century, is ded. to St Peter. It is in the later style of English architecture, and is covered with ornaments. The roof is most beautifully carved, and two pews, belonging to the earl of Oxford and the Spring family, are

carved in an elaborate style, similar to the carved work in Henry Eighth's chapel at Westminster. In the windows there are considerable remains of ancient stained glass. The porch is of highly ornamented architecture, and is adorned with armorial bearings; it is supposed to have been added to the original structure by John, 14th earl of Oxford. Here are meeting-houses belonging to Independents and Wesleyan Methodist congregations. Thirty almshouses are endowed with land producing £186 per annum. Here is a free grammar school with a small endowment, for which five boys receive education. Here are also two national schools, endowed with £53 17s. 6d. per annum. Distance from London, 63 m. N.E.

LAVER (HIGH), or KING'S, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 1s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the trustees of R. Budworth, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter or All Saints. In the churchyard is the tomb of the celebrated John Locke, who died at Otes in this parish, in October, 1704. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 495. A. P., £2,558.

LAVER (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15 10s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Palmer, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,435.

LAVER (MAGDALEN), a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, rated at £16 12s. 1d., in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. W. Barford, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,977.

LAVERSTOCK, a parish, partly in the hundred of Alderbury, and partly in that of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the vicars choral of Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Salisbury, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 817. A. P., £2,494.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish in the hundred of Overton, Kingclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 10s., returned at £61 6s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Portal, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester. Distance from Whitechurch, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,608.

LAVERTON, a township in the parish of Buckland, co. of Gloucester.

LAVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 18s. 6^d., and in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a chapel here. Distance from Frome, 3¹/₂ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,487.

LAVERTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Ripon, 6 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 457. A. P., £1,855.

LAVINGTON, or LINTON, a parish in the wapentake of Bailisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. It comprises the township of Osgodby, and the hamlets of Hanby and Keisby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 7s. 1^d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Corby, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,231.

LAVINGTON (EAST), or MARKET, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. It comprises the market-town of East Lavington, and the tything of Easterton. The town is situated on the northern border of Salisbury-plain, and consists chiefly of one street. Here is a considerable trade in corn and malt. Wednesday is market-day; the market was formerly the great rendezvous of the farmers of Salisbury-plain, and was noted for extensive dealings in grain; but since the markets of Warminster and Devizes have begun to flourish this has rather declined. A market was formerly held likewise on Monday, but this has been disused. A fair is held on August 10th. The lord of the manor holds a court-baron every six months. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and making.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 2s. 6^d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to St Michael, is an ancient edifice in the English style of architecture. The Independents have two places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed charity school for 36 children. This was the birth-place of Thomas Tanner, D.D., bishop of St Asaph, and author of the *Notitia Monastica*. Distance from London, 90 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1525. A. P., £4,104.

LAVINGTON (WEST), or BISHOP'S, a parish in the hundred of Potterne and Canninge, co. of Wilts. It includes the tything of Littleton-Pannell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 16s. 3^d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Sarum. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, contains some altar-tombs to members of the Dauntsey family, one of whom, in 1542, founded and endowed a school and almshouses. Distance from East Lavington, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 958; in 1831, 1322. A. P., £7,467.

LAWERN, a hamlet in the parish of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, co. of Worcester.

LAWFORD, a parish in the hundred of

Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15, and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, has recently been considerably enlarged. A rent-charge of £23 4s. was bequeathed in 1723 by John Leach, for the education of poor children and other charitable purposes. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Stour. Distance from Manningtree, 1¹/₂ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 794. A. P., £4,213.

LAWFORD (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 15s. 5^d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Montagu. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Rugby, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 320. A. P., £2,126.

LAWFORD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1831, 28. A. P., £1,127.

LAWFORD (LONG), a township in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,950.

LAW-HADEN, or LLAN-HAWADEN, a parish in the hundred of Dau-Gleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8 18s. 6^d., returned at £128 12s. 8^d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. In the cathedral church of St David's is a prebend of Law-Haden, rated at £17 17s. 1^d., and a peculiar of the chancellor of St David's. The bishops of the diocese anciently had a castle here, the ruins of which form a picturesque object. The parish lies on the east of Cleddau river. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N. W. Pop., in 1831, 657. A. P., £2,088.

LAWHITTON, a parish in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 6s. 8^d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Here were originally held a market and fair. Distance from Launceston, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,717.

LAWKLAND, a township in the parish of Clapham, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Settle, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 351. A. P., £4,303.

LAWLEY, a small township in the parish of Wellington, co. of Salop.

LAWLING, a chapelry in the parish of Latchingdon, hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, annexed to Latchingdon. Pop. returned with the parish.

LAWRENCE (ST). See **LAURENCE (ST)**.

LAWRENNY, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It is situated on Milford-Haven, and covers 1500 acres of land. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Here is Lawrenny-house, belonging to the family of Barlow, one of the finest seats in South Wales. Here is some trade in coal and

chm. Distance from Pembroke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 422. A. P., £1,991.

LAWRESS, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, containing 28 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7243.

LAWSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. Acton Lea, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed Sunday school. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 7 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 865. A. P., £3,428.

LAWTON (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 2s. 7d., and in the patronage of Mr Lawton. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, presents some remains of Norman architecture. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. The school has a small endowment. This parish contains coal and salt works, and is crossed by the Trent and Mersey canal. Distance from Sandbach, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 516. A. P., 2,754.

LAWTON-YATE. See BUG-LAWTON.

LAXEY, a small village in the parish of Leman, co. of Man.

LAXFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Borne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Cratfield, for the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 12s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to All Saints. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here are two free schools, the one endowed with £170 per annum, and the other with £30. A Sunday and girls' schools have also £5 and £16 respectively per annum. A market and fairs were bestowed by Edward IV. on this place, but they have fallen into disuse. Distance from Framlingham, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1008; in 1831, 1158. A. P., £5,383.

LAXTON, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a donative and curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20, returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Evans, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Rockingham, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,202.

LAXTON, or **LAXINGTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Moorhouse, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11, returned at £129, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Mansfield. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Michael, containing some ancient and curious monuments. Here is a small endowment for the education of children. Distance from Tuxford, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 650. A. P., £2,907.

LAXTON, a chapelry in the parish of

Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £45, and annexed to the vicarage of Howden. Distance from Howden, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 281. A. P., £1,918.

LAYCOCK, a township in the parish of Keighley, W. R., co. of York.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. F. Benwell. Here is a meeting-house belonging to the Independents. Distance from Colchester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,540.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £12, returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Bawtree, Esq. Distance from Colchester, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 637. A. P., £3,616.

LAYER-MARNEY, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of M. Corsellis, Esq. The church, which is constructed of brick, is ded. to St Mary, and contains some ancient monuments. Here are the remains of Marney-hall, erected of brick, in 1500, by Sir Henry Marney. An entrenched spot near the church is supposed to have been fortified against Henry III. by Sir Ralph Gernon. "A small college, or chantry, for a warden and two priests, was founded in the church of St Mary here, about 1330, by William de Marney, lord of the manor, and patron of the rectory."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The building yet remains in the vicinity of the church. Distance from Colchester, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,246.

LAYHAM, or **LEYHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Hadleigh, 2 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 552. A. P., £3,722.

LAYMOOR, a tything in the parish of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset.

LAYSTERS, or **LEYSTERS**, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £12, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. E. Miller. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was a cell to the priory of Shene in Surrey. Distance from Tenbury, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,940.

LAYSTHORPE, a township in the parish of Stonegrave, wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York.

LAYSTON, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicar-

age, with the curacies of Aldwick and Buntingford, rated at £14 6s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Butt, Esq. The village has disappeared, and the church, ded. to St Bartholomew, is only used for solemnization of marriages, divine service being performed at Buntingford. A market was formerly held here, but has been disused. Here are two small endowments for the education of children. Distance from Buntingford, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1093. A. P., £3,492.

LAYTHAM, a township in the parish of Aughton, wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,417.

LAYTON, a joint township with Warbrick, in the parish of Bispham, co. of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 943. A. P., £4,439.

LAYTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Stanwick, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,338.

LAYTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Hutton-Magnum, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 94. A. P., £2,338.

LAYTONSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Leyton, co. of Essex. This consists of a single street of good houses, inhabited chiefly by citizens of London. Here is a chapel-of-ease, to which the vicarage appoints a curate, founded in 1750. Distance from London, 5 m. N.E.

LAZONBY, a parish in the ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £13 1s. 3d., returned at £140, and in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The parish is bounded on the east by the Eden, on the west by the Potterill, and crossed by the great Roman road from north to south. Free-stone is found here in abundance, and a stone for making mill-stones is also wrought. In the vicinity are traces of a ruined castle with a moat, and on the commons are some cairns. Distance from Penrith, 7 m. N. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 841. A. P., £2,024.

LEA, a township in the parish of St Oswald, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 43. A. P., £1,388.

LEA, a township in the parish of Buckford, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 92. A. P., £718.

LEA, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 56. A. P., £462.

LEA, a parish, partly in the hundred of St Briavell's, co. of Gloucester, and partly in that of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £4, and in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St John. Distance from Ross, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 161. A. P., £863.

LEA, a joint township with Ashton, Ingol, and Cotham, parish of Preston, co. of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 594; in 1831, 687. A. P., £7,337.

LEA, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 4s. 2d., returned at £130, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir C. Anderson, Bart. Church ded. to St Helen. Here was anciently a nunnery, the fish-ponds and moat of which remain. Marl and gypsum are dug in this parish. Distance from Gainsborough, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 197. A. P., £2,537.

LEA, a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts, and now included within the boundaries of the borough of Malmesbury. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Gardon, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Malmesbury, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 419. A. P., £2,759.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything in the parish of Newland, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 108.

LEA-DETHWICK, a township in the parish of Ashover, co. of Derby. See **DETHWICK**.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet in the parish of Bradborne, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1831, 26.

LEA-MARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £30, returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of C. B. Adderley, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Coleshill, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,623.

LEACH, or **LACH**, a township in the parish of St Mary, city of Chester.

LEACHLADE. See **LECHLADE**.

LEACROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Cannock, co. of Stafford. Coal is found here, and a manufacture of edge-tools is carried on. Pop. with Hednesford.

LEADBROOK (MAJOR), a township in the parish of Northop, co. of Flint, North Wales. Here are lead mines and fisheries. Pop., in 1831, 83.

LEADBROOK (MINOR), a township in the same parish with the above. Pop., in 1831, 24.

LEADENHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £29 11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. T. Brown. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, ded. to St Swithin. The petty sessions are held here. Distance from Sleaford, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 565. A. P., £6,336.

LEAD-HALL, a ville in the parish of Ryther, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 59.

LEADON (HIGH), a hamlet in the parish of Rudford, co. of Gloucester.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant, and £800 royal bounty. The

chapel, according to Bacon's *liber regis*, was erected in the 32^d of Elizabeth, and ded. to St Michael, by Sir Henry Upton. The church has been enlarged. Distance from Witney, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 665. A. P., £1,074.

LEAGRAM, a township with Bowland, is the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

LEAKE, a parish in the wapentake of Sairbeck, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £104 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the governors of Oakham school. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Boston, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 911; in 1831, 1744. A. P., £11,503.

LEAKE (EAST, or GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory not in charge, united with West Leake. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is a handsome structure in the later style of English architecture. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury as part of the duchy of Lancaster. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. In 1731, a school was founded and endowed by John Blay. The income now amounts to £48 per annum, and there are 40 boys on the foundation. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Distance from Nottingham, 10½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 608; in 1831, 975. A. P., £2,865.

LEAKE (WEST, or LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £25 4s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Helen. It is a curious ancient structure, containing some very ancient monuments. Distance from Nottingham, 11½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,787.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. U. W. Sitwell. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a school endowed with £25 per annum. Here are also two almshouses for poor persons. The parish is crossed by the Warwick and Napton canal. Distance from Southam, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 464. A. P., £5,595.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. This town is situated on the river Leam, from which it derives its name; the adjunct Priors, which distinguished it from Leamington-Hastings, was derived from its having been formerly a dependency of the priory of Kenilworth. This place has lately become celebrated for its min-

eral waters, and in consequence has risen in importance with great rapidity, so that since 1801, its population has increased sixteen and a half fold. The town stands in a fine country, in an open vale sheltered by wooded hills, and consists of spacious, well-paved streets, lighted with coal-gas, and well-supplied with water. The houses are in general handsome, constructed of brick, and faced with Roman cement. Many families of distinction have erected houses and villas in the town and vicinity. There is a handsome stone-bridge over the river Leam, and the Avon flows in the immediate vicinity.

Baths, Public Buildings, &c.—The waters of Leamington are of three kinds, sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate, of which the saline is the most celebrated, and is composed of 5,760 parts of water, 7.83 sulphate of soda, 53.75 muriate of soda, 28.64 muriate of lime, 20.16 muriate of magnesia. The old well is saline, and has been known for some centuries. It is described by Sir William Dugdale in his history of the county, and was analysed, but very imperfectly, so early as 1688. It has been inclosed by Lord Aylesford, and a pipe carries a supply of water to the outside of the building, for the use of the poor. The Royal spa is contained in a handsome Doric building, situated on the banks of the river, in the midst of elegant gardens. In the interior are baths of various kinds, with a handsome pump-room, in which company promenade, and where a band of music attends at stated periods. This hall is 85 feet long, by 36 wide. There is a supply both of saline and of sulphureous water. Besides these, there are other establishments of a similar kind, in most instances well-arranged. We may name the Imperial fount, Wise's, Robin's, and Smith's baths. Many persons visit Leamington for a short time during the season, and, in consequence, lodging houses and hotels are numerous, and adapted for visitors of every class. There are also superb houses which are let furnished at high rents. The first hotels are the Regent's, and Royal, or Copp's. Annexed to these are handsome lodging-houses, with every accommodation. In Bath-street is a handsome Grecian structure, containing reading-rooms, library, and assembly-rooms, with card and refreshment rooms, fitted up in a most elegant style. In the Union parade are the upper assembly rooms, with the usual appendages. The ball-room is 96 feet long, by 45 wide. Assemblies and concerts are held here regularly. Here is also a small theatre, open three times a week during the season. Other places of fashionable resort are Bisset's museum, Ranelagh gardens and the botanical gardens. The ladies of Leamington contribute £52 10s. to the sweepstakes at Warwick races, and the gentlemen give a cup of the same value to be run for. On Wednesday is held a customary market for provisions. Coal and other articles are brought on the Warwick and Knapton canal, which passes the town. The local police is under the superintendence of commissioners, appointed under a recent act of parliament.

Living.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 10s., returned at £141 5s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. Wise. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure in the decorated style of English architecture, originally erected as a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Wootton. There is a chapel in the upper town licensed, but not consecrated. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here are national schools for boys and girls, and free baths for the use of the poor. Distance from Warwick, 2½ m. E.; from London, 90 m. N.W. Pop., resident in 1801, 315; in 1831, 6209. A. P., £8,826.

LEAP, a tithing in the parish of Exbury, New Forest division of the county of Southampton.

LEARCHILD, a township in the parish of Edlingham, co. of Northumberland, containing in 1831, 20 inhabitants.

LEASINGHAM, or LEESINGHAM, (NORTH AND SOUTH), two united parishes in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. The united rectories, rated at £23 18s. 1½d., are in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. The church of North Leasingham, ded. to St John the Baptist, has been demolished; that of South Leasingham is ded. to St Andrew. The livings were consolidated in 1726. Distance from Sleaford, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 368. A. P., £3,034.

LEASOWES, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, co. of Salop, chiefly remarkable for having been the birth-place and residence of the poet Shenstone.

LEATH, a ward of Cumberland, bordering on Durham. It contains 21 parishes, 7 chapelries, 56 townships, and 1 hamlet. Pop., in 1831, 27,373.

LEATHERHEAD, a parish in the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 6s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church is an ancient structure, attributed to the reign of Edward I., and ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas. It is a cruciform building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transepts, with lateral aisles and vestry. The nave and aisles are in the early, the chancel in the decorated, and the tower and north transept in the florid, style of English architecture. The town stands on the river Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, in the vicinity of wild and highly picturesque scenery. It derives some advantage from its situation as a thoroughfare on the road from London to Guildford and Farnham, but its trade and manufactures are insignificant. A market was formerly held here, but fell into disuse above a century ago. A large fair for cattle of all kinds is held on the 10th of October, in a field on the north side of the town. Here is a place of worship for the Independents.

In the vicinity are many gentlemen's seats. The free school has an endowment of £15 per annum, for which 10 boys are educated. Distance from London, 18 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1078; in 1831, 1724. A. P., £5,601.

LEATHLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Clare, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 2s. 8½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Here is a school free to all children, endowed with £12 per annum in 1769, by Anne Hitch. Distance from Otley, 3 m. N.E. by E. The parish, with the townships of Leathley and Castley, contained, in 1831, 413 inhabitants. That of the township, in 1801, 284; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,472.

LEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirk-Ireth, hundred of Lonsdale, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverstone, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,607.

LEATHWAITE. See DENNINGTON.

LEATON, a township within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LEATON, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverhampton, co. of Stafford.

LEATON (THE). See article CORNWALL.

LEAVELAND. See LEVELAND.

LEAVENING, a township in the parish of Adlam, E. R., co. of York. Here is a place of worship belonging to Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,848.

LEAVINGTON (CASTLE), a township in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, N. R., co. of York. Here is said to have been a Danish fort of which no traces exist.

LEAVINGTON (KIRK), a parish in the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. R., co. of York. It comprises the townships of Castle-Leavington, Kirk-Leavington, Pictou, and Low Worsall, and contained, in 1831, 517 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 239; in 1831, 223. A. P., £2,707. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £21 6s., returned at £30, and in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The church is a small ancient building, ded. to St Martin. Distance from Yarm, 8 m. S.S.E.

LEAVISHAM, a parish in the lythe of Pickering, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Skelton. Distance from Pickering, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 168. A. P., £699.

LEBBERSTON, a township in the parish of Filey, N. R., co. of York.

LEBTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of North Witham, co. of Lincoln.

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE, a parochial market-town in the hundred of Brightwells-Barrow, co. of Gloucester. It stands near the confluence of the small river Leche with the Thames; and the name is derived from two Saxon words expressive of that cir-

assistance. It is mentioned in *Doomday-book*, and appears to be a place of high antiquity. It has even been supposed to have been a Roman station, from the circumstance of some antiquities having been discovered in the neighbourhood; among the rest, a subterranean structure with tessellated pavements, conjectured to have been part of a bath. The town consists of a long and spacious street, containing some good houses, and partially paved and lighted. It stands on the road from Cirencester to London, and on the margin of the river Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge, which bounds the navigation of the river for vessels of 80 tons burden. The inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the situation at the highest navigable point of the Thames, as the produce of the counties of Gloucester and Wilts is brought hither to be transmitted to the metropolis. The Thames and Severn canal, which terminates here in the Thames, brings the supply of coal. The market is held on Tuesday, but is falling into decay. Fairs for cheese, cattle, and toys, are held on August 5th and 12th, and September 9th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates: the lord of the manor holds a triennial court-leet, at which he appoints a constable and tything-man.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the gift of Mr Morton. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, ded. to St Lawrence, erected about 300 years ago. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. Here is a Sunday school with a small endowment. "A priory of Black canons, or rather an hospital of a master or prior, and certain poor and infirm brethren, ded. to St John the Baptist, was founded here upon a piece of ground called Lade, near the great bridge over the Thames—hence called St John's bridge—given to that good use by the lady Isabel Ferrers, sometime wife of Hugh Mortimer, before 30th Henry III. But this house being run into great decay, King Edward IV. gave his mother Cicely, duchess of York, leave to get it dissolved, and then to apply the revenues of it to the endowing of a perpetual chantry of three priests, at the altar of St Mary, in the parish church here, which continued till Dean Underwood, in the reign of Henry VII., found means to place two of these chantry priests at Wallingford college, and let the third remain at Lechlade; and so the site of this priory, as parcel of the possessions of Wallingford college, was granted to Dennis Tappes, 14th Elizabeth."—*Tauner's Not. Mon.* Distance from London, 76 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1244. A. P., £6,768.

LECK, a chapelry in the parish of Tunstall, hundred of Lonsdale, South, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 2s., returned at £58 2s., and in the patronage of the rector of Tunstall. Distance from Kirby-Lonsdale, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 326. A. P., £1,871.

LECKBY. See CUNDALL.

LECKFORD, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 16s. 10d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Leckford, Winchester. There is also a sinecure rectory, annexed to the prebend, rated at £9, returned at £130, and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Andover canal passes here. Distance from Stockbridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,568.

LECKHAMPTSTEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Cheveley, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 402. A. P., £1,675.

LECKHAMPTSTEAD, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Beauclerk, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, contains a curious ancient font. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Buckingham, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 499. A. P., £2,797.

LECKHAMPTON, a parish in Cheltenham hundred, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of C. N. Trye, Esq. The church is ded. to St Peter, and contains some ancient monuments, one of which presents the effigies of a knight and lady. Here is a manor-house of the age of Henry VII. The parish includes part of the romantic Cotswold hills. A branch of the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway passes through this parish to Crippets, on the south. Distance from Cheltenham, 2½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 929. A. P., £1,819.

LECKONFIELD, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, E. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, rated at £8, returned at £66 7s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. The earls of Northumberland had anciently a strong castle here. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 301. A. P., £5,860.

LEDBURN, a hamlet in the parish of Mentmore, co. of Buckingham.

LEDBURY, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. It comprises the market-town of Ledbury and the township of Park-hold. It was anciently a borough, and returned members in the reign of Edward I., but the inhabitants pleading poverty, the franchise was withdrawn. Its fairs and market were first granted by Stephen, at the request of Betun, bishop of Hereford, but this charter became obsolete and was renewed by Elizabeth. The town—which consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and of several small side streets—stands at the eastern angle of the county at the foot of the Mal-

vern hills. The houses are generally built of brick, and of respectable aspect, the streets are partially paved and lighted, and there is a good supply of water. It takes its name from the river Leden, or Leddon, which flows about a mile to the eastward. The neighbourhood abounds in orchards and hop-grounds, in the cultivation of which, and in the making of cider and perry, the inhabitants are much engaged. Malting and tanning, with the manufacture of ropes and sacking, are carried on pretty extensively. About three centuries ago this place was famous for silks and broadcloths, but these manufactures have disappeared. Limestone and marble are found in the vicinity. Here is an ancient market-house. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, cheese, wool, pigs, hops, &c., are held on Monday after February 1st, Monday before Easter, May 12th, June 22d, first Tuesday in August, October 2d, and Monday before St Thomas' day. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the hundred here every Wednesday. It is one of the polling-places for the county members. The lord of the manor holds annual courts leet and baron, at which constables are chosen. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes the town. Pop., in 1801, 3058; in 1831, 3909. A. P., 14,783.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Watts. The rectory is divided into portions, of which the bishop is patron; the portionists alternately become patrons of the vicarage. The church is a fine old structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style, ded. to St Michael. It contains a fine altar-piece and some handsome stained glass, with several interesting monuments. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are endowed schools for boys and girls; and another for boys, supported by the exchequer, and supposed to have been founded on the dissolution of a chantry. Here are several almshouses for poor persons, and a dispensary. "The rectory here was anciently divided into several portions, or prebends, as the prebend of Overhall, rated at £18 4s. 9½d.; the prebend of Netherhall, rated at £14, &c. But about A.D. 1400, a college for a master and eight secular priests was founded in the parish church, by John Trevenant, bishop of Hereford.—An hospital for a master, rector, or prior, and several poor brothers and sisters, was built here by Hugh Foliot, bishop of Hereford, to the honour of St Catherine, A.D. 1232, which met with several benefactors; but the revenues of it were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than £22 5s. per annum, clear. It is yet in being, having been refounded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1580, for a master, who is nominated by the dean and chapter of Hereford; seven poor men, widowers, and three poor widows, who are nominated by the master, and have each an allowance of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, besides clothes and firing."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

The senior canon of Hereford is generally master, and has a free farm of 70 acres, 40 acres of coppice-wood, an annual stipend, a free house and garden, and is required to reside here for two months in the year. In the vicinity are some noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. In the parish are some traces of fortified stations supposed to be Roman. Distance from London, 120 m. W.N.W.

LEDDE (THE), a river in Wales, rising in Carnarvon and falling into the Conway.

LEDDINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Dymock, co. of Gloucester.

LEDHAM, a township in the parish of Neston, co.-palatine of Chester.

LEDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. co. of York. It comprises the townships of Ledsham, Fairburn, and Ledstone, and contained, in 1831, 944 inhabitants. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Wheeler. The church is ded. to All Saints, and contains a fine monument to Lady E. Hastings, whose figure is in a reclining posture, and accompanied by those of her two sisters. Here are schools for boys and girls, founded and endowed in 1738 by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Distance from Ferry-bridge, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 220; in 1831, 236. A. P., £2,005.

LEDSTON, a township in the above parish, containing, in 1831, 243 inhabitants. Here is an hospital for ten poor persons, founded by Sir John Lewis.

LEDWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Sandford, co. of Oxford. Here was formerly a chapel. A fine sand used in glass-making is found here. Distance from Neat-Enstone, 4½ m. N.E.

LEE, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 12s., returned at £42 8s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, by lapse. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Great Missenden, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 186. A. P., £400.

LEE, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lath of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 11s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is ded. to St Margaret, and contains some interesting monuments; among the rest are those of Halley the astronomer, and William Parsons the comedian. Here are a school and six almshouses, founded in 1683 by Christopher Brown, and endowed with about £71 per annum. Distance from London, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 1108. A. P., £5,986.

LEE, a tything in the parish of Romsey, co. of Southampton.

LEE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LEE-BRITAIN, a hamlet in the parish of Titchfield, co. of Southampton.

LEE-BOTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Conover, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 1s., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Corbett. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Coal is found here. Distance from Church-Streeton, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,736.

LEE-BROCKHURST, a parish in the hundred of North Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and co. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £38, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Clayton. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Wem, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 150. A. P., £889.

LEE (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of East Tibbury, co. of Essex.

LEE (St JOHN), a parish in the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It includes the chapelries of Wall and Binsfield, and the townships of West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, and Sandhoe. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Beaumont. Church ded. to St John of Beverley. Coal and lead are found in this parish, which is situated on the river Tyne. Here is a school with a small endowment for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Hexham, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop. returned with the chapelries and townships.

LEE-MAILING, a township in the parish of Bellingham, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 293.

LEE-MARK, a tything in the parish of Tickfield, co. of Southampton.

LEE-WARD, a township in the parish of Rothbury, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 103.

LEEDS, a parish in the hundred of Eyeborne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, with that of Broomfield, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £44 11s. 4d., returned at £72, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to St Nicholas, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, and has a large, but low square tower. "Robert de Crepito Corda, alias Crevecoeur, or Croucheart, Knt," says Tanner, "built here, A.D. 1119, a priory of Black canons, to the honour of St Mary and St Nicholas. It was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £362 7s. 7d., and granted, 4th Edward VI., to Sir Anthony St Leger." This priory and its church are said to have been no more than structures, which is confirmed by the remains.

A fortress is said to have been built here in 978 by Lodian, counsellor of Ethelbert II. The Lords Crevecoeur founded a castle here, to which additions were made by William Wykeham and Henry VIII. Parts of the ancient structure are yet visible in the castle of the family of Fairfax, which is said to be one of the finest in the kingdom. It stands in the middle of an extensive park, surrounded by a moat, and forms a quadrangular pile, composed

of portions of various dates. A court-leet and baron is held for the manor, at which three horseholders are appointed. The manor is divided into six divisions or yokes. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 613. A. P., £4,307.

LEEDS, a parish and liberty in the W. R. of the county of York. It comprises the market and incorporated town of Leeds, the chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel-Allerton, Farnley, Headingley with Burley, Holbeck, Hunslet or Huntleet, and Wortley, and the township of Potter-Newton.

TOWN OF LEEDS.

Early History.—The earliest notice of this place has been placed by some topographers about the year 650, when it is supposed to have been made a royal ville. The *Villa Regia* mentioned by Bede, however, was not at Leeds, but at Osmundthorpe, 3 m. to the S. E. It is also noticed in doomsday-book. Here was a castle built by the Paganel, or Painels, who were meane lords of the place under the De Lacies, soon after the compilation of doomsday book. This castle was besieged in 1139 by Stephen, and, in 1399, served as a temporary place of confinement for Richard II. previous to his removal to Pontefract. Of this castle, no traces whatever now exist; but it stood very near the spot now occupied by the commercial buildings.

General Description.—The town is situated on the northern bank of the river Aire, on an eminence which rises gently from the river to the upper end of the town, sloping to the east, west, and south. It extends about a mile and a half from east to west along the river, which is crossed by two bridges of stone, one wooden bridge, and two suspension bridges. On the south side of the river are pretty extensive suburbs. The streets are lighted with oil and coal gas, paved, and watched; and the inhabitants have a plentiful supply of water, drawn from the river, purified and distributed in pipes whose ramifications extend all over the town. The streets are in general well built, though in the older parts of the town inconveniently narrow. The houses, for the most part, are of brick. The western part of the town is the most elegant, and is adorned with many handsome houses. The streets are generally kept in good order, and on each side is a flagged pavement for foot-passengers. Here are a theatre, public baths, assembly and concert-rooms, a music hall, and a bazaar. There are several subscription libraries; and in the commercial buildings, erected in 1826, are a news-room, hotel, and commercial offices. Here are a horticultural and a literary and philosophical society, and the Northern society for the encouragement of the fine arts has occasionally held its exhibition here. A fine infirmary was founded here in 1768, and opened in 1771. It is a large and handsome brick structure in the Roman style of architecture, in length about 150 feet, and 38 in depth. In 1788, this was considered by Mr Howard as one of the best regulated

hospitals in the kingdom. The average number of patients treated in the house on the three years previous to 1816, was 764; and of the out-patients, 1675. Here are also a house of recovery for persons affected with infectious diseases, a lying-in hospital, and a guardian asylum.

Trade and Manufactures.—Leeds is situated in the midst of one of the most thriving manufacturing districts in the kingdom. It derives considerable advantage from the facility of communication with both sides of the island, to the west by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and to the east by the Aire and Calder navigation to the Humber. As the canal joins the river Aire, the chain of communication is complete. In the time of Henry VIII., Leland speaks of Leeds as a "pretty market-town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well-built, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it." Leeds is now the first mart in the kingdom for woollen cloths. It was formerly famous for no more than the coarser kinds of cloth, but these have in a great measure been supplanted by the superfine varieties. The manufactories are very numerous, and every part of the process is carried on in the highest degree of perfection, especially since some recent improvements in machinery were adopted. Many steam-engines are employed, and a large number of individuals are more or less directly supported by their connexion with the trade. There are two weekly markets held for the sale of cloth in an unfinished state. These are held in the cloth-halls, which were erected to remove the inconvenience arising from the exposure of goods to the risk of damage from bad weather, as was the case when the market was held in the open air. There are two halls, the one for the mixed or dyed, the other for the white cloths. The mixed cloth hall was erected in 1753. It is a large quadrangular building, inclosing an open area of 128 yards by 65. This is divided into six rows or streets, covered and well lighted from above; on each side of which are rows of stalls for the manufacturers, each of which does not exceed 23 inches in front. There are about 1800 stalls, and nearly the same number of master manufacturers, a few only having a double portion. The stalls are freehold property, which cost originally about £3 3, but they have risen in value, and now vary from £8 to £15. This, as well as the other hall, is under the management of fifteen trustees. The white or undyed cloth hall was erected in 1776. It covers a quadrangular space of 99 yards by 70, and contains 1200 stalls ranged in five double rows. These were originally valued at 30s., but have risen in value to £3 or £8. These halls are open only to persons who have served a regular apprenticeship to the cloth trade. The markets are held in the following manner:—At half-past eight in the morning in summer, and at nine in spring and autumn, and at half-past nine in winter the bell rings at the mixed cloth hall. This is the signal for the entrance of the manufacturers, who range their goods on their stalls, and take their stations behind them. As soon as the bell ceases, the buyers are at liberty

to enter. In transacting business no person is allowed to speak above a whisper, and as the time is short, the negotiations between buyer and seller are generally effected in very few words. Vast quantities of cloth are thus disposed of, in many instances to the amount of £30,000 or £40,000 per week. At the end of an hour a bell rings, announcing the approaching termination of the market. A third bell rings in a quarter of an hour, and if any merchant be found in the hall after this bell ceases, he is fined 5s., and a similar sum for every five minutes he remains. In the W. R. of Yorkshire, which supplies this mart, there were manufactured from the year 1772 to 1781, including 2,009,972½ pieces of cloth, and in the period 1812—1821 inclusive, the number amounted to 4,521,742. The cloth is brought in a rough state to the halls, having annexed a leaden ticket, certifying that it has been inspected, and the fabric sound uniform. The manufacturers of mixed cloth reside chiefly in the villages to the westward of the town, and on the banks of the river Aire. The white cloths, on the other hand, are chiefly manufactured about Dewsbury and near the river Calder. Besides plain cloths, awandowns, toll-nets, kerseymeres, and various fancy articles are now manufactured in this district. Stuffs of various kinds, camblets, blankets, pelisse-cloth, shawls, shalpoons, bear-skins, socking, canvas, linen and thread, are made to a considerable extent. The cotton manufacture has been begun, but has not hitherto made much progress. From the immense demand for machinery used in the various manufactories, several foundries and engine-factories have been established, among which, that of Mr Murray was, some years ago at least, the largest in England excepting that of Messrs Boulton and Watt. Here are likewise extensive potteries and glass-works, also establishments for fulling, dressing, and drying cloth. There are some large tobacco manufactories, paper-mills, and chemical works. The king's mills are held by a grant from the crown, and all the inhabitants of Leeds are obliged to grind their corn there. Coal, slates, and flag-stones, as well as clay for fire-bricks and tobacco-pipes, are found in the vicinity. The following is a list of the number and power of steam-engines employed in Leeds in 1831:—

		<i>Eng. Horse Power.</i>	
Manufacturing and finishing of Wool-			
Woolen Cloth,	80	1834	
Dyeing, washing, and cleaning, cloth and stuffs,	23	237	
Flax Spinning,	24	705	
Grinding Corn,	17	262	
Wax Grinding,	5	88	
Seed Crushing,	5	160	
By Coal-pits and Locomotive-engines,	12	164	
Iron Foundries,	11	145	
Tobacco Manufacturing,	9	25	
Machine Making,	8	68	
Pumping Water,	7	14	
Shear Making and Grinding,	2	12	
Sawing Wood,	2	24	
Paper Manufacturing,	2	42	
Silk and Cotton-spinning,	1	36	
Worsted Spinning,	4	57	
Carpet Manufacturing,	1	96	
Other minor purposes,	12	81	

Total, 225 4048

The market days are Tuesday and Saturday for general merchandise, corn, provisions, and such. There is a handsome corn-exchange at which the corn market is held. The market for butcher's meat is held in very commodious and extensive shambles opened in 1824. The fruit, vegetable, fish, and pig markets, are held on a very large plot of ground called the Free market. A fortnight fair for cattle is also held at the same place. Larger fairs for horses, horned cattle, hardware, &c., are held on July 10th and 11th, October 8th, and November 9th. The central market, opened in 1827, is completely covered in, and the interior is encircled with a beautiful gallery for stalls, &c. The south market on the south side of the bridge, which consists of a large and uniform range of shops round a cross in the centre, affords ample accommodation to the retail dealers; and the quarterly leather fairs, which are held here, are rapidly rising in importance.

Franchise, &c.—During the commonwealth, Leeds sent one member to parliament. In 1821, when Grampound was disfranchised, an abortive attempt was made to transfer the representation to Leeds. Under the Reform Act of 1832, Leeds now returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 6,700. The mayor is the returning officer. The amount of taxes paid is £18,800; the number of houses 27,600, of which 6,700 are of the rental of £10 or upwards. The number of houses has been more than doubled since the year 1811. The town was incorporated by Charles I., and is now governed under a modified charter granted by Charles II. The government is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council-men, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation fills up vacancies in its own body, and the aldermen elect the mayor from among themselves. The mayor and aldermen are justices of peace within the borough. They hold courts of quarter-session, and weekly courts for minor offences. They also appoint constables for the regulation of the town. The jurisdiction of a court-barron for the honour of Pontefract, and of a court of record, both for the recovery of debts under £5, extends to this borough. The quarter sessions for the W. R., and the petty sessions for Skyrack wapentake are held here. Here is a handsome court-house and town-prison. This building stands in Park Row, and was founded in 1811. The principal front is towards Park Row, and consists of a portico and two wings, the former having four Corinthian pillars in front, and the latter highly wrought pannels in relief, with fasces, wreaths, &c. On the sides of the vestibule are the rotation office, and the rooms of the magistrates of the W. R., which communicate with the post room, in which is an elevated stage for the public, capable of containing 800 persons. There are also galleries for ladies and the grand jury, rooms for counsel, retiring room for the jury, &c. Under the same roof are the guard-room, fire-engine store, gaoler's room, and thirteen cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The living of the parish of Leeds is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £38 0s. 2½d., and in the patronage of trustees. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, ded. to St Peter. It is built in the form of a cross, with a central tower 96 feet high. The nave is the most ancient part, and dates from the reign of Edward III. The roof is painted in fresco by Parmentier, and over the altar is a painting of the Last supper. In the interior are some interesting monuments, especially one to Captains S. Walker and R. Becket, natives of Leeds, who fell at Talavera. The sculpture on this monument is from the chisel of Flaxman. Subordinate to the vicarage are several perpetual curacies. The churches are those of St James,—St John, founded in 1634, the living of which is in the patronage of the vicar and corporation,—St Paul, built in 1721, at an expense of £10,000, living in the patronage of the vicar,—Trinity, built in 1721, at an expense of £4,560, and in the joint patronage of the vicar, recorder, and minister of St John's,—St Mary, erected in 1824, at the expense of £10,951 15s. 4d.,—Christchurch, erected in the same year at an expense of £10,466 13s.: and St Mark, built in 1825, at the cost of £9,003. These three last were erected at the expense of the parliamentary commissioners, and the livings are in the gift of the vicar. Here are chapels for Arians, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Revivalists, Swedenborgians, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, amounting in all to about 21. The grammar school of Leeds, for instruction in classics and mathematics, is free to all boys in the parish. It was founded in 1552, and endowed with property which now yields £1600 per annum, of which £500 per annum are paid to the head master, £250 to the second master, and £60 to the usher. The scholars have a title to compete for one of Lady Hastings' exhibitions in Queen's college, Oxford, and in turn with other schools for scholarships in Emanuel and Magdalene colleges, Cambridge. Here is a charity school for 70 boys and 50 girls, to which children are admitted at 7 years of age, and may remain till 14. In the national school, founded in 1812, and supported by subscription, are educated 390 boys and 180 girls. There are numerous Sunday schools. Here are almshouses founded and endowed at different periods, in which upwards of 80 poor persons receive lodging and maintenance. They are severally called Harrison's, Parker's, Midgley's, Potter's, and Jenkinson's charities, from the names of the founders. Here are several dispensaries, a stranger's friend's society, &c.—In the vicinity are many picturesque spots: among the rest are the ruins of Kirkstall priory. The noble family of Osborne take the title of Duke from Leeds. In the vicinity a few Roman antiquities have been found, and on Quarry-hill are traces of a camp. Distance from London, 189 m. N.N.W.: from York, 25 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 53,162; in 1831, 123,393.

LEEK, a parish in the wapentake of Al-

lertonsliire, N. R. of the co. of York. It contains the townships of Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawith, Landmouth with Catto, Leek, and Gueldable. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the bishop of Durham, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Mary. The town was formerly flourishing, but being destroyed about the conquest, has never recovered, and now contains only the church, a farm-house, and 9 inhabitants. The parish school has a small endowment for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Thirsk, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 1089. A. P., £408.

LEEK, a parish in the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. It contains the market-town of Leek, and the chapelries of Endon, Onecote, and Rushton Spencer, and the townships of Bradnop, Longdon, Heaton, Leek-frith, Rushton-James, Rudyard with Caudery, Stanley, and Tittsworth. The town is of great antiquity, and became the property of the earls of Chester after the conquest. It has been called 'the capital of the Moorlands.' The town is situated on the small river Churnet in the midst of the Moorlands. It stands on the great road from London to Manchester, and consists of several well paved streets, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk line, the principal manufactures being handkerchiefs, ribbons, thrown silk, ferrets, and galloons. The manufacture of buttons formerly flourished, but is now declining. That of cotton goods is rising. Mines of coal, lead, and copper, are wrought in the neighbouring hills. Within half a mile of the town is a branch from the Trent and Mersey navigation. The market, which was granted by King John at the instance of one of the earls of Chester, is held on Wednesday. Fairs for cattle and pedlars' ware are held on February 7th, Easter-Wednesday, May 18th, Whit-Wednesday, July 3d and 28th, Wednesday after October 10th, Wednesday before Old Candlemas, and November 13th. Under the authority of the earl of Mansfield, lord of the manor, courts leet and baron are held, and a constable appointed. The petty sessions for the division are held here. Besides the ordinary markets and fairs, markets for fat cattle are held every second Wednesday between the 28th of July and Christmas.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 9s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Mansfield. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, ded. to St Edward the Confessor. The Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, but the endowment being very small only six boys are taught to read. Here are almshouses for eight aged women, founded in 1696 by Mrs Ash, and endowed with property, which, with some later benefactions, now yields £73 3s. 6d. per annum: £290 are annually distributed in charity from several endowments. Here was born Thomas Parker, afterwards

earl of Macclesfield, lord-chancellor, and president of the Royal Society. His father an attorney here. Distance from London, 1 m. N.W. by N. Pop., of the parish, in 1810, 780; of the township in 1801, 3,489; 1831, 6,374. A. P., £10,041.

LEEK-FRITH, a township in the ab. parish. Distance from Leek, 5 m. N. by Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 873. A. P., £4,958.

LEEK-WOOTTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 1d., returned at £120, and, in 1829, in the patronage Chandos Leigh, Esq. The church is a modern building, ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school free to all children in the parish. Distance from Warwick, 3 m. N. by Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 433. A. P., £3,37.

LEEMING, a chapelry in the parish of Burnaston, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York, containing the townships of Leeming, Exelby, and Newton. Living, perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5, returned at £43 6s. 2d., and in the patronage of the vicar of Burnaston. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The petty sessions for the division are held here. The name, which in ancient British signifies a stone-way, was given to it from its being crossed by the ancient Herman street. Distance from Bedale, 2½ m. E. N. E.

LEEMING (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Bedale, N. R. of Yorkshire.

LEES, a township in the parish of Dalbury, co. of Derby.

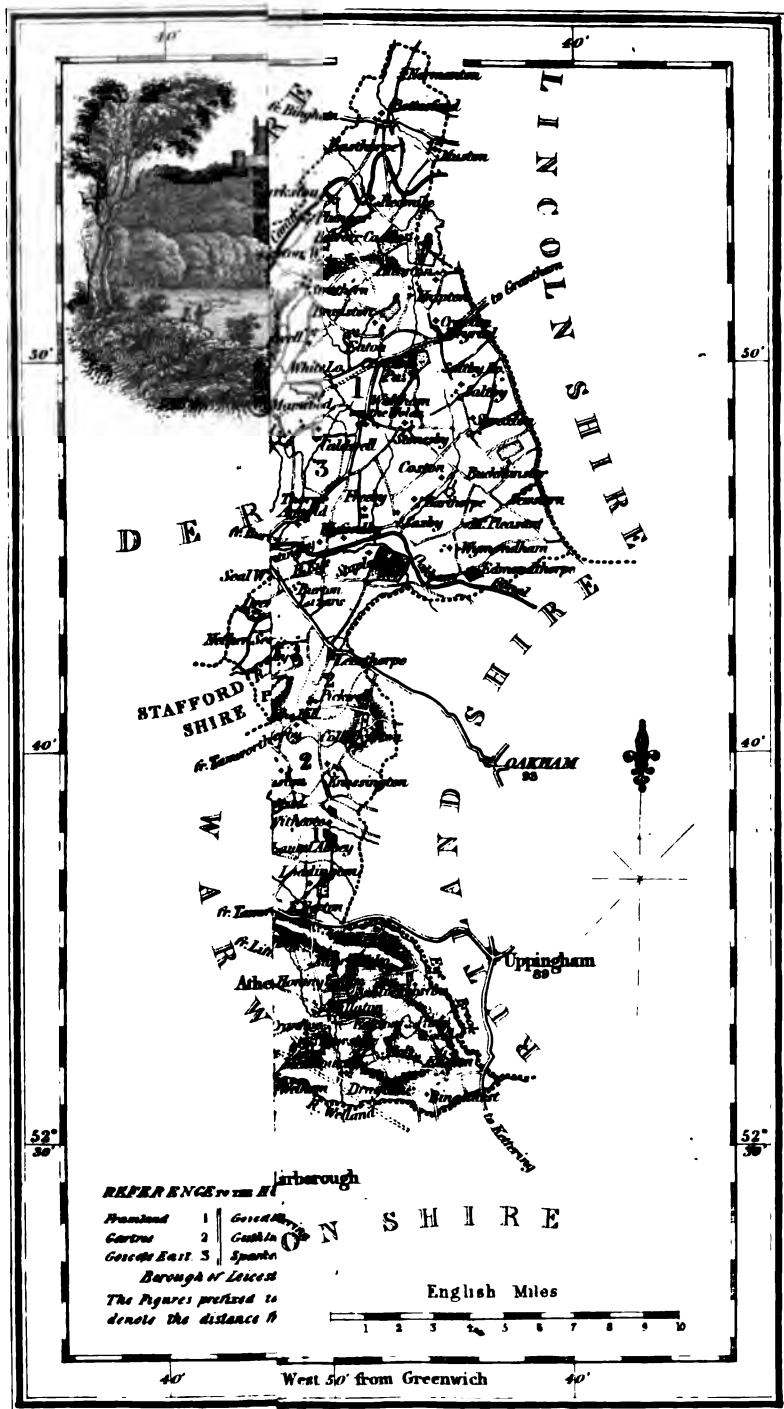
LEES, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, rated at £100, and in the patronage of the rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. Distance from Oldham, 1½ m. E.

LEESE, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co. of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 126. A. P., £976.

LEESTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Pickwell, co. of Leicestershire.

LEFTWICH, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Northwich, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1799. A. P., £2,828.

LEGBOURN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26, returned at £96, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Powley. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "As early as A.D. 1150, there was a nunnery at Kariedale, Kedington, and Halington, successively—if they were not all the same place—which seems to have been removed to Lekeburn by Robert Fitz Gilbert of Lekeburn, or Tadwallie, before the first year of King John. Here were ten



sons of the Cistercian order, whose revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £57 13s. 6d. This priory was ded. to the Virgin Mary, and granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas Henegge." Distance from Louth, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 449. A. P., £2,175.

LEGSBY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 4s. 2d., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Distance from Market-Raisen, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,923.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

An inland county of England. It is situated nearly in the centre of England, and is bounded on the north-west by the county of Derby; on the north by that of Nottingham; on the east by Lincoln and Rutland; on the south by Northampton; and on the west by Derby and Warwick. From these it may be stated in general to be divided by no natural boundaries, though short portions of the rivers Trent, Soave, Anker, Welland, and Avon, run along different portions of the boundary line. Its greatest length, from south of Lutterworth to the northern part of the vale of Belvoir, is about 45 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 40 miles; and the circumference about 150. Its superficial extent, according to the latest authority, is about 522,240 statute acres, according to which, it stands 26th among the English counties in point of size, but it has been reckoned as high as 560,000 acres.

History.—At the period of the Roman invasion, this county was inhabited by a tribe called *Corani*, or *Coriast*, and was soon incorporated with the province of Flavia-Cæsariensis. The Romans had several stations in this county, the principal of which were *Ratas*, at Leicester; *Varnocetum*, near Willeughby; *Brenac*, near High Cross; and *Manchesseodum*, at Manchester, on the borders of Warwickshire. Roads were constructed, connecting these with one another, and with other important stations, among which were the Watling-street, the Fosse-way, and the *Via Devacæ*. After the departure of the Romans, this county formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the inhabitants were known by the name of the Middle Angles. It suffered much from the incursions, and was long under the dominion, of the Danes, who constituted Leicester one of their chief cities. After the conquest, this county was divided by William among his followers, and the former possessors were obliged to become the feudal dependents of the Norman chiefs, who secured their possessions by erecting many fortresses here. Among these were the castles of Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, Whitwick, Shilton, Grooby, Hinckley, Donnington, Melton, Ravenstone, Sauvey, and Thorpe; to which the castles of Belvoir and Ashby-de-la-Zouch were added at later periods. Most of

the more ancient were destroyed on account of the rebellion of their owners in the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III. The most important events which occurred in this county are, the first promulgation of the doctrines of Wickliffe about the end of the 14th century; the holding of a parliament at Leicester, in 1414; the battle of Bosworth-field, in 1485; and various conflicts between the parliamentary and royalist parties in the reign of Charles I.

Population.—At the time of the Norman survey, the population of this county amounted to 34,000 persons; in 1700, it was 80,000; in 1750, 95,000; in 1801 there were 130,081; in 1811, 150,419; in 1821, 174,571; and in 1831, 197,003.

Divisions, &c.—In Domesday-book, Leicestershire is stated to be divided into four wapentakes; at present there are six hundreds, viz. Framland, Gartree, Goscote East, Goscote West, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. The market-towns are nine in number, viz. Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, Market-Harborough, Market-Bosworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Mount-Sorrel. The county is in the province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry to the diocese of Lincoln. It is divided into the deaneries of Akeley, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, which contain 213 parishes, but the number of places paying separate parochial rates is 323. Of the livings, 113 are rectories, 82 vicarages, and 18 curacies. This county is in the midland circuit, and at Leicester are held the assizes and quarter-sessions. The number of acting magistrates, in 1829, was 52. Four members of parliament are now returned for the county. Those for the northern division are elected at Loughborough; those for the southern at Leicester. The northern division includes the whole of the several hundreds of West and East Goscote and Framland, and also those detached portions of the hundred of Gartree which are situate on the east of the hundred of Goscote. The southern division comprehends the remaining parts of the hundred of Gartree, and the hundreds of Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton; also the borough of Leicester and the liberties thereof.

Rates.—“The poor rates in Leicestershire,” says the writer of an article in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, “in the year 1776, amounted to the sum of £26,360; in the year 1803, they had advanced to £107,568; the increase, therefore, was nearly as 10 to 40. In the same period, the poor rates of the whole kingdom had advanced in the ratio of 10 to 31, nearly; hence it appears, that they had increased in this county in rather a greater ratio than in the whole kingdom. The number of persons relieved in and out of work-houses, in the year 1803, was 19,154, besides those who were not parishioners. Each person relieved out of any work-house cost at the rate of £3 18s. 8½d. per annum; each person relieved in the work-houses cost at the rate of £11 4s. 6½d. per annum. The average expense per individual was £4 7s. 8½d. In 1801, the number

of parishioners relieved from the poor rates appears to have been 15 per cent. of the resident population. The number of persons belonging to friendly societies appears, in 1803, to have been 8 in 100 of the resident population. One hundred of these societies had been enrolled according to act of parliament. In the year ending March, 1815, the amount of money raised by parochial rates in this county amounted to rather more than £140,150." For the year ending March 25th, 1827, they amounted to £138,182 15s., the expenditure to £138,904 17s., of which £117,962 2s. was applied to the relief of the poor. A. P., £902,217.

Face of the Country.—The general surface of Leicestershire is uneven, but not hilly or mountainous. The highest elevation is not above 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, so that no part of it is cold, nor is any part so level as to be unhealthy or ill-ventilated. The highest grounds are in the north-western parts of the Charnwood forest, where there are a few rugged hills of granite, from which there are extensive and beautiful prospects. The bottoms of the valleys are in general elevated about one or two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The face of the country is by no means destitute of wood, and there are many fine trees in the older hedge-rows.

Soil.—The soil of this county presents scarcely any varieties beyond those which are naturally produced by the different situations on rising grounds and in the valleys. It is generally loamy, and seems to form part of a great tract of red loam extending from Rutlandshire to the further extremity of Devonshire. The varieties of soil are the clayey loam, the sandy loam, and the peaty meadow soil. The general substrata are marl, clay, rock, or alluvial deposit.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of this county—which are little more than small streams—are the Soare, Swift, Welland, Avon, Wreke, and Anker. The Soare rises near the south-western border of the county, between Hinckley and Lutterworth: flowing in a northerly direction, it passes Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; from Diskley it runs along the border of the county for seven or eight miles, and finally turns into Derbyshire and falls into the Severn. The channel of this river has been deepened from Leicester downwards, so as to be navigable for barges. On its course it receives the waters of the Wreke and of many smaller streams.—The Wreke rises in the hills near the borders of Lincolnshire, passes Melton-Mowbray, and runs in a south-western direction, falling into the Soare about 3 m. above Mount-Sorrel.—The Swift rises near the southern angle of the county, passes Lutterworth, and enters the county of Warwick.—The Welland rises near Harborough, runs along the boundary of the county to Rockingham, where it receives another small stream, and enters Northamptonshire.—The Avon skirts a portion of the southern boundary of the county, and a small portion of the north-western boundary. Thus the Soare, the Wreke, and the Welland, send their waters to the Ger-

man ocean, while the other streams flow to the eastward.

Canals.—The artificial deepening of the river Soare has already been mentioned. This cut is upwards of 20 m. in length, and sometimes leaves the natural bed of the river for a short distance. It is navigable by such barges as can sail on the Trent, and gives off a collateral cut to Loughborough, whence a continuation has been made to certain collieries, both by cuts and railways. The river Wreke has been made navigable as far as Melton-Mowbray by artificial cuts, and communicates with the Oakham canal. The latter commences at Melton-Mowbray, and runs in an easterly direction for about 8 m., when it enters Rutlandshire, and advances a similar distance to Oakham. Within this county it has a rise of about 126 feet, but in Rutlandshire it runs on a level.—The Union canal rises near Leicester from the Soare navigation, and runs with a winding course in a direction nearly S. by E. as far as Harborough, near which it gives off a branch called the Derby and Leicester canal. It passes through several tunnels, and was originally intended to have passed to Northampton and to have joined the Grand junction canal.—The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal enters the south-western side of the county near Hinckley, runs in a direction nearly N. by W., passes Market-Bosworth, and reaches Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It joins the Coventry canal at Nuneaton, and was originally intended to have been carried to the Trent, below Burton, but was stopped for want of funds, after an expenditure of £180,000.—The Grantham canal enters from Lincolnshire, runs along the vale of the Belvoir, and enters the county of Nottingham, after a course of about 10 miles in the present county.

Roads and Railways.—This county is crossed by the great road from London to Manchester, which passes Market-Harborough, Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough, by the road from London to Leeds, and by the Leeds mail-road from London, which passes Melton-Mowbray and Nether-Broughton. From the extremity of the Ashby canal a railway runs by the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the Lount colliery and several lime-works, a distance of about 12 m. This passes over several embankments, and through a tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and was completed at an expense of £30,000. There is now in progress a railway, running in a north-westerly direction from Leicester towards Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Climate.—The climate of Leicester is, on the whole, mild and very salubrious; and the harvest, especially in the western parts of the county, is at least ten days earlier than it is in the counties on the east coast of England. The average annual fall of rain is supposed to be about 30 inches.

Minerals.—Iron-stone is found in Ashby wolds, at the depth of six or eight yards, and is smelted in the vicinity, but is not found profitable. In the fissures of the lime rock at Staunton-Harold, a rich variety of lead-ore is found, and has been smelted with advantage. Coal is found chiefly in the north-western parts of the

county near the borders of Derbyshire. The principal coal-works are those of Cole-Orton, Leunt, and Ashby-wolds. The latter were lately established by the marquess of Hastings, and yield a supply of excellent coal. The stratum is three yards in thickness, but the coal is raised at considerable expense, the pits being 200 yards in depth. In this county are two celebrated lime-works, those of Breton and Barrow-upon-Soare. Breton is situated near the borders of Derbyshire, in the hundred of West Goscote. "It is situated at the base of a high limestone rock, of a conical form, with the top seemingly cut off; the strata which compose the central parts of it—which are found nearly horizontal in the plain—are raised almost perpendicularly and placed on their edges, while those on each side decline like the surface of the hill. According to Dr Darwin, the Breton limestone consists of two parts magnesian earth and three calcareous." This mixture of magnesia renders the lime less adapted for the purposes of agriculture, and renders caution in its use very necessary. Cloud-hill, in the same vicinity, affords a similar variety of limestone. The limestone of Barrow-upon-Soare resembles in appearance and quality the clay-stone of Gloucestershire, which produces a very strong lime. It is found in thin strata, at the distance of three or four yards from the surface, and is much in demand, not only for the common purposes of measure and building, but for the construction of works under water, for which purpose much of it is exported. It was the only lime found successful in the construction of Ramsgate pier. In the substance of the rock many petrified shells, fish, &c. have been found. A singular limestone is found in the vale of Belvoir. Slate is found in abundance on the eastern side of Charnwood forest, and granite at Mount-Sorrel. These are used for the purposes of building, the latter also for the repair of roads. Freestone and brick-clay occur in most parts of the county.

Agriculture.—In 1811, when the number of resident families was 31,480, there were returned as employed in agriculture, 11,700. There are some very large estates, and most of the land is held by freehold. Many persons farm their own land; the rented farms seldom contain more than 200 acres. The greater part of this county is in grass. The parts under tillage lie chiefly to the north and west. In his agricultural survey of this county, Mr Pitt states that "one half of the strong clay loam—the whole of which he estimates at 160,000 acres—is in occasional tillage; the whole of the more friable loam—which he also reckons at 160,000 acres—is under occasional tillage. According to this estimate, there are 240,000 acres in occasional tillage, or under the convertible husbandry. Of these he reckons 250,000 acres under wheat; 40,000 under barley; 30,000 under oats; 15,000 under beans, peas, and vetches; 40,000 under turnips, cabbages, &c.; 85,000 under clover; and 5000 fallow." It would appear that at present the cultivation of barley is superseding that of

wheat. The average produce of wheat is 28 bushels an acre; of barley, about 4½ quarters. The soil is remarkably favourable to the growth of beans, which were formerly raised in much greater abundance than now, and gave name to the village of Barton-in-the-Beans. On the banks of the rivers are numerous meadows of excellent quality. In particular, the banks of the Soare are very rich. There are many old pastures, chiefly containing grasses, even white clover being rare. The grazing lands have been very generally drained, and in some places considerable attention has been paid to irrigation. There are many dairy farms in this county, especially in the vicinity of Hinckley, Bosworth, and Melton-Mowbray. "The excellent cheese known by the name of Stilton, is made chiefly on the farms near Melton-Mowbray. The quantity of cheese generally sent to Leicester October fair is about 200 tons annually; and it is calculated that of 5000 tons annually sent down the Trent from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and the north of Staffordshire, Leicester produces at least 1500 tons, which, it is calculated, will require 7500 dairy cows." The cattle of Leicester owe their excellence to the exertions of Robert Bakewell, Esq. of Dishley farm, near Loughborough, who died in 1795. The results of his exertions are thus described: "The present improved breed of cattle is firm bound, firm in the neck, throat, and bosom; the back is straight, wide, and loaded with flesh; the rump thick, wide, and fleshy on the points, inasmuch that, in some individuals, hillocks of fat are found thereon, and about the root of the tail. The colour is red, the legs short, with thin, wide, and spreading horns. The weight, when fat, is from nine to ten score the quarter, but often much more." Besides this breed many others are met with, as this county is much used for grazing and fattening for the butcher, cattle from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the northern counties. This county contains three breeds of sheep: the old Leicester, the new Leicester, and the Forest sheep. The old Leicester seems to be derived from the original stock of the county, and large bound and heavy, with coarse wool, and slow to fatten. The new Leicester breed, for which the county is indebted to Mr Bakewell, is thus described: "Their offals are small and their profitable points large; their backs are broad and straight; their breasts are full, bellies tucked up, heads small, necks short, legs thin, pelts light, and wool fine of its kind; they are quiet in temper and disposition, and capable of being fattened in a short time, on a small proportion of food, and to a great weight, in proportion to their apparent size. Mr Bakewell has fattened mutton to six inches thick upon the ribs. Fat wethers weigh about 25 lb. a quarter; the average fleece is about 7 lb." The forest breed is comparatively inferior, and are found chiefly about Charnwood. The horses of Leicestershire have received considerable improvements from Mr Bakewell. The black breed is in general demand, and many are reared for the waggon, the plough, the race-course, and the chase. This is a cele-

brated hunting county, for which Melton-Mowbray is the grand rendezvous. Mules and asses are much used by farmers. Swine are extensively fed, and are of a superior breed.

Manufactures.—In 1811, the number of families returned as employed in trade and manufactures, was 17,027. The principal manufactures are connected with the wool, which is one of the staple products of the county. Wool-combing, the spinning of woollen yarn, and the weaving of stockings, are the principal occupations. Hats and machine lace are made to some extent. Raw wool is exported, as well as cheese and cattle.

Antiquities.—We have already referred to the Roman stations in this county. Some remains of buildings belonging to that people are to be seen at Leicester, Rothley, Wanlip, Harborough, Burrough, and Calthorpe. There are few remains of monastic buildings, though there formerly existed 31 of these, of various degrees. There are also few remains of the numerous castles which formerly stood here. There are many elegant seats in this county, among which are Belvoir castle and Donnington-park. There are medicinal springs at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Neville-Holt, Leicester, and Sapcote.

LEICESTER,

The county-town of Leicestershire, a borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of West Goscote. It contains the liberties of Abbey-Gate, Castle-View, Newark, Black and White Friars, and the chapelries of Knightlow and Bishop's-lee.

History and Antiquities.—This appears to have been the site of a Roman station, mentioned by Antonine as the station *Rata*, and by Richard of Cirencester as *Ratisconion*. It had previously flourished from the most remote antiquity, and at the time of the Roman invasion was the chief town of the Coritani. A fabulous tradition refers its foundation to King Lear, but the name of the Soare having formerly been Lear, or Leire, accounts for the origin of such a notion. The present name is a corruption of the Saxon *Leirceastre*, the town on the Lear. There are several vestiges of the Romans, which may still be seen. Near the church of St Nicholas is a fragment of a Roman building, which has been conjectured to be a temple, from the number of bones of oxen dug up in the vicinity. Many curious tessellated pavements, mosaics, coins, and articles of pottery-ware, have been found here. The fosse-road also passes here, and a Roman milestone was found on it in 1771. This was part of the kingdom of Mercia, and in 737 a bishop was removed hither from Sidnacester. From the reign of Athelstan down to Henry II., a mint was kept here, where coins were struck. In 874, the town came into the possession of the Danes, and was retained by them till they were driven from it by Ethelfreda, daughter of Alfred. The castle was destroyed at this time,

but was repaired by Hugo de Graintemaisnel, on whose opposition to William Rufus, it was again razed to the ground. Again it rose from its ruins in the reign of Henry I., when Robert de Mellent was created earl of Leicester, but his sons' rebellion against Henry II. caused the demolition of the castle once more. Under Henry III. it was restored by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, on whom the forfeited earldom of Leicester was conferred. Henry V. held a parliament here in 1414, and the dukes of Bedford and Gloucester held another in 1423, in the name of Henry VI., then a minor. The castle suffered much during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, so much so as to be unable to afford a night's shelter to Richard III. a few days before the battle of Bosworth. The town suffered much, and the castle was finally dismantled, in the parliamentary war, and of the latter only a few detached portions remain.—Of the monastic antiquities the following account is given by Bishop Tanner: "Here was before the conquest a collegiate church of prebends *intra castrum*, which was, during the wars in the time of King William I., destroyed together with the city and castle, but was rebuilt, A. D. 1107, by Robert, earl of Mellent and Leicester, for a dean and 12 prebendaries, and dedicated, as the old church was, to St Mary. The greatest part of the lands and tithes belonging to this college was, by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, alienated and annexed to his new abbey of St Mary de Pratis. However, here continued a master and seven fellows, or rather a dean and seven prebendaries, whose house was called the college of St Mary the Less, and whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £23 12s. 11d. clear.—On four acres of ground near the castle, Henry, earl of Leicester and Lancaster, A. D. 1330, began to build an hospital to the honour of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a master, and certain chaplains and poor persons, which was so much augmented by his son Henry, duke of Lancaster, that about the year 1385 it was turned into a noble college, called the *Newark*, or *Collegium Novi Operis*, or St Mary's the Greater; and it was finished or further improved, both in buildings and endowments, by the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and his executors. The whole foundation consisted of a dean, 12 secular canons, or prebendaries, 12 vicars, 3 clerks, 6 choristers, 50 poor men and 50 poor women, 10 nurses, with proper officers and attendants, all plentifully provided for, and the house was much favoured by King Henry IV. and his successors of the Lancasterian line. The sum total of its possessions, 26th Henry VIII., was £688 7s. 2d., according to Sancroft's MS. valuation, and the clear sum £595 7s. 4d., according to Sir Wm. Dugdale. Some part of it was granted, 2d Edward VI., to John Beaumont and William Guyse. The corporation of Leicester having purchased some of the lands which belonged to the dissolved colleges and hospitals in this place, built the town gaol upon part of it, and on the other part founded an hospital for poor widows. A

new beds-house or hospital for a master, confrater, and twenty-four poor people, viz., 12 men and 12 women, was founded here by Wm. Wigston, merchant of the staple, in the latter part of King Henry VI., or thereabouts. It was dedicated to St Ursula, and the possessions of it were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than £8 per annum. But having the good fortune to escape the general dissolution of hospitals in the time of Edward VI., there are now 24 poor people in it who have each 2s. 10d. per week. The confrater hath about £70 per annum, and the master about £160. The master and confrater are put in by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and the poor people by the master. Here were also an hospital dedicated to St Leonard, and four religious houses of the following orders:—Austin friars, Black friars, Grey friars, and friars de Penitencia."

General Description.—The town is situated on the Soare, which is here crossed by three ancient and one modern bridge. The streets are spacious, well paved, lighted with gas, and watched. The inhabitants have abundant supply of water from wells, several of which are public, and from a public conduit in the market-place. Close to the south-eastern side of the town is a fine promenade called the New walk, from which there are delightful views. Races are held in September, and there is a triennial music meeting. Here are also a good theatre and assembly rooms, the former of which is open in September. An agricultural society has been established here. The population, in 1801, was 17,005; in 1811, 23,146; in 1820, 30,125; and in 1831, 39,306.

Trade, &c.—Saturday is market day, and fairs for horses, cattle, sheep and cheese, are held March 2d, Saturday before Easter, Saturday in Easter week, May 12th, 13th, 14th; June 1st, July 5th, October 10th, 11th, 12th, and December 8th. To these the following have recently been added, Jan. 4th, June 1st, Sep. 12th, Nov. 2d. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in the various branches of manufactures connected with wool. In 1811, 4,090, and in 1821, 5,723 families were returned as employed in trade and manufactures. The manufacture of stockings is the most flourishing branch. In the year 1680, there was but one stocking-maker in Leicester; now there are upwards of 100, and the persons employed in the knitting and subordinate operations are about 12,000. When trade is good, upwards of 20,000 dozen pairs of stockings are here made weekly. The number of frames in 1815 was 4,000; it is now about 7,800. By means of the river Soare, Leicester communicates more or less directly with the great lines of inland navigation, and it derives considerable advantage from this, as well as from its situation on the great northern road. A railway is about to be carried from Leicester to Swannington, which will render the supply of coal more abundant.

Municipal Government.—The town of Leicester was first incorporated by King John. It is now governed under a charter

granted by Elizabeth in 1584, and confirmed by James I. in 1604, by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common council-men, with a town-clerk and other officers. The mayor, recorder, and four aldermen, are sole justices of the peace within the borough, and possess concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates within the liberties. The corporation hold courts of quarter session for offences not capital; also a court of record for debts to any amount. The freedom of the city is obtained by birth, servitude, purchase, or gift; and confers the privilege of exemption from toll in all fairs in England, and the right of pasturage for a certain number of cattle in the Abbey-meadows and certain other public grounds. The town first returned two members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. In the reign of Henry VIII., one member was chosen by the mayor and his brethren, and the other by the inhabitants at large. This mode of election continued till the time of Charles II., from which the elective franchise was vested in the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot, amounting to above 4,700. The number of voters under the new franchise is about 1,900. The members for the county are likewise elected here. Here are also the county, town, and borough jails, which are well adapted for the purpose to which they are applied. The great hall of the castle yet remains, and has been fitted up for holding the assizes. It is so extensive, that several courts are held in it, without one disturbing the other. Here are an exchange, excise-office, and guild-hall.

Parishes, &c.—The following parishes are contained in Leicester:—All Saints is a discharged vicarage, with St Clement's, St Michael's, and St Peter's, rated at £4 8s. 5d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and consists partly of an ancient and partly of a modern structure, and contains some curious carving in wood, and an ancient font.—The living of St Clement's is a vicarage not in charge. The church is in ruins, and the living has been annexed to that of All Saints.—St George's is a curacy, a donative in the patronage of the vicar of St Margaret, to whose parish it is a chapel-of-ease. The church was erected in 1816, at an expense of £14,964 4s. 8d., granted by the parliamentary commissioners.—The living of St Leonard's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6, and annexed to the living of St Margaret's or All Saints. The church was destroyed in the parliamentary war.—The living of St Margaret's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £17 8s. 6½d., a peculiar of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the prebendary of St Margaret's in the cathedral of Lincoln. The prebend of St Margaret's is rated at £27 6s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The church of St Margaret's is a beautiful specimen of English architecture in a mixed style, and was formerly a cathedral, according to Leland. It was erected in 1444, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, containing some interesting mona-

ments, and richly carved wooden stalls and seats.—The living of St Martin's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is a cruciform structure presenting a mixture of English and Norman architecture, is said to have been originally dedicated to the Holy Cross. In the chancel are three stone stalls; the organ, which is a fine one, was built by Snetzler, and the altar-piece by Francisco Vanni, represents the ascension. During the parliamentary war this church suffered very much, having been used as barracks by the parliamentary troops, who defaced the ornaments. This is regarded as the principal church in Leicester. The chancel is used by the bishop of Lincoln for confirmation. The archdeacon of Leicester holds his court here, and the judges of assize attend divine service here. The archdeaconry of Leicester is rated at £87 19s. 2d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln.—The living of St Mary is a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a spacious, but irregular structure, at the west end of which is a tower and spire, erected in 1783, after the model of the ancient one, which had been destroyed by lightning. The general style of the architecture is early English, with a mixture of Norman. In the chancel are six curiously ornamented stalls. The font is curious and ancient, and the roof is of elaborately carved oak.—The living of St Nicholas is a discharged vicarage, rated at £3 11s. 3d., returned at £98, and in the patronage of the king. The church, which is said to have been constructed out of the materials of an ancient Roman temple, is chiefly in the Norman style. This church is about to be rebuilt.—The living of St Peter's is a vicarage, rated at £2 5s., in the patronage of the king, and annexed to the living of All Saints. The church is demolished.—The Baptists have 7 chapels here; the Independents 3; the Primitive Methodists 2; the Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Society of Friends, each one.

Schools, &c.—Here are several well endowed schools. The free grammar school, open to all sons of burgesses, for instruction in the classics, writing, and arithmetic, is of ancient foundation. Annexed to it are several exhibitions to the universities, the funds of which have been allowed to accumulate with the view of founding new exhibitions with better endowments. The green-coat school is well endowed. Here are instructed 80 scholars, who are entitled, after 3 years, to an apprentice fee of £5. In St Mary's school, 80 boys and 40 girls are clothed and instructed. In St Martin's, 150 boys and 84 girls are instructed, and partly clothed. In St Margaret's, 73 boys and 41 girls receive instruction and clothing. In 1824, a national school was founded, in which from 400 to 500 children are taught. Some of the hospitals have already been mentioned. In addition to these are,—that of St John the Baptist, for six poor widows, among whom the sum of £17 is annually divided; Burt's hos-

pital for four aged women, each of whom receives 4s. weekly; and Simson's, in which are six aged widows, to each of whom are given £3, and 5 cwt. of coal per annum. There are also five almshouses, founded and endowed with £60 per annum, in 1792, by John Johnson, Esq., to which needy relatives of the founder have a preference. A female asylum was erected in 1800, in which 16 orphan girls are educated for service. Here are also an infirmary and lunatic asylum; the former capable of accommodating 84 patients. Besides these there are other benefactions for the benefit of the poor, at the disposal of the corporation. Distance from London, 96 m. N.N.W.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial lordship in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. "An abbey of Black canons was founded here by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in honour of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1143. It was endowed with £1062 4s., and the site was granted 4th, Edward VI., to William, marquess of Northampton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Some parts of the buildings yet remain. Distance from Leicester, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 18.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Adjacent to Leicester. Pop., in 1831, 67. A. P., £2,939.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Wimborne-Minster, co. of Dorset. Here was once a chapel. Pop., in 1831, 532.

LEIGH, a chapelry in the parish of Tetminster, co. of Dorset. Living a curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Distance from Sherborne, 6½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,803.

LEIGH, a parish and seaport in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15, and in the patronage of the bishop of London. The church, which is ded. to St Clement, stands on a commanding eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish includes the island of Leigh-Marsh and part of Canvey island, with the oyster-creek there. Here is a custom-house. Distance from Rochford, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 1254. A. P., £2,152.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Deerhurst, co. of Gloucester. It comprises also the hamlet of Evington in the hundred of Westminster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Deerhurst, rated at £7 16s. 3d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. The Combe-hill canal and the river Severn pass through the parish. Distance from Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,897.

LEIGH, or **WEST LEIGH**, a parish in the hundred of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £9 18s. 9d.,

and, in 1811, in the patronage of N. May, Esq. The church, in which was anciently a chantry, is ded. to St Mary. It contains some ancient monuments and richly stained glass. The Medway bounds the southern part of the parish. A fair is held 25th July. Distance from Tunbridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £4,696.

LEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of Wins-ham, co. of Somerset.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Pit-minster, co. of Somerset. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Hum-bledon, co. of Southampton.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Havant, co. of Southampton.

LEIGH, or LEIGH (WEST), a parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lanc-aster. It includes the chapelrys of Astley and Atherton, and the townships of Bedford, Tyl-desley, Pennington, and West Leigh; the market-town of Leigh being composed of the last two. The market-town of Leigh is situ-ated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, where it is joined by a branch from that of the duke of Bridgewater. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in various branches of the cotton manufacture, as muslins, calicoes, fustians, cam-brics, &c., and the commercial establishments appear to be flourishing. Coal and a peculiar kind of lime are abundant in the vicinity, and trade is greatly benefited by the free communi-cation by water with Liverpool and Manches-ter. The market-place stands in the township of West Leigh. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, pigs, horses, and pedlery, are held April 24th and 25th, and December 7th and 8th. The petty-sessions for the division are held here, also courts for the manors of Pennington and West Leigh. This was the residence of Thomas Highs, the inventor of the spinning-jenny and water-frame. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £9, and, in 1829, in the pa-tronage of Lord Lilford. The church is an ancient stone building, ded. to St Mary. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Sweden-burgians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are numerous Sunday schools. The free grammar school is of re-mote foundation, and has an income of £25, for which seven scholars are educated; the master has a free house. Distance from Lon-don, 197 m. N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 20,063. The other returns will be found under the different townships and cha-pleries.

LEIGH, or LEESE, a parish in the hundred of Tettonalow, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Bagot. The church is an ancient building, ded. to All Saints. Here is a school in which 55 children receive education, on an endowment of £66 per annum. "At a place of this name," says Tamer, "either in this county or in Derby-shire, seems to have been a house of Austin

canons, dedicated to St Michael, and cell to the abbey of Roucester, to which Fulcher fil. Fulcher, in the time of Henry II., gave the church of St Peter at Edneshouse, or Edyn-sar, in the co. of Derby." Distance from Ut-toxeter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1038. A. P., £7,364.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Rei-gate, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 10s. 5d., returned at £72, and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. C. Dendy, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Rei-gate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 483. A. P., £2,820.

LEIGH, a township in the parish and hun-dred of Westbury, co. of Wilts, containing, in 1831, 1420 inhabitants.

LEIGH, or THE LEA, a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Keynes, co. of Wilts. Liv-ing, a curacy, not in charge. Distance from Cricklade, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,667.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Per-shore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £13 9s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Somers. The church, which is ded. to St Edburgh, has a curious ceiling, represent-ing the moon and stars. The noble family of Devereux formerly possessed the manor, and there are some curious old monuments to their memory in the church. In the vicinity flows the river Teme, through very beautiful scenery. Distance from Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1255; in 1831, 1933. A. P., £9,068.

LEIGH (ASBOT'S), a parish in the hun-dred of Portbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster, in the archd. and dio. of Wor-cester. The church is ded. to the Holy Trini-ty, and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The prefix to the name is derived from the circumstance of the manor having formerly been the property of the abbot of St Augustine in Bristol. The manor-house gave shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. On the same site has been erected Leigh-house, the seat of John Miles, Esq. This is an elegant structure, commanding beautiful views, and containing a superb col-lection of paintings, of which John Young, keeper of the British museum, published a catalogue, with etchings. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 360. A. P., £4,170.

LEIGH (HIGH), a chapelry in the parish of Roathern, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, endowed with £1,000 private benefaction and £3,300 parliamentary grant, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Egerton Leigh, Esq. Dis-tance from Knutsford, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 983. A. P., £6,956.

LEIGH (LITTLE), a chapelry in the pa-rish of Great Budworth, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £65 10s., and annexed to

the vicarage of Great Badworth. The chapel is an ancient structure. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. The school has a small endowment. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity of the village. Distance from Northwich, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,167.

LEIGH-MILITIS. See **ANGERSLEIGH.**

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. C. Vince, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Alfred the Great encamped in this parish the day before defeating the Danes at the battle of Edington. Here is a moat supposed to indicate the site of a palace of the Saxon kings. Distance from Chippenham, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,823.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, a parish in the liberty of Mells and Leigh, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, and annexed to the rectory of Mells. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Frome, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 640. A. P., £1,790.

LEIGH (North), a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of James Jenkins, Esq. Here is a small endowed Sunday school. Distance from Colyton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,347.

LEIGH (North), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 2s., returned at £90 14s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The school has a small endowment for seven children. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Witney, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 591. A. P., £2,566.

LEIGH (South), a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Gordon, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a Sunday school, endowed with £200 stock. Distance from Colyton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 320. A. P., £2,825.

LEIGH (South), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Staunton-Harcourt. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Witney, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 339. A. P., £3,724.

LEIGH (West), a parish in the hundred of Fremington, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 2s. 1d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Distance from Bideford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by

N. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 484. A. P., £2,236.

LEIGH (West). See **WESTLEIGH.**

LEIGH-WOOLEY, a tything in the parish of Great Bradford, co. of Wilts, containing, in 1831, 1680 inhabitants.

LEIGHFIELD-FOREST, in the parish of Belton, seke of Oakham, co. of Rutland.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Old Cleve, hundred of Williton and Free-manners, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5, returned at £30, and in the patronage of the vicar of Old Cleve. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.W. by N.

LEIGHS (Great), a parish in the hundreds of Chelmsford and Witham, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £25 7s. 1d., and in the patronage of Lincoln college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Braintree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 756, including the hamlet of Chatley. A. P., £1,377.

LEIGHS (Little), a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9, and lately in the patronage of Lord Olimus. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. "Sir Ralph Gernoun, in the time of Henry III., is said to have founded here a priory of Black canons, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Evangelist. It had ten religious in it about the time of the dissolution, when it was valued at £141 14s. 8d., and granted to Sir Richard Rich, 27th Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The gate-house yet remains, and is in the early style of English architecture. Distance from Braintree, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,551.

LEIGHTERTON, a tything and chapelry in the parish of Boxwell, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Distance from Tetbury, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W.

LEIGHTON, a township in the parish and hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,898.

LEIGHTON, a township in the parish of Neston, hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Parkgate, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,274.

LEIGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebend of Leighton in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £7, returned at £103 10s., and, in 1829; in the patronage of John Keynall, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, ded. to St Mary. The prebend of Leighton, in the cathedral of Lincoln, is a lay fee, rated at £57 15s. 2d. Distance from Kimbolton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 452. A. P., £4,192.

LEIGHTON, a hamlet and township in the parish of Worthen, hundred of Cawrse, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. The river Severn passes here, and is crossed by a stone bridge. This, with some other townships, is incorporated for the maintenance of the poor-house at Forden. Distance from Welshpool, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 213.

LEIGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradford, South, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Maddocks. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,483.

LEIGHTON, a hamlet in the parish of Cleford, co. of Somerset.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. It contains the chapels of Billington, Eggington, Heath with Reach, and Stanbridge, and the market-town of Leighton-Buzzard. The adjunct to the name is generally thought to be a corruption of *Beau-desert*, though some have derived it from Bozard, the name of an ancient family, one of whom was knight of the shire in the reign of Edward III. Some have conjectured, though apparently without solid grounds, that this is the place called *Lygeanburgh*, mentioned in the Saxon chronicle as having been taken in 571, by Cuthwulf, brother of the Saxon king of Wessex. The town, which consists of a single street, stands on the north-western border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouse. The female inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace and straw-plait. The operations of lime-burning and brick-making constitute the chief branches of industry; and from the vicinity of the Grand junction canal, there is a considerable trade in corn, timber, iron, &c. Corn enters toll-free to the market, which is held on Tuesday, for the sale of cattle, provisions, and the manufactures of the place. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on February 5th, 2d Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, October 24th, and November 7th. The manor belongs to the dean and canons of Windsor, whose lessee holds courts leet and baron twice a-year. In the market-house is a room for the accommodation of the county-magistrates, who have jurisdiction here, and meet every Tuesday. It is one of the polling-places for the county members.

Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard, in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £15. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious cruciform structure, ded. to All Saints. The prevailing style of the architecture is the early English, and a massive tower with an octagonal spire, springs from the intersection. In the interior are some ancient monuments and a curious screen. The prebend of Leighton-Buzzard in Lincoln cathedral is rated at £6 16s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The

Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here is a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contribution; the school-house was erected in 1790 by the Hon. Mrs Leigh, in lieu of the payment of a rent-charge of £10, bequeathed in 1704 by the Hon. Charles Leigh. Here are eight almshouses for poor women, founded in 1630 by Edward Wilkes, and further endowed in 1692 by Matthew Wilkes. The annual income is now £200, from which each of the women receives 4s. weekly, with allowance for coal and clothing; the surplus of the income is applied to various charitable purposes. Here were anciently a cell to the Cistercian abbey of Woburn, and an alien priory, subordinate to Fontevrault in Normandy. In the market-place is an extremely ancient stone cross of pentagonal form, in the perpendicular English style. Near the top are five niches, containing statues of a bishop, St John, the Virgin and child, and others much mutilated. The height is 38 feet. It is supposed to have been erected by the monks. Distance from London, 41 m. N.W. Total pop., in 1831, 5149. That of the town, in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 3330. A. P., £4,102.

LEIGHTONSTONE, a hundred in the co. of Huntingdon, containing 30 parishes, and, in 1831, 9526 inhabitants.

LEINTHAL. See **LENTHAL**.

LEINTWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. It comprises the townships of Adforton, Brakes, Grange, Heath with Jay, Kinton, Leintwardine, Letton, Marlow, Newton, Payton, Walford, and Whittion with Trippleton. The town is near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Clun, which are much resorted to by anglers, and abound in graylings. Limestone is found here. A fair is held 4th April. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 15s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Oxford. The church is ded. to St Mary, and presents in the windows some beautiful remains of ancient stained glass. The free school, founded in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Right Hon. Robert Harley, has an income of £45 per annum. This parish contained the ancient forest of Mocktree, now disafforested. Distance from Ludlow, 9 m. W. by S. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 1358. A. P., £1,591. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 671; in 1831, 445.

LEIPSCOT, a township in the parish of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland.

LEIRE, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Countess de Grey. Church ded. to St Peter. This parish forms part of the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held at Tutbury. The parochial school-room is a handsome structure, capable of accommodating 70 children, erected lately by subscription. Distance from Lutterworth, 4 m.

N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 485. A. P., £1,890.

LEISTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Sizewell, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and in the alternate patronage of Christ's hospital and the company of Haberdashers, London. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed by the founder of Butley priory, Ranulph de Glanville, A.D. 1182, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Herein were 14 or 15 religious, who, at the suppression, had yearly revenues worth £181 17s. 1d. clear. The site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and lands belonging to this monastery, were granted, 23th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage or foundership of this house had been for several generations. The first habitation of the abbot and canons being near the sea and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about A.D. 1363, built a new abbey at about a mile's distance, upon a better situation, which was unfortunately all consumed by fire before A.D. 1389, but being rebuilt, continued in a flourishing condition till the general dissolution, when here were 15 monks. The old abbey also continued till that time, and had some religious in it."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A great part of the church, with the subterraneous chambers and offices, yet remain, though in a ruinous condition. Some parts have been repaired and are used as barns. Distance from Saxmundham, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., with Sizewell, in 1801, 823; in 1831, 1070. A. P., £3,069.

LEITH-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Wootton, co. of Surrey, near Boxhill. It commands a prospect of the wealds of Surrey and Sussex, as far as the South Downs and the sea, rising above the level of the latter to the height of 993 feet.

LELANT-UNY. See LALANT-UNY.

LELLEY, a township in the parish of Preston, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Hull, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,166.

LEMAN (THE), a river in Devonshire, falling into the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMINGTON, a township in the parish of Edlingham, ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1831, 85.

LEMINGTON (LOWER), a parish situated in the hundred of Westminster, but belonging to that of Tewksbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Redesdale. The church is in ruins. Here seems to have been a Roman station, and many coins have at different times been dug up. The parish is also crossed by the Fosseway. Distance from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 2 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 56. A. P., £1,708.

LEMINGTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Toddington, co. of Gloucester.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish,

hundred, and co. of Buckingham. Pop., in 1801, 59.

LENCH (ATCH), a hamlet in the parish of Church-Lench, co. of Worcester.

LENCH (CHURCH), a parish in the hundreds of Blackenhurst and Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish contains the hamlets of Atch, or East Lench, and Sheriff's-Lench. Distance from Evesham, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 399. A. P., £666.

LENCH (ROUSE), a parish in the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Alcester, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 251. A. P., £1,665.

LENCH (SHERIFF'S), a hamlet in the parish of Church-Lench, co. of Worcester.

LENCH-WICK, a chapelry in the parish of Norton, hundred of Blackenhurst, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, but the chapel has been demolished. Distance from Evesham, 3 m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LEN (THE), a river in Kent, falling into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENGWAR, a hamlet within the liberty of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Eythorne, lathes of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 5s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. F. Best, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small chapel and a square tower. The interior is spacious, and the chancel contains a stone seat, probably an ancient confessional, and 16 stalls, which are supposed to have been intended for the abbot and monks of St Augustine, Canterbury, who had an estate in the parish. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which 10 poor boys receive education, on an endowment of £12 per ann. Here was formerly a market on Tuesday, long since disused. The lord of the manor made an ineffectual attempt to renew it in 1757. Fairs for horses and cattle are held June 6th and October 23d. Distance from Maidstone, 10 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1434; in 1831, 2197. A. P., £7,410.

LENHAM (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Charing, co. of Kent.

LENHILL (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets, partly in the parish of Broughton, Poggas, and partly in that of Lechlade, counties of Gloucester and Oxford.

LENNY, a headland in the parish of Warren, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, just outside the Bristol channel.

LENTHALL, or **LEINTHALL**, EARLS, a chapelry in the parish of Aymestrey, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a per-

perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 10s., and in the patronage of the vicar of Aymestrey. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Here is a charity school with a small endowment, and an almshouse. Distance from Ludlow, 7 m. S.W.

LENTHALL, or LEDNTHALL, STAKEE, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £4, returned at £38 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Ludlow, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,285.

LENTON, a parish in the wapentake of Brentow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £9 2s. 5½d., returned at £100, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity, and contains some interesting monuments. In the neighbourhood are several coal-works, and in the village are several bleaching-works and manufactories of lace. The Nottingham canal passes here. A court for the recovery of debts not above £50, is held here every Tuesday. It is called the Peverel court, from its having been originally granted to Wm. Peverel, son of William I. Its jurisdiction extends over the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford, and its officers are a steward and deputy, judge, prothonotary, and capital bailiff. Here is a small prison for debtors. "In the beginning of the reign of King Hen. I., William Peverel built a priory here to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and made it subject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny. It was accounted among the alien priories, and had their fate till the Cluniac monks here got it made denizen, by which means it continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues were valued at £417 19s. 3d., and was granted, 5th Elizabeth, to John Harrington. Here were also a hospital of St Anthony, and a house of Carmelite friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon. On the site of the priory a handsome modern seat has been erected, built in the monastic style, and containing some remains of the ancient structure. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, are held on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and November 11th. Distance from Nottingham, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 893; in 1831, 3077. A. P., £8,997.

LEOMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Welphy, co. of Hereford. It contains the market-town and borough of Leominster, the chapelry of Irvington, and the township of Broadward. Leominster, which is situated on the river Lugg, in a beautiful and fertile valley, is of high antiquity. The origin of the name is involved in obscurity, but it is probable that, as Leland suggests, the adjunct *minster* is derived from the circumstance of an ancient monastery having existed here. In the vicinity was a castle of Merwald, king of West Mercia, who, in 660, founded the monastery. This castle, or another on its site, was in existence in 1055, but does not appear in history later than the reign of William Rufus, when

the fortifications were strengthened on account of the frequent incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of the Confessor, the manor was granted to Queen Editha, and under her authority the town was governed by provosts and other officers. On the attempt of the duke of Northumberland to raise the Lady Jane Grey to the throne, the inhabitants of Leominster took a prominent place among the supporters of Mary, in consequence of which she granted them their first charter of incorporation. In the Notitia of Bishop Tanner, we find the following account of the monastic establishment here. "Merwald, king of the western part of Mercia, first built a monastery here to the honour of St Peter, about A.D. 660, which being destroyed in the Danish wars, here was a college of prebendaries, and after an abbey of nuns, who were all dispersed, and their lands possessed by laymen, long before the year 1125, when King Edward I. gave this monastery, with every thing belonging to it, to the stately new abbey which he had founded at Reading in Berkshire. After this it became a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate thereto, and was, A.D. 1536, endowed with the yearly revenue of £660 16s. 8d., out of which there was paid to Reading, and in other reprises, to the value of £448 4s. 8d. The greatest part of the site of this priory was granted, 1st Mary, to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town."

The town is bounded on the north and east by the Lugg, and crossed by the Pinsley and Kenwater, across the latter of which a neat stone bridge has lately been erected. The streets are paved and lighted, but imperfectly. Here are a theatre and public reading-room, and an agricultural society, and races are held annually in the vicinity. Friday is market-day, and fairs for cattle, wool, horses, hops, butter, &c., are held on February 13th, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 2d, July 10th, September 4th, and November 8th. On the Friday after 11th December, a great market is held. Courts of pie-powder are annexed to the fairs. The town had formerly pretty extensive manufactures of hats and woollen cloths, which have almost entirely disappeared. Even that of gloves is on the decline. Flax-dressing, rope-making, malting, tanning, and nail-making, are the most flourishing branches of industry. The neighbourhood produces excellent wool, hops, and cider. The market-house is a handsome modern structure. Several good inns have been established here in consequence of the situation on the great road from London to South Wales. The first charter, already mentioned, as granted by Queen Mary, has been considerably modified by different sovereigns. Under the charter, as last altered by Geo. I., the town is governed by a bailiff, chief steward, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The bailiff, who is clerk of the market and coroner, the late bailiff, recorder, and two aldermen, are justices of the peace. The bailiff holds a court of record every Monday for the borough, for the recovery of debts

not exceeding £100. Courts of quarter-session are held in January, April, July, and October. The petty-sessions for the division are held here by the county magistrates, and the lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet. Here is a gaol erected in 1750. The town-hall, or butter-cross, is a curious structure, erected in 1633, on the designs of John Abel. It is constructed of wood and brick, and the front is supported by 12 pillars of oak curiously carved. The beams are painted black, and ornamented with carving in a style common to many old houses in the town.

The town has returned two members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. The scot and lot payers, in number about 760, exercised the elective franchise, and the bailiff was returning officer. Two members continue to be returned under the Reform act, and the number of voters is about 300. It is one of the polling places for the county members.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated at £10 3s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, presenting chiefly Norman architecture of different ages, with a considerable mixture of various styles of English architecture. The interior is curious, but unfortunately some ancient monuments, stalls, and other interesting objects were destroyed by fire above a century ago. The organ is fine, and an altar-piece represents the Last Supper, after Rubens. The south aisle alone is used for public worship, and is entirely modern, having been lately erected at an expense of £16,000. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Society of Friends, Moravians, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Here is a free school, founded by Queen Mary, and endowed with £20 per annum. There is also a national school supported by subscription. In 1735, Mrs E. Clarke founded and endowed four almshouses for poor widows, each of whom receives £5 per annum. The earl of Pomfret takes the title of Baron from this town. Distance from London, 137 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3019; in 1831, 5249. A. P., £7,852.

LEOMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. It is bounded on the west by the river Arun. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 1s. 3d., and in the patronage of Eton college, on the nomination of the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. "Here was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, cell of the nunnery of Almenesche in Normandy, which was founded by Roger of Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the time of William the Conqueror. Hence it is probable, that that earl, or one of his sons, gave the church of this place and other lands hereabouts to that foreign monastery, which might give occasion for fixing a convent of these nuns in this place before the year 1178. After the wars with France, Richard, earl of Arundel, 7th Richard II., treated with the abbess of Almenesche con-

cerning the purchase of some lands belonging to this alien priory, but the whole seems to have been settled upon Eton college by Hen. VI. Speed saith it was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Little Hampton, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 715. A. P., £4,409.

LEONARD (Sr), a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Clinton, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy not in charge. Distance from Wendover, 3 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 147. A. P., £638.

LEONARD (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Adjacent to the city of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 467. A. P., £1,582.

LEONARD (Sr), a hamlet in the parish of West Malling, co. of Kent.

LEONARD (Sr). See **SHOREDITCH**.

LEONARD (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Ninfield, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 346. A. P., £601.

LEPPINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Scrayingham, wapentake of Buckrooe, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy not in charge, endowed with an estate, the trustees of which appoint the curate. The abbey of Misen den had formerly a chantry here. Distance from New Malton, 8 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 118. A. P., £3,044.

LEPTON, a township in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. The inhabitants are much employed in the woollen trade. Here is an endowment of £10 per annum, for apprenticing poor children, given by Richard Beaumont, Esq., in 1703. Distance from Huddersfield, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 2180; in 1831, 3320. A. P., £4,803.

LESBURY, a parish partly in the ward of Bamfrough, and partly in that of Cockerdale ward, co. of Northumberland. It contains the townships of Alemouth, Bilton, Lesbury with Hawkhill, and Wooden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £8 2s. 10d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. There is a considerable trade in grain with London and other places through the medium of the river Alne, which falls into the German ocean a little below this place. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. The school has an endowment of £10 10s., given, in 1718, by Mr Henry Strother. A school-room and house for the master were given by the duke of Northumberland. Distance from Alnwick, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., of the parish, in 1831, 976; that of the town, in 1801, 524; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,018.

LESKEARD. See **LISKEARD**.

LESNEWTH, a hundred in the north-western coast of the co. of Cornwall, and within the new eastern division of the county. It contains 17 parishes, with the boroughs of Camelford and Bossiney. Pop., in 1831, 8277.

LESNEWITH, a parish in the above hundred. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edmund J. Glynn, Esq. Church ded. to St Knet. Distance from Camelford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,400.

LESSINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Hempstead, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. The school has a small endowment. "This manor being given by Gerard de Gournay, in the time of William Rufus, to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, here became an alien priory, which was subordinate to Okeburn in Wiltshire, the chief of all the houses in England belonging to that foreign monastery. The priory of Lessingham, after the seizing of all these alien lands, during the wars with France, was leased to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and after to Edward Clere, Esq., at the rent of £16 per ann., which King Henry VI gave to Eton college; but King Edward VI gave the priory or manor absolutely to King's college in Cambridge, to which it still belongs."—Tanner's Not. Men. Distance from North Walsham, 7 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 191. A. P., £572.

LESSNESS, a hundred in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. It contains 4 parishes; and, in 1821, the population was 5032.

LESSNESS, or **WESTWOOD**, a chapelry in the parish of Erith, hundred of Lessness, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, not in charge. "Richard de Lacy, chief-justice of England, A.D. 1178, and who had some years before discharged the trust of regent or governor of the realm during the king's absence in France, began an abbey for Black canons upon his estate here, and the next year quitted all his great places, and took on him the habit of religion, and shortly after died in this house, which was dedicated to St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr; for so it seems Thomas à Becket, late archbishop of Canterbury, was called in about eight years after his death. The spiritualities of this abbey were valued at £75 3s. 4d., and the temporalities at £111 5s. 8d.; which revenues were among others granted, 17th Henry VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey, in order to the better endowment of his colleges, and upon the cardinal's premunire, the site was granted, 25th Henry VIII., to William Brereton, and, after his attainder, to Sir Ralph Sadler, 28th Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Men. Distance from Crayford, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with the parish.

LESTWITHEL. See **LOSTWITHEL**.

LETCWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 1s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. W. Lytton, Esq. Distance from Hitchin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E.

Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,244.

LETCOMBE-BASSET, a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £15 0s. 2½d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish, which contains a part of the vale of the White Horse, is crossed by the ancient Ikniel-street. Distance from Wantage, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,415.

LETCOMBE-REGIS, a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. It contains the chapelries of East and West Challow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 13s. 7d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish is crossed by the Roman Ikniel-street, the Wilts and Berks canal, and a branch of the river Ock. Here are traces of an ancient fortification. The school is endowed with £8 per annum, for the benefit of 20 poor children. Distance from Wantage, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 869. A. P., £2,848.

LEATHERINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £45 7s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Reynolds. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is crossed by the river Deben. In a farm-house are the remains of the ancient priory, of which Tanner says: "William de Bodeville, or Boville, having given the church of St Mary of Crew, and all the tithes of Letheringham, to the monastery of St Peter in Ipswich, here was settled a small priory of three or four Black canons—as a cell to that house—to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, whose yearly income was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at but £26 18s. 5d. It was granted first to Sir Anthony Wingfield, the patron, and, 7th Edward VI, to Elizabeth Naunton, third daughter of the said Sir Anthony." Distance from Wickham-Market, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,626.

LEATHERINGSET, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Burrell and another. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish is crossed by the Glarvin. Distance from Holt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 278. A. P., £772.

LETTERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, with the chapelry of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gôf, rated at £12 11s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The village stands on the river Holt. Distance from Haverford-West, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1831, 493. A. P., £938.

LETTON, a parish in the hundreds of Stretford and Wolphy, co. of Hereford. It contains the townships of Letton and Hurstley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 15s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Blissett, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Weobly, 6½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 200. A. P., £1,581.

LETTON, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford, 6 m. E.S.E. from Knighton.

LETTON, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 14s. 7d., and annexed to the rectory of Cranworth. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,410.

LETWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Laughton-le-Morthen, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £40, and in the patronage of the chancellor of York. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Tickhill, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,154.

LEVAN (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a royal peculiar, and annexed to the rectory of St Burian. The parish takes its name from a well and oratory ded. to St Levan an anchorite, who was canonized after his death. Here are some remarkable rocks called Castle-Tryern. These project into the sea, rising in rugged forms to a considerable altitude, and are defended on the land side by ramparts and ditches. On one of the most elevated points is the celebrated Loggan, or rocking stone, a mass of granite, supposed to weigh not less than 90 tons, yet so poised that a slight force is sufficient to cause it to rock to and fro. This is supposed to be a Druidical monument, and is the largest of the kind in the kingdom. It was overturned in 1820 by some mischievous sailors, but has since been replaced. Distance from Penzance, 9 m. S.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 400; in 1831, 515. A. P., £2,063.

LEVEDALE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford.

LEVELAND, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4, and annexed to the rectory of Badlesmere. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Distance from Faversham, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 68. A. P., £412.

LEVEN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Hempholme and Leven, and the pop., in 1831, was 771. That of the township, in 1801, 411; in 1831, 669. A. P., £4,822. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir William Pennymann, Bart. Church ded. to St Faith. The Independents and

Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. A canal extends from this place to the river Hull. Distance from Beverley, 7 m. N.E.

LEVENS, a chapelry in the parishes of Heversham and Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. It comprises the township of Levens, and the hamlets of Beathwaite-green, Sizergh-Fell-side, and part of Brigsteer. The chapel is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower and spire, erected in 1828 at an expense of £2,000, by the Hon. F. G. Howard. This gentleman is patron, and pays the curate £200 per annum. Here is an iron manufactory. Here are two well-endowed schools, founded by members of the Howard family. In the immediate vicinity is the venerable mansion of that family, called Levens-hall. The grounds are very fine, and command extensive prospects. In the park are remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a Roman temple. The river Kent flows in the vicinity, and forms at one place a fine cascade, called Levens-Force. The township is divided into Upper and Lower Levens. Distance from Kendal, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 789. A. P., £4,618.

LEVEN (THE), a river in the co. of Lancaster, falling into Morecambe-bay.

LEVEN (THE BLACK), a river in Cumberland, falling into the White Leven.

LEVEN (THE WHITE), a river in Cumberland, falling into the Kirsop.

LEVENANT (THE), a river in Cardiganshire, falling into the Dowy.

LEVENNY (THE), a river in Carnarvonshire, falling into the Irish sea.

LEVENNY (THE), a river in Denbighshire, falling into the Clwyd.

LEVENSCHULME, a township in the parish of Manchester, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Manchester, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 1086. A. P., £2,345.

LEVENTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Swillingtree, W. R. co. of York.

LEVER-DARCY, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hundred of Salford, co. of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £94, and in the patronage of the vicar of Bolton-le-Moors. Here are some coal mines. The Tonge and Bradshaw streams are here crossed by a canal on an aqueduct of 3 arches. Distance from Bolton, 2½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 1,119. A. P., £1,378.

LEVER (GREAT), a township in the parish of Middleton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are large bleaching works. Distance from Bolton-le-Moors, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 637. A. P., £2,966.

LEVER (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1,300 parliamentary grant, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the vicar of the parish. Chapel ded. to St Matthew. Here are some coal mines. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here

is a school in which six children receive gratuitous education, for which the master has a free dwelling-house. Here were born, Thomas Lever, an eminent preacher in the reign of Edward VI., and Oliver Heywood, one of the nonconformists. Distance from Great Bolton, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1276; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,611.

LEVERINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, rated at £35 Os. 7½d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Leonard and St John the Baptist. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. "There was," says Tanner, "an old hospital at Leverington, long since decayed, and the endowment swallowed up." It is supposed that the lands which now afford the revenues of the school belonged to this hospital. In 1389, here was a chantry chapel. Distance from Wisbeach, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 1700. A. P., £7,790.

LEVERSDALE, a township in the parish of Irthlington, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 431.

LEVERTON, a tithing in the parish of Felst, co. of Berks.

LEVERTON (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 6s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Helen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Boston, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 631. A. P., £5,943.

LEVERTON (SOUTH), a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Basewell, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of North Leverton, in the collegiate church of Southwell. Church ded. to St Martin. The prebend of North Leverton is rated at £5. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The river Trent here separates the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. Distance from East Retford, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,653.

LEVERTON (SOUTH), a parish in the wapentake of Basewell, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage, with the subordinate chapel of Cottam, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £120, and in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum, with a house and garden for the master. The parish is crossed by the river Trent. The rectory was rated at £16 6s. Distance from East Retford, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,869.

LEVESDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Watford, co. of Hereford.

LEVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and annexed to the discharged rectory of Nacton Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Orwell, here navigable. Distance from Ipswich, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 228. A. P., £668.

LEW, a hamlet in the parish of Witney, co. of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,470.

LEW (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the king. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here are good quarries of freestone. Distance from Hatherleigh, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 980. A. P., £2,400.

LEW-TRENCHARD, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. B. Gould, Esq. Distance from Oakhampton, 9½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 438. A. P., £1,930.

LEWANNICK, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Lammecaston, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 643. A. P., £4,773.

LEWES, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex; it contains only the parish and borough of Lewes.

LEWES (RAPE OF), a division in the middle of the co. of Sussex, extending from the border of Surrey to the sea at Brighton, bounded on the east by the Ouse.

LEWES, a borough and market-town, comprehending the whole hundred of Lewes, and partly situated in the hundreds of Barcombe, Ringmere, and Swanborough, rapes of Lewes and Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Attempts have been made, but apparently without success, to prove this to have been the site of the Roman station *Mantantonis*. It seems pretty certain, however, that some station did exist here, as many tumuli, containing urns, coins, and other articles, exist in the vicinity, and the earth-works, or *castra*, yet remain on the neighbouring hills. The name is supposed to have been derived from the ancient British words *Leaw*, an area, and *lec*, water; in allusion to its situation. It is first mentioned in history as a demeane of the crown under the kings of the South Saxons. It subsequently fell successively into the hands of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon and Danish kings, and continued a demeane of the crown till after the conquest. In the reign of Athelstan, two mints were established here, and Edward the

Confessor established a merchants' guild. At the conquest, the demeane fell into the hands of William I., who bestowed it on his son-in-law, William de Warren, earl of Surrey. Here was a castle, founded by Alfred the Great, which William de Warren repaired or rebuilt, and made his principal residence. The ruins are still visible, but little more than the western keep exists. The earth-works, which are peculiar, may still be traced. The gate-way, which presents a specimen of the Anglo-Norman architecture, is supposed to have been erected by the first and eighth earls of Surrey. In this castle, Henry III. and his brother Richard were confined after the battle of the 14th May, 1264, in which they were conquered by the insurgent barons, under Montfort, earl of Leicester. The name of the 'Mise of Lewes,' has been given to the treaty which was here entered into by the king and barons. On the death of the last earl of Warren and Surrey, the estates devolved to Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, whose grandson left no heirs male, and consequently they were divided among his sisters, whose descendants still hold them in coparceny.

Antiquities.—The monastic antiquities are thus mentioned by Tanner:—"Earl William de Warrenna and the Lady Gundreda his wife, A.D. 1078, founded in the old church of St Pancrace, under the castle here, a priory, which was the first and chiefest house of the Cluniac order in England. Its yearly revenues at the dissolution were computed by Mr Speed to be worth £1091 9s. 6d. The site was granted 20th Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and 2d Elizabeth, to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville. Here were also two hospitals, one of which was dedicated to St James, and the other to St Nicholas, and a priory of Grey friars." Of these priories and hospitals, few remains of any importance exist. Of the Cluniac monastery, the gateway, and part of the church-wall remain. Of the hospitals, only part of the walls exist.

Description.—The town is situated on a declivity, having the Ouse on the east, at the distance of about seven miles from the sea. It is surrounded on every side, except the west, by an amphitheatre of low hills, forming part of the South Downs. The river is navigable, and is crossed by a stone-bridge, built a century ago. The suburb, on the eastern side of the river, is called the town of Cliff. The streets are in general spacious, well paved, remarkably clean, and lighted with gas; many of the houses are handsome, and there is a good supply of well-water. The bishop's registrar-office for the archdeaconry of Lewes, and the head office for stamps and legacy duties for the eastern district of the county, are kept here. Here are a book and literary societies, which have good libraries, especially the former, which has been established since 1785. In 1825, a mechanics' institution was founded, which has since continued to flourish, and is now in possession of a commodious suit of apartments, with philosophical apparatus, and above 700 volumes.

Races are held in the vicinity in March and August. A theatre is occasionally opened.

Population, Trade, &c.—The population, in 1801, was 3309; and in 1831, 8592. There is some trade in grain and malt, but that in wool, anciently famous, has declined. Paper is made here, but not to a great extent. On the banks of the Ouse are extensive iron-works, in which cannon and other large articles are manufactured. Ordinary markets are held daily. Every Tuesday is a corn-market, and on each alternate Tuesday is a market for live stock. Fairs for cattle, horses, wool, and especially for sheep, are held on May 6th, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, September 21st, and October 2d. A market was formerly held at Cliff, but it has fallen into disuse.

Municipal Regulations, &c.—The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold here the quarter sessions for the rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings, and an adjourned annual session for the county. For the internal regulation of the town, two constables and two headboroughs are annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, which formerly had jurisdiction over capital offences. The summer and winter assizes for the county are held here. A new assize-hall was erected in 1812, at an expense of £10,000, in addition to which, £5,600 were laid out on the purchase of ground. It is an elegant and commodious structure, designed by Mr John Johnstone, and extends 80 feet in length by 76 in breadth. The house of correction for the eastern district of the county was erected here in 1793, on the plan suggested by Mr Howard. An additional wing was erected in 1817. Here is a sheriff's court for the recovery of debts under 40s., but it possesses no authority to imprison for refusal of payment. Lewes was formerly a borough by prescription. The voters were scot and lot payers, about 780 in number, and two members were returned to parliament. Under the Reform act, two members continue to be returned, and the number of electors is about 632. It is also the place of election for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living, &c.—Lewes formerly contained within the borough eleven parishes, and as many churches, but the number has been reduced to four. The living of All Saints is a discharged rectory, returned at £95 7s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Charles Goring, Esq. This parish contains the former parishes of the Holy Trinity, St Peter the Less, and St Nicholas, which were erected in 1805, when a new church was built of brick, at an expense of £2000.—The living of St Andrews is a rectory, rated at £8 10s. 10d., and in the patronage of the king. The church has been desecrated, and the living was annexed, 37th Henry VIII., to that of St Michael.—The living of St John's, under the castle, is a rectory, to which is annexed that of St Mary Magdalene, rated at £3 11s. 3d., returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Crofts, Esq. The church, though consider-

ably altered by modern repairs, presents many features of the Norman style of architecture. Magnus, son of Harold II., is buried in the church-yard, and an inscription in Anglo-Saxon letters is yet visible on his tomb. Part of this parish extends out of the borough into the hundred of Swanborough.—The parish of St Anne includes those of St Mary Westout, and St Peter Westout. The living of St Mary is a rectory, rated at £7 6s. 10d.; that of St Peter, a discharged rectory, rated at £12 6s. 8d. Both are in the patronage of the king, and were united in the 37th Henry VIII. The church of St Peter has been demolished; that of St Mary, which is the parish church, is a very ancient structure, presenting a combination of the Norman and early English styles of architecture, with a low tower and spire.—The living of St Michael's is a discharged rectory, rated at £8 15s., returned at £55, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. To the living is annexed that of St Andrews, and the parish comprises those of St Michael, St Martin, and St Mary in Fore. The church presents some specimens of later English architecture, and contains some interesting monuments. These parishes are all in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester. Within the borough is the extra-parochial precinct of the castle.

Besides the parishes within the borough, the town of Lewes contains those of St Thomas-in-the-CHIEF, and St John Southover. The living of St Thomas is a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £5 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St Thomas à Becket, consists of a nave and aisles, and contains a painting of the Ascension above the altar, and an excellent organ, which formerly stood in the chapel of the duke of Chandos at Cannons.—The living of St John, Southover, is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester, rated at £6 12s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an old structure, dedicated to St John the Baptist. In the borough there are places of worship belonging to Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians; in the parish of St Thomas, to the Baptists, Independents, and Huntingdonians; and in Southover, to the general Baptists.

Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1512 by Agnes Morley. The endowment, which originally was £20 per annum, has been augmented by various benefactions. The number of boys on the foundation is now 12, and the master has a free house and garden, with a salary. The Rev. George Steere founded a scholarship in either of the universities for a poor scholar, son of residents in Lewes, to which the constable appoints. The value of this scholarship is about £35 per annum. Here are schools for boys and girls, and infant schools, supported by voluntary subscription.

Southover was formerly called a borough, and belonged to the monastery. On its revert-

ing to the crown at the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it to Anne of Cleves, who is said to have resided here in a house still standing. Lewes gave birth to Dr Richard Russel, F.R.S., whose writings first caused Brighton to become a place of fashionable resort. In the free school were educated the famous Sir John Evelyn and John Pell, the mathematician. Thomas Paine, author of 'the Rights of Man,' was once an exciseman here. In the borough are several mineral springs, and in the vicinity have been found many curious fossils and organic remains. Among the latter are the *Megalosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, crocodiles, tortoises, and fishes. Distance from London, 50 m. S. by E.

LEWISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, in the of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. It was formerly called Levesham, a name derived from the Saxon words *Lea*, a meadow, and *ham*, a house or dwelling. The village is situated on the Ravensbourne, a small river which flows into the Thames near Deptford. It is neither paved nor lighted, but contains many good houses and villas, many persons of respectability having been induced to settle here, from the salubrity of the air and the pleasant nature of the surrounding country. The supply of water is chiefly obtained from a small rivulet which passes through the village. The parish is crossed by the Surrey canal, and contains extensive beds of marl, and quarries of limestone, the working of which and the making of bricks give employment to many of the inhabitants. A weekly session is held here every Monday by the county magistrates, and the parish is within the jurisdiction of, and sends 12 commissioners to, a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, held at Greenwich.

The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated at £23 19s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Dartmouth. The church, which is dedicated to St Mary, was erected in 1774, but the interior was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Christmas day, 1830, an injury which has since been repaired at the expense of the inhabitants. In different parts of the parish are chapels-of-ease, and the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here are two well-endowed free schools, in which about 62 boys are educated. They were founded in 1656 by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, and the income amounted, in 1818, to £342 15s. 6d. Of this sum, £50 are expended annually in the support of six almshouses. The classical school is intended for boys of the hundred generally, the elementary school is for children of the parish alone; to the former, one son of the incumbents of this and Chislehurst parish has a permanent claim. The masters, in addition to their salaries, have the privilege of taking boarders. Here is a school for girls, the endowment of which yields £20 per annum. "Elthruide, niece to King Alfred, gave this manor to the abbey of St Peter at Ghent in Flanders, many years before the conquest, upon which it became a

cell of Benedictine monks to that house. After the suppression of these alien priories, King Henry V. made this part of the endowment of his new erected Carthusian priory at Shene."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The earl of Dartmouth takes the title of viscount from Lewisham. Distance from London, 5 m. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 4007; in 1831, 9659. A. P., £27,007.

LEWKNOR, a hundred in the co. of Oxford, containing nine parishes, and, in 1831, 5006 inhabitants.

LEWKNOR, a parish in the above hundred. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 17s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. The church is ded. to St Margaret. A part of this parish extends into the county of Buckingham. Distance from Tetworth, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 335; that of the parish, including the chapelry of Ashamstead, Potcombe, and Uphill, was, in 1831, 709. A. P., £5,641.

LEWSTON, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Pop., in 1831, 18.

LEXDEN, a hundred in the co. of Essex, containing 30 parishes, and, in 1831, 21,510 inhabitants.

LEXDEN, a parish in the liberty of the town of Colchester, co. of Essex. It stands on the high road to London, and gives name to the above hundred. The village is supposed to occupy the site of Camalodun, the capital of the Trinobantes. Numerous earth-works and excavations exist in the vicinity. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Papillon. Church ded. to St Leonard. It has recently been repaired, and contains many free sittings. Distance from Colchester, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 1184. A. P., £4,065.

LEXHAM (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, united in 1742 with that of Litcham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 6s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Swaffham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 306. A. P., £1,350.

LEXHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 18s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Swaffham, 6 m. N. by E.

LEY, a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hertford.

LEYBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £17 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a free school for fifty poor children, founded and endowed with £40 per annum,

with a school-room and dwelling-house, in 1775, by the Rev. Edward Holme. Here are considerable remains of the castle of Sir Roger de Leybourne, who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine. The gateway is pretty entire, and parts of the moat are visible. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 299. A. P., £1,699.

LEYBURN, or **LEYBURN LOUNDS**, a market-town and township in the parish of Wensley, wapentake of Hang West, N. R., co. of York. It stands in a delightful situation, amid picturesque scenery, and near some rocky hills, on one of which is one of the finest natural terraces in England, called Leyburn Sparol. The town surrounds an oblong space, in the centre of which the markets are held. Friday is market-day; and fairs, chiefly for horned cattle and sheep, are held on the second Fridays in February, May, October, and December. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a school supported by subscription. In the vicinity are found lead, coal, and lime. Distance from York, 46 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 1003. A. P., £4,469.

LEYLAND, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, containing one market-town, 4 chapelries, and 40 townships. Pop., in 1831, 48,338.

LEYLAND, a parish in the above hundred. It comprises the chapelries of Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, and Whittle-le-woods, and the townships of Clayton-le-woods, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, and Withnell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Baldwin. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to St Andrew. The roof is arched, and without pillars. The Faringdon family have a chapel and burying vault close to the chancel. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The inhabitants are partly employed in various branches of the cotton manufacture. Here is a free grammar-school, originally founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The augmented endowment now yields about £27 per annum, and 30 children are taught to read. Here is a national school for 110 boys and 70 girls, endowed with £180 per annum. Here are almshouses, with small endowments, for six poor persons. Here is also a savings bank. The petty sessions for the division are held here every fifth Monday. Distance from Chorley, 4 m. N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 13,871; that of the township, in 1801, 2088; in 1831, 3404. A. P., £10,161.

LEYSDOWN, a parish in the liberty of the tale of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 10s., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a modern structure, ded. to St Clement. Distance from Queenborough, 8 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,555.

LEYTON (Low), a parish in the hundred of Becontree, co. of Essex. It includes the chapel of Leytonstone. This was the site of a Roman station, which Camden, Gale, and other antiquaries suppose to have been the *Duraditum*, and its present name expresses its situation on the river Ley or Lea. The village stands on the western bank of that river, and consists of a single long street extending along the road from Epping to London. It contains some very good houses, and is lighted with gas. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £7 12s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Pardoe, Esq. The church is an old building of brick, ded. to St Mary, and consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower. It contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the celebrated traveller Mr John Wood. John Styrpe, the ecclesiastical historian and antiquary, was curate and vicar of this parish during 68 years, and lies buried in the church. Here are national schools, schools of industry, and an endowed free school in which twelve boys receive gratuitous instruction. Here are endowed almshouses for eight poor widows. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Many antiquities—chiefly Roman—have been found in this parish. Among these are pavements, foundations of buildings, an arched gateway, urns, and coins of various dates. Here was born Sir Thomas Rowe, ambassador to the great Mogul in the reign of Charles I. Distance from London, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2519; in 1831, 3323. A. P., £16,046.

LEYTONSTONE, a hamlet in the above parish. A chapel-of-ease was erected here by subscription in 1750. Distance from London, 7 m. N.E. The pop. includes nearly half of that of the parish with which it is returned.

LEZANT, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32, and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Breock. There was formerly a chapel at Treccarrel in this parish. Distance from Launceston, 4½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 610; in 1831, 841. A. P., £3,303.

LEZIATE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. The church is in ruins, and the living has been annexed to that of Ashwyken. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,291.

LIBBERSTON, a township in the parish of Flixey, N. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 173.

LICHBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Clarke, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a school endowed with £25, free to poor chil-

dren in general. Distance from Towcester, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,833.

LICHET, MATRAVERS, or UPPER, a parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Trenchard, Esq. Distance from Wimborne-Minster, 6½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 680. A. P., £2,324.

LICHET, MINSTER, or LOWER, a parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall, and a peculiar exempt from visitation. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Wareham, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 503. A. P., £1,769.

LICHFIELD, a parish in the hundred and division of Kingclore, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 19s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir R. Kingemill, Bart. Distance from Whitchurch, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 82. A. P., £850.

LICHFIELD,

A city and county of itself, locally situated in the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It is situated in a fine valley, on a small stream which flows into the Trent, not far from the site of the Roman station *Etocetum*. It contains many handsome houses, and the streets are paved, and lighted with oil. Many respectable families live here, and the vicinity abounds in elegant country seats. The name is supposed to be derived from Saxon words signifying the field of the dead. Tradition points it out as the scene of the massacre of 1000 Christians, in the reign of Dioclesian, and a field is yet known by the name of the Christian field. The following history of the see of Lichfield is taken from the work of Bishop Tanner:—"King Oswy is said to have built here, in the year of our Lord 656, or 657, a cathedral church for the bishop of the Mercians. King Offa, by the favour of Pope Adrian, got it made an archiepiscopal see, A.D. 789, and accordingly a pall was sent to Eadulf, then bishop, whose province was to comprehend the kingdoms of Mercia and of the East Angles, being the bishopricks of Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, Sidnacester, Elmham, and Donwich. But in 10 years' time Lichfield lost this honour, and its church and diocese were again subjected to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. Not long after the conquest, the town was so small as not to be thought a decent place for the residence of a bishop, whereupon the see, A.D. 1075, was translated to Chester, and from thence, A.D. 1102, to Coventry; but in a short time the bishops settled here again, and Roger de Clinton about 1140, not only built a new cathedral

church to the honour of St Mary and St Chad, but also restored and augmented the chapter. For the Lichfield annals assert that, in 822, Bishop Ethelwald placed here, under the government of a provost, 19 or 20 canons, half of them priests and half deacons, and give us the names of their distinct prebenda. This the Coventry writers are not willing to allow, but say that Bishop Clinton was the first that instituted any college of canons or prebendaries at Lichfield, and that there were before his time belonging to this church only five priests, serving the five chapels dependent thereon. But, however this was, there have been for several hundred years past, and still continue founded in this cathedral, a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and 27 prebendaries, besides five priests vicars, seven lay clerks, eight choristers, and other officers and servants." The castle of Lichfield, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, was the prison of Richard II. on his way to the tower of London. During the parliamentary war, Lichfield suffered much from its attachment to the royal cause, and was alternately in the hands of the parliamentary and royalist party.

Municipal Government.—Lichfield was first incorporated by Edward VI., and constituted a county by Elizabeth. The present charter was granted by James I. This charter, dated Nov. 5th, 1664, directs "that two bailiffs shall be annually elected by the brethren on St James' day; that the senior bailiff shall be nominated by the bishop, keep a part of the seal, and be escheator; that the bailiffs, at the expiration of their offices, shall be justices of the peace for the succeeding year, and shall, together with the three bailiffs, hold courts of record weekly for the recovery of debts under 40s., courts of quarter-session, and a weekly petty-session, also, in conjunction with the rest of the corporation, occasional assizes for the city and county of the city, for the trial of capital offenders; shall have the use of fines and dues; that there shall be 21 brethren elected from among the citizens, and so called to aid and assist the bailiffs, as the common council of the city; that the bailiffs, or any of the brethren, shall be liable to be removed by a majority of the body, and upon the death or removal of any, others shall be elected by the like authority." It empowers the bailiffs and brethren to hold courts of gaol delivery, to award judgment of death or other punishment, and also to elect a recorder, steward, and common clerk; but none of these officers are to act without having first obtained the approbation of the crown. They may also annually elect a sheriff, and any one refusing to act may be fined or imprisoned, and excluded from all the privileges of the city. The burghage tenants hold an annual court-leet, at which constables are appointed. One of the brethren acts as coroner, and there are a sword-bearer, two sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The jurisdiction of the corporation does not extend over the close of the cathedral, where the dean and chapter have peculiar privileges.

The freedom of the city is acquired by purchase or servitude, and inherited by the eldest sons of freemen. The incorporated companies are seven, viz. bakers, butchers, curriers, dyers, saddlers, smiths, and tailors. The city has returned two members to parliament since the 49th Henry III. Under the reform act, two members continue to be returned for the city and Canwick commune; the number of new electors is about 700. The voters under the former system were the bailiffs, magistrates, burgage tenants, freeholders to the amount of 40s. per annum, and enrolled freemen, all paying scot and lot. The number was not less than 1300. Here is a guild-hall, with a gaol, and apartments for the several courts. A theatre was erected in 1790, and a good library has been established for many years. Races take place in the vicinity in March and September.

Population, &c.—The population, in 1801, was 4712; in 1811, 5022; in 1821, 6075; and in 1831, 6499. About one half of the inhabitants are employed in trade and manufactures. Tuesday and Friday are market-days; fairs for cattle, sheep, geese, cheese, and bacon, are held on January 10th, Shrove-Tuesday, Ash-Wednesday, May 12th, and first Tuesday in November. The Birmingham canal passes in the immediate vicinity. Lichfield is celebrated for its ale; and there are manufactures of carpets and sheeting.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Lichfield is a bishop's see connected with Coventry, and is the sole seat of the diocese, the buildings at Coventry having been destroyed. The chapter continues the same as in the time of Tanner, from whose history we have already quoted an account of the establishment of the see. The revenues of the bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £796 17s. 6d. in the whole, and £703 5s. 2d. clear; and the common revenues of the chapter at £436 10s. 3d. in the whole, and £275 13s. 2d. clear. The revenues of the bishop are at present rated at £559 17s. 3½d. The diocese comprehends 557 parishes, of which 250 are impropriate. It extends over the county of Stafford—excepting the parishes of Brome and Clent—the county of Derby, the greater part of the county of Warwick, and nearly the half of Salop.

"The cathedral is supposed to have been erected about 667, during the bishopric of Juranan. It was rebuilt in 700 by Bishop Headda, who dedicated it to St Chad, and removed his bones from Stowe church to Lichfield. Roger de Clinton erected a great part of the present building. Walter de Langton built the portion of it called St Mary's chapel, as well as the cloisters; and at an expense of £2000, he raised a shrine to the memory of St Chad. The cathedral received great injury from the sieges of the town during the civil wars. Bishop Hacket repaired the damage which it then sustained; and, in the year 1788, it underwent a complete repair by private subscription, under the superintendence of Mr James Wyatt of London. The extent of the whole cathedral from east to west is 411 feet, and from north to south, 167. It is adorned

with three elegant steeples, one in the centre of the building and 258 feet in height, and the others at the west end, 183 feet high. The western front was formerly enriched with the finest sculpture, from subjects of Scripture history; but several of these were removed in 1749 by order of the dean and chapter, and the rest have been much injured by the gradual influence of time. On the summit of the roof, between the two spires, is a statue of Charles II., who had contributed timber towards the repair of the church. It was the work of Sir William Wilson, and is supposed to occupy the place of a mere ancient one of Adam or of our Saviour. The portico of the cathedral is not excelled by any in Britain, and contains the richest and lightest sculpture. Within the porch are placed the Evangelists, holding the Gospels in their hands. On the two sides are Moses and Aaron; and in the centre, between the great doors, are the Virgin and child. These were formerly richly painted and gilt. The south and north entrances to the cathedral are very fine, particularly the north door, which is rich in the most beautiful sculptured moulding. The roof of the cathedral was once covered with lead, for which slates have been substituted. The body of the cathedral is lofty and spacious, supported by pillars, formed by numerous slender columns with neat foliated capitals. The length of the body, from the great west door to the choir, is 213 feet, its breadth 153 feet, the breadth of the aisles 66 feet, and the height of the nave 60 feet. The upper rows of windows are triangular, including three circles in each. Over the great west door is a magnificent circular window, formed at the expense of James, duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. The painted glass was the gift of Dean Addenbrooke, in 1776. There are many interesting monuments in this church. The principal are—one to Launcelot Addison, father of the great Addison; one to Lady Mary Wortley Montague, representing the goddess of beauty weeping over an urn; one to Garrick; one to Dr Johnson; one, by Chantry, to the infant children of Mrs Robinson; and some of the older bishops, which escaped the injuries inflicted by the troops of the parliament. The choir and St Mary's chapel were formerly separated by an elegant architectural screen, but during the late alterations the two were thrown into one. St Mary's chapel is uncommonly beautiful and magnificent. It contains nine windows, three on each side and three at the end. The slender east windows are filled with painted glass, which Sir Brooke Boothby purchased from the dissolved abbey of Herkenrode, in the bishopric of Liege. Sir Brooke transferred his purchase to the dean and chapter. It consisted of 340 pieces, each 22 inches square, and the whole expense, including carriage and fitting up, amounted to £1,100. The centre window, on the same side, exhibits the resurrection, executed by Mr Egginton from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The organ has 25 stops, and is considered a fine instrument. Both sides of the choir are adorned with 25 stalls. The

library, founded by Dean Heywood, contains several valuable books and MSS. One of the latter is an ancient copy of the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in the time of Edward I.; another is the *Textus St Cædæ*, or the gospels of St Chad, written in Saxon characters, and supposed to be about 1000 years old. There is here also a Koran, which was taken from the Turks at the siege of Buda. To the north of St Mary's chapel is a smaller chapel, in which two of the Mercian kings were buried. The bishop's palace stands at the north-east corner of the Close. It is a spacious stone edifice, bearing the date 1687, and the arms of the bishopric. As the bishops now reside at Eccleshall castle, this palace is generally occupied by tenants, and was long the residence of the family of the Swards. The deanery-house stands to the west of the palace, and the houses of the prebends are situated in different parts of the Close.—Brewster's Encyclopædia.

Living.—St Mary's is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and rated at £10.—The living of St Chad's is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter, not in charge, returned at £89 10s., and in the patronage of the vicar of St Mary's. The church is an ancient structure.—The living of St Michael's is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter, not in charge, returned at £91 12s., and in the patronage of the vicar of St Mary's.—The Independents, Kilhamites, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here.

Schools.—Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. Its income is small, and there are but six scholars on the foundation, others being admitted on the payment of fees. Here are other schools with moderate endowments, and a national and British school for boys, supported by subscription.

Benevolent Institutions.—In this city is an hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist. It was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the bishop of Lichfield, and has been enriched by subsequent benefactions. The annual revenue now amounts to £350, about £150 of which are paid to the master, who must be in priest's orders, and is appointed by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. There are here a schoolmaster, chaplain, a matron, and 13 almsmen, who reside in the house. The almsmen receive 13s. 6d. each, weekly.—Here is an hospital for 15 aged women, founded in 1424, and endowed by various benefactors. The income is about £370, and the expenditure is not so great, so that it is in contemplation to extend the benefits of the charity.—Here are also a dispensary, and numerous bequests, producing upwards of £1000 per annum, for the benefit of the poor.

Here was a house of Grey friars. Some parts of the buildings yet remain. This was the birth-place of Elias Ashmole, who founded at Oxford the library named after him; of Dr Newton, bishop of Bristol; and of Dr Samuel Johnson. Dr Darwin, author of the *Zoonomia*, Botanic Garden, &c., practised here as a

physician. Distance from London, 119 m. N.W. by N.

LICKHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester.

LIDBROOK, a hamlet in the parish of English-Bicknor, co. of Gloucester. Here are extensive iron and tin works. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Coal is brought by a railway from the forest of Dean.

LIDDIARD-MILLICENT, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 4s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wootton-Basset, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 406. A. P., £4,016.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 5s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Watson Taylor, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to All Saints, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, and containing many curious monuments and inscriptions. Near the church is the seat of Lord Bolingbroke. Distance from Swindon, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 765. A. P., £8,209.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wrangdikes, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln cathedral, rated at £8 2s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and there is a chapel-of-ease at Caldecott. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which five poor children receive instruction on a foundation of £9 16s. 10d. per annum. Here is an hospital for a warden, 12 brethren, and two nurses, founded in 1600 by Lord Burghley. The building is a fine structure, in the early style of English architecture, which was formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. The prebend of Liddington in Lincoln cathedral, is rated at £20 0s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Uppingham, 2½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 534. A. P., £4,131.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14, and of a discharged vicarage, rated at £17, and in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The patronage of the rectory belonged, in 1829, to the duke of Marlborough; that of the vicarage to the rector. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are traces of an ancient entrenchment called Lyddington castle. Distance from Swindon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 407. A. P., £3,400.

LIDGATE, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was anciently a castle, the history of which has been lost. Distance from

Newmarket, 7 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 442. A. P., £1,438.

LIDLINGTON, or **LITLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11, and in the patronage of the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Amphill, 3¼ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 559; in 1831, 814. A. P., £3,586.

LIDNEY, or **LYDNEY**, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Blideaslow, co. of Gloucester. It is situated in the district called the forest of Dean, and appears to have been the site of a Roman station. Antiquaries, however, differ about its name, some supposing it to be the *Abona*, others the *Trajectus*, of Richard of Cirencester. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the perpetual curacies of St Briavell's and Huelsfield, in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £24 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Mary. Here are some chalybeate springs; and coal has been found, but has not been wrought to a great extent. Here is a railway from the Severn to the Wye. The Severn runs along the eastern side of the parish, and affords the means of conveyance for the mineral productions of the forest of Dean. Wednesday is market-day, but it is scarcely attended, the importance of the town having fallen considerably for a century back. Fairs for horned cattle are held on the 4th May and 8th November. Here is Lidney park, the seat of the Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, erected on the site of Whitecross, the house of Sir William Winter, vice-admiral of England under Queen Elizabeth. It was fortified and defended for the royal cause by his descendant, Sir John Winter, in the reign of Charles I., who, on the fall of the king, removed from his house and burnt it to the ground. Here have been discovered the remains of a Roman villa, a bath, and many coins, urns, pieces of sculpture, and pavements. Here are also traces of two extensive entrenchments. Distance from London, 123 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1534. A. P., £6,887.

LIDSHAM, a township in the parish of Neston, co. of Chester.

LIDSING, a vill in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Kent.

LIDSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Enstone, co. of Oxford.

LIFTON, a hundred on the western side of the co. of Devon. It contains 21 parishes, and the borough of Oakhampton. Pop., in 1831, 13,447.

LIFTON, a parish in the above hundred, near the rivers Tonkay and Lyd. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31 2s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Harris, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs for cattle are held on the 2d February, Holy Thursday, and October 28th. The petty-sessions are sometimes held here. Here are mines of manganese, and

a mineral spring. The schools are supported by subscription. Distance from Launceston, 4 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 843; in 1831, 1535. A. P., £4,858.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 6d., returned at £117, and subordinates to the vicarage of Halifax, the vicar being patron. The Independents have a place of worship in the hamlet. Distance from Halifax, 3½ m. E. Pop. returned with the parish.

LIGHTGRAVE, or **LEAGRAVE**, a hamlet in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.

LIGHTHORNE, a parish in the Kingston division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 17s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Distance from Kingston, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,517.

LILBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Gulesborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6, returned at £150, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The eastern side of the parish is bounded by the Avon. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. About half a mile from the town is Roundhill, the scene of an engagement between the Danes and Saxons; bones are frequently dug up there. The Roman Watling-street passed here, and from numerous antiquities which have been discovered, this has been supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Triposantium*. Here is a conical artificial hill, on which remains of a fort may be traced. Distance from Rugby, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 274. A. P., £3,060.

LILBOURNE (EAST), a township in the parish of Eglingham, northern division of Cotswold ward, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 95.

LILBOURNE (WEST), a township in the parish of Eglingham, co. of Northumberland. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now in ruins. Here are the ruins of a castellated mansion. Distance from Wooler, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 235.

LILFORD, a parish in the hundred of Hunke, locally in that of Polebrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage with Wigthorpe and Thorpe-Achurch, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 12s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Lilford. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, contains some handsome monuments. The parish gives the title of baron to the family of Powis, whose seat of Lilford-house is here. Distance from Oundle, 3 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 127. A. P., £2,421.

LILLECHURCH. See **HIGHAM**.

LILLESDON, a tithing in the parish of Curry, co. of Somerset.

LILLESHALL, a parish in the Newport

division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 17s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Stafford. Church ded. to St Michael. "Richard de Belmeis, the last dean of the collegiate church of St Almund in Shrewsbury, about the year 1146, with the consent of Pope Eugenius and King Stephen, surrendered up that church, with all the lands and churches belonging to the same, to the use of some regular canons of the order of St Augustine, who came from Dorchester, and began to build an abbey to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, upon one of the prebendal estates here in the wood of Lilleshall, to which his kinsman, Philip de Belmeis, was an early and great benefactor. And by the charity of these and other pious persons before the dissolution, this monastery was endowed with lands to the yearly value of £327 10s. It was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to James Leveson."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A branch of the marquess of Stafford's canal terminates in the northern part of the parish. Distance from Newport, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2060; in 1831, 3569. A. P., £9,189.

LILLEY, or **LINDLEY**, a parish in the hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hitchin, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 451. A. P., £2,146.

LILLIFFEE, a hamlet in the parish of Hedsor, hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham.

LILLING (EAST and WEST), two united townships in the parish of Sherriff-Hutton, wapentake of Bulmer, W. R., co. of York. Distance from York, 9½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,727.

LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Dayrell. Church ded. to St Nicholas. "This parish contains about 1500 acres. The manor, as I have been informed, pays no acknowledgment to any lord, and the advowson of the rectory has been appendant to it, and in the patronage of the Dayrells, for 500 years, who have resided here 18 generations."—Willis' Bucks. Distance from Buckingham, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 160. A. P., £2,345.

LILLINGSTON-LOVELL, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford, but locally in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 9s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Buckingham, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,542.

LILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred and division of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the dean

of Salisbury, rated at £10 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Gordon. Church ded. to St Martin. Distance from Sherborne, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 205. A. P., £2,642.

LILLINGTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Matthew Wise, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Warwick, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 274. A. P., £2,438.

LILLY, a hamlet in the parish of Catmere, co. of Berks.

LILSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20, and subordinate to the vicarage of Stoke-Gursey. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish lies on Bridgwater bay, south side of the Bristol channel. Distance from Bridgwater, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, with the tything of Honibere, 56; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,400.

LILWAL. See **CHICKWARD**.

LIMBER, or **LYMBERGH (GREAT)**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, in the time of Henry II., gave the church here to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnay or Aveney in Normandy, to which this became an alien priory, till it was sold by these foreign monks to the Carthusians of St Anne near Coventry, 16th Richard II., and, as parcel of the possessions of the aforesaid monastery, Mounghath in Limbergh-magna, with the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Bellow and others."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Caistor, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1801, 451. A. P., £4,503.

LIMBER, or **LYMBERGH (LITTLE)**, a hamlet in the parish of Brocklesby, eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

LIMBURY, a hamlet in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.

LIMBROOK, a township in the parish and hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. "Here is said to have been an alien priory, cell to Aveney in Normandy, as Mon. Angl. 1, 1036, ex pat. 16th Rich. II., p. 3, m. 26; but it is more certain, that about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river Lugg, was a priory of nuns of the order of St Augustine, founded by some of the Mortimers as early as Richard I., which continued till the general suppression, when it had six nuns, and was endowed with £23 17s. 8d. per annum. It

was granted, 7th Edward VI., to John Wes and Robert Gratwick."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. It is within the bills of mortality of the metropolis, and formed part of the parish of St Dunstan, Stepney, till the year 1730, when it was erected into a distinct parish. It lies on the northern bank of the river Thames, and is bounded on three sides by the parish of Stepney. The name is said to have been formerly written Limehurst, and to have been derived from the number of lime-trees which formerly flourished here. The streets are generally narrow and irregular, but contain many respectable houses, and partially paved and lighted with gas. The principal manufactures are those of ropes, various kinds of iron-work, sail-cloth, masts, oars, pumps, and blocks, and other articles connected with the shipping. Here are several extensive ship-building establishments, and in the immediate vicinity are the great West India docks. The Limehouse cut, connecting the river Lea with the Thames, crosses this parish. The Regent's canal also communicates with the Thames at this place. The commercial road from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks, constructed in 1829 and 1830, under the superintendence of Mr James Walker, at an expense of nearly £20,000. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and in the patronage of Brasenose college, Oxford. The church, which was erected in 1712 and subsequent years, is ded. to St Anne. It is the work of Nicholas Hawksmoor, and is a massive Gothic structure, with a tower at the west end. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a charity school for boys, formerly erected with that of Poplar, and founded by Dr Glos-ter Ridley, in 1737. Here is a well endowed school for 350 boys and 150 girls, who are educated on the national system. The master receives £80, and the mistress £70. The whole income amounts to £589 10s. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 4678; in 1831, 15,695. A. P., £31,040.

LIMINGTON. See **LYMINGTON**.

LIMERSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Brixton, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton.

LIMME. See **LYMME**.

LIMPENHOE, a parish in the hundred of Blowfield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Southwood, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. John Love. Church ded. to St Botolph. Distance from Acle, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 156. A. P., £7,388.

LIMPSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Gower. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1043. A. P., £3,988.

LINAN (THE), a river of Wales falling into the sea near Carnarvon.

LINACRE, a township in the parish of *Waton-on-the-hill*, co. of Lancaster.

LINBRIGGS, a township in the parish of Allenton, co. of Northumberland. Pop. in 1831, 64.

LINCH. See **LYNCH**.

LINCHLADE, a parish in the hundred of *Cottesloe*, co. of Buckingham. Living, a *donative curacy* in the archd. of Buckingham and *dis.* of Lincoln, rated at £14, returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Corbett, Esq. Distance from Leighton-Buzard, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 407. A. P., £2,391.

LINCHMERE, a parish in the hundred of *Easebourne*, rape of *Chichester*, co. of *Somerset*. Living, a perpetual curacy in the *dis.* of Chichester, returned at £49 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Baker, Esq. Here is part of the ruins of *Shelbred priory*. Distance from Haslemere, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 301. A. P., £980.

LINCOLN,

A city and county in itself, locally situated in the county of Lincoln. It appears to have been a fortified place of the ancient Britons, and under the Romans it was the site of a station called *Lindum Colonia*, through which the *Ermine-street* passed. Part of the original structures of the Roman fort yet remains, in a gateway of three arches called *Newport gate*. After the decline of the Roman power in Britain, Lincoln became capital of the Saxon kingdom of *Mercia*. It was the scene of many conflicts, first between the original Britons and Saxons, and afterwards between the latter and the Danes. A castle was erected here by William the Conqueror, and several monarchs resided occasionally here. In 1140, the castle was taken by the partizans of Matilda, who were besieged here by Stephen, but relieved by the duke of Gloucester, who took Stephen prisoner. King John received here the homage of David of Scotland, and was subsequently besieged here by his turbulent barons, whom he succeeded for a considerable time in repelling by the aid of the townsmen. It was finally taken by Gilbert de Gaunt. The castle afterwards became the property of the celebrated John of Gaunt. Parliaments were held here by Edward I., II., and III. During the civil war, the inhabitants of Lincoln embraced the royal cause, and suffered considerably from the attacks of the parliamentary armies.

Description.—The town is situated on the bank of the river *Witham*, partly on a rising ground which is crowned by the cathedral, and partly along the valley below. The streets are paved, lighted with gas, and contain many respectable houses. The river is crossed by several bridges, and a supply of water is obtained partly from wells and partly from public conduits. Here are some remains of the castle and the palace of John of Gaunt. Here is the county gaol erected on the site of part of

the castle, and constructed with great judgment on the plan of Mr Howard. The new county hall is an elegant structure, erected in 1823 at an expense of £40,000. The guildhall was erected on the site of an ancient structure in the reign of Richard II. Its general aspect is pleasing, and some of the carved ornaments are very well executed. Here are several excellent libraries and newrooms, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. Races are held in the vicinity in September.

Population, Trade, &c.—The pop. in 1801, was 7197; in 1831, 11,892. A. P., £41,396. In 1351, the staple of cloths, lead, and leather, were given to this town, but manufactures have not flourished here. There is a considerable trade in corn, which is greatly facilitated by the improved state of the *Fosse dyke*, a Roman canal which forms a communication between the rivers *Witham* and *Trent*. The market day is Friday, when corn, butter, butcher meat, fish and cattle are sold at their respective stations in different parts of the town: The fairs are April 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, for sheep and pedlery; July 5th, last Wednesday in July, and every second Wednesday for cattle and sheep; October 6th, November 28th, for horses and cattle. Besides these there are statute fairs for hiring servants, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Fridays after old May day.

Municipal Government, &c.—The town is governed under a charter of Charles I., dated 1628, and was erected into a separate county by George I., including a district within 20 miles around. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 4 coroners, 26 common-councilmen, and 4 chamberlains. These are assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is a justice of the peace, and continues so for life. He holds his office for a year, and the senior alderman is usually appointed. The freedom of the city is obtained by servitude, purchase, or gift, and descends to all sons of freemen. The corporation holds quarterly courts of session, weekly petty sessions, and a court of record every second week. The assizes for the county, the petty sessions for the parts of *Kesteven*, and those for the parts of *Lincoln* are held here. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held by commissioners appointed under an act of the 24th George II. The city returns two members to parliament. The number of voters under the Reform act, is above 700. The former voters were the freemen generally,—upwards of 1200 in number. The 40s. freeholders in this city vote for the parts of *Lindsey*.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Lincoln was made an episcopal see by William Rufus, in 1085. "A short time before this," says Matthew Paris, "he had given the bishopric of *Dorchester* to Remigius; but it displeased that bishop to have so inconsiderable a town assigned him for his see, when in the same diocese was the city of *Lincoln*, so much more worthy to be an episcopal residence; wherefore, having purchased some lands on the top of that hill, he built a church on that spot. And although

the archbishop of York asserted that the city belonged to his diocese, Remigius made little account of his claim, and pursued the work he had so commenced with such diligence, that he completed it, and filled it with a clergy most approved for doctrine and morals." The diocese originally comprehended part of the present see of Ely, and those of Oxford and Peterborough; the first being taken away by Henry II., and the others by Henry VIII. The chapter consists of the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, 6 archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, 4 vicars, 8 vicars choral, with an organist, 7 poor clerks, 8 choristers, chaunters, &c. "The revenues of this bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £2,095 12s. 5d. in the whole, and at £1,962 17s. 4d. clear; but a great many of the old manors and estates having been granted from the bishopric, it is now rated at only £830 18s. 1d., and the dividend money of the chapter at £546 2s. 6d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The cathedral is dedicated to St Mary. It is situated near the castle on the summit of the hill, and is a superb specimen of the early style of English architecture, with a mixture of Norman. At the west end are two towers 180 feet in height, and a massive square tower rises from the intersection of the nave, and transepts to the altitude of 270 feet. The whole length of the structure is 255 feet, the extreme breadth 222 feet. The interior is uncommonly rich, and contains many specimens of most elaborate carving, especially the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls. There are several small, but exquisitely beautiful chapels, and the cloisters remain nearly entire. The library and chapter-house, especially the latter, are well worthy of attention as elegant pieces of architecture. This church was formerly very wealthy, and afforded a large plunder in gold, silver, and precious stones, to Henry VIII. The interior contains numerous monuments. In the north-western tower hung one of the largest bells in England, called 'Great Tom of Lincoln', which was unfortunately broken in 1831 while under repair.

The diocese of Lincoln contains 1380 parishes. Of the episcopal palace there are some remains, as also of the ancient monastery to which the cathedral was attached.

Livinge, &c.—Lincoln was anciently divided into 52 parishes, 34 of which lost their churches previous to the reign of Edward VI. The following are at present in existence: they are all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln.—St Benedict's is a curacy not in charge, endowed with £2000, in the patronage of the prebendary of North Kelsey; the church presents some ancient Norman architecture.—St Botolph's is a curacy not in charge, endowed with £800, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Botolph's.—St John's in Newport is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £400, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Dunholme. The church is in ruins.—St Margaret's in the Close, Bail, and city, is a perpetual curacy, united in 1778 to St Peter in the east gate. Its endowment is £600, and the

patron is the prebendary of Haydior.—Mark's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800, not in charge. The church is in ruins. The precentor of Lincoln is patron.—St Martin's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £4 12 4d., and in the patronage of the prebendary the same.—St Mary's in Wigford is a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 3s. 9d. The church is in the Norman style, and the patronage belongs to the prebendary of Greston.—St Mary Magdalen's in the Close and Bail; a discharged rectory, rated at £5, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter.—St Michael's on the Mount is a perpetual curacy not in charge, endowed with £1,800, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—St Nicholas in Newport is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church is in ruins.—St Paul's in the Bail is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 5s. 10d. The archdeacon of Lincoln is patron.—St Peter's at Arches is a discharged rectory, rated at £5 12s. 8d. The church is a modern structure, and the patronage belongs to the crown.—St Peter's in Eastgate is a perpetual curacy, to which, in 1778, that of St Margaret was added, endowed with £400, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—St Peter's at Goat's is a discharged curacy, endowed with £1600. The church is an ancient Norman structure, and the precentor of Lincoln is patron.—St Swithin's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—The parishes of All Saints Bracebridge, All Saints Brantson, All Saints Canwick, and St Michael Waddington, are within the county of the city. In the city are the nominal vicarages of All Saints, St Andrew's, St Mary Cratchpool, and the Holy Cross, which appear to have merged into other livings, as they have neither parishes nor endowments. In a similar condition is the curacy of St Bartholomew's. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics and Unitarians have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here is an ancient free grammar school in which about 25 boys receive gratuitous instruction. Here are also a blue-coat, Jersey, free, and national schools, well supported by endowment or subscription. About 600 children receive education in these establishments. Here are a county hospital, general dispensary, lunatic asylum, Dorcas society, &c., generally very well supported. There are also various endowments for the benefit of the poor.

Leland says, "Where the deane of Lyncolne's howse is, in the Minstar Close of Lyncolne and thereabout, was a monasterye of nunes afore the time that Remigius began the new mynstar of Lyncolne." Tanner says,—"Here were also a Gilbertine priory dedicated to St Catherine, a Benedictine cell dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, the priory of St Bartholomew, Cantilupe college, the hospitals of Beningworth, St Giles, the Holy Innocents, St Mary, the Holy Sepulchre, and houses of

Austin, Black, Grey, and White friars; and in one of the suburbs of this city was a house of friars de Sacca." The duke of Newcastle takes the title of earl from this city. Distance from London, 132 m. N. by W.

LINCOLNSHIRE,

A maritime county on the eastern coast of England. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the county of York, from which it is in a great measure separated by the Humber and its estuary; on the west by the county of Nottingham; on the south-west by Leicester and Rutland; and on the south by the counties of Northampton and Cambridge. The German ocean sweeps round it on the east, and the general form of the whole county resembles that of a semicircular area, the circular portion being washed by the sea. It extends from 53° 28' to 53° 54' lat. N., and from 1° E. long. to 1° 3' W. long. Its extreme length is about 70 m., its breadth 45, and its circumference 260, and it comprehends an area variously computed at from 2747 to 2814 square miles. The number of acres is variously estimated between 1,758,000 and 1,893,100. It has been calculated that about 473,000 acres exist as inclosed, marah, and fen land; 200,000 as commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000 of common fields; 25,000 of woodlands; and 927,120 of inclosed upland. According to the division of Mr Young, it consists of 234,880 acres of wolds, 178,400 heath, 776,960 lowland, and 718,880 miscellaneous. As these returns are now rather old, and as, from the inclosure of commons and draining of fens, many alterations are gradually progressing, they are not to be relied on as exhibiting an accurate picture of the state of the county at the present moment.

Divisions, &c.—Lincoln forms part of the province of Canterbury and dio. of Lincoln. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow, and contains 305 rectories, 234 vicarages, and 70 perpetual curacies. The archdeaconry of Lincoln comprehends the deaneries of Aswardhurn cum Lafford, Aveland, Beltsloe, Bolingbroke, Candleshoe, Calceworth, Gartree, Grantham, Graffo, Grimsby, Hill, Holland, Horncastle, Lincoln, Longobovey, Loveden, Louth-Eske, Ness, Stamford, Walshcroft, Wrangoe, and Yarborough. That of Stow comprises the deaneries of Aslaoce, Corringham, Lawren, and Manley.

The great civil divisions of the county are called *parts*, respectively, of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland. The parts of Lindsey extend from the sea to the borders of Nottingham, and from the river Witham to the Humber, comprehending a space nearly equal to half the county. This division comprehends the city and county of the city of Lincoln, 15 hundreds, 2 soke, 19 market-towns, and 431 villages. The hundreds or wapentakes are those of Aslaoce, Bradley-Haverstoe, Calceworth, Candleshoe, Corringham, Gartree, Hill, Lawren, Low-Eske, Ludborough, Manley, Walshcroft, Wall, Wrangoe, and Yarborough. The soke

are those of Bolingbroke and Horncastle.—The division of Kesteven forms the south-western portion of the county; it is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Witham; on the east by the parts of Holland; on the south by the river Walland; and on the west by the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland. It contains nine wapentakes, the town of Stamford, the town and soke of Grantham, seven market-towns, and 190 villages. The hundreds are Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltsloe, Boothby-Graffo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, and Winnibriggs with Threo.—The parts of Holland are bounded on the north by the division of Lindsey; on the west by that of Kesteven; on the south by the counties of Cambridge and Northampton; and on the east by the sea, and contains three wapentakes, with the town of Boston. The wapentakes are those of Elloe, Kilton, and Skirbeck. The county contains one city, which returns two members to parliament, the market-towns and boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford, each of which returns two members; and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Calster, Donnington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-bridge, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kilton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Raisen, Sleaford, Spelding, Spilsby, Long Sutton, Swineshead, Tattersall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Four members of parliament are returned for the county under the reform act. The two for the parts of Lindsey are elected at Lincoln; and the two for the parts of Kesteven and Holland at Sleaford. There are 630 parishes in this county, which are all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury. The county is within the midland circuit, and has 110 acting magistrates, who hold quarter-sessions at Boston, Bourne, Falkingham, Kilton, Louth, and Spilsby.

Population.—The population of the county, in 1801, was 215,500, in 50,904 families; 29,881 of which were employed in agriculture, and 13,184 in trade and manufactures. The population was thus 15 to the square mile. In 1811, the population was 237,891; in 1831, 283,058; and in 1831, 317,244.

Physical Features.—The natural divisions of the county are the wolds, heaths, and fens. Mr Young computes the wolds to extend over 234,880 acres. They are ridges of hills, of no great altitude, but, from the flatness of a large portion of the county, sometimes commanding extensive views. They extend from near Barton-on-Humber, southward, to Spilsby, running into two parallel lines, at the distance of eight miles, the country between being uneven. A range of hills, passing from north to south in a straight line, in the meridian of the city of Lincoln, is called the heaths. The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but chiefly in that of Holland. The greatest division of the fenny country is the *marsh*. This is an extensive tract of land, lying on the sea coast, to the east of the wolds, varying in breadth from eight to ten miles, and protected by embankments from the encroachments of the sea.

It extends over the greater part of the coast, and has been at various times embanked and cultivated, and now constitutes one of the most fertile parts of the kingdom. Other extensive fens are Deeping fen, near Market-Deeping; Holland fen and West fen, within six miles of Boston; East fen, near Wainfleet; an extensive tract in the hundred of Langoe, extending along the river Witham; the Ancholme level, extending along the river of that name for at least ten miles; and the Isle of Axholme, a large space included between the rivers Don and Trent at the north-western angle of the county. Of these fens many portions have been brought under cultivation, the water being carried off in ditches, terminating in larger fosses called *dykes*, some of which are so large as to be navigable by barges. The Deeping fen appears to have been partly improved even before the conquest, and there are remains of ancient embankments on the coast, attributed to the Romans. The draining of the Isle of Axholme commenced in the reign of Edward I., and at various periods large portions of land have been brought under cultivation. In the middle of last century the drainage was completed, and the whole extent of land gained is 17,197 acres. In the parish of Long Sutton, and in Spalding, Moulton, Whalpole, Holbeach, and Godney, 15,331 acres of salt marsh have been reclaimed. In Deeping fen 15,000 acres have been drained; in Holland fen, 22,000; in Alnwick fen, 1097; in the fenny district, extending along the Witham near Lincoln, about 20 or 30 square miles have been recovered; and in East and West fens upwards of 30,000 acres; the value of which is rated at two millions, while the expense was not more than £400,000. The whole extent of land gained by embankment and draining in this county is estimated at 180,000 acres; and there still remains much to be done, especially in the district called South Holland, where not less than 100,000 acres remain in the state of fens or salt marsh. The climate is in general cold and damp, and much rain falls, especially during the prevalence of east and north winds, in summer. Agues are common in the fenny districts, but become less frequent everywhere, in proportion as the land is brought under cultivation.

Soil.—The soil varies considerably in different parts of the county. Sandy loam, with a substratum of sandstone, is common in the heath division; sand and sandy loam, with chalk, in the wolds. The marsh land is in some places exceedingly rich, in others it consists of a cold stiff clay. The Isle of Axholme presents the most fertile soil in England, consisting of black loam and other rich earths, with a substratum of imperfect plaster-stone. Various degrees of sandy and loamy soils are to be met with in different parts of the county. Peat, deep sandy loam, and rich soapy blue clay, are found in the fens. What is called the *soak*, is the subterraneous water which usually appears at the depth of a few feet below the surface, and in the vicinity of the sea is salt. In dry seasons, the porous mass from which this flows

absorbs the moisture of the surface, and causes vegetation to suffer from want of moisture, even in places which were once fens, and are still liable to inundation from their situation under high water-mark. It ought to have been mentioned before, that during heavy rains these lands are often under water, from the quantity being too great to pass off by the sluices during the short period that these can remain open.

Sea Coast.—The sea coast of Lincoln is generally low, and the distance between high and low water mark is sometimes not less than two miles. "There are many banks called chain-huts, which are dry at low water; these are composed of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with leaves of aquatic plants. The trees are chiefly birch, fir, and oak; trunks of great trees are likewise found in the fens. These circumstances prove that not only the fenny part of the county, but also the coast, has undergone considerable changes. In some parts the sea has gained on the land, and in other parts it has retired. Wrangle, in the wapentake of Skirbeck, in the division of Holland, now a village between two and three miles from the sea, was a port in the time of Edward III., and sent one ship to the siege of Calais in 1346. Wainfleet, at the same period, sent two, and indeed continued a haven of considerable importance, till the stream which flowed near it was diverted towards Boston. On the other hand, the sea has encroached near Skegness; this is now a village, but formerly was a large walled town. According to Leland, walls, town, church and all, were eaten up by the sea."

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Lincolnshire are the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme.—The Trent touches the county near Newton-upon-Trent, just where it is joined by the Dike, which connects it with the Witham. It runs along the border of the county in a direction due north, passing Gainsborough, as far as East Stockwith, a distance of 15 miles. Continuing nearly the same direction, it passes on the one side the wapentakes of Corringham and Manley, and on the other the Isle of Ancholme, and falls into the upper part of the estuary of the Humber. Considerable vessels can ascend to Gainsborough, and barges as far as its junction with the Dike, which is further navigable to Lincoln.—The Welland first touches the county near Stamford, near the point where the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton meet, bounds the county as far as Market-Deeping, turns to the north-west, and finally debouches in the Wash, to the south of Boston.—The Ancholme rises in the wolds, to the west of Market-Raisen, and after running westward for a few miles turns to the north, and runs towards the Humber, into which it falls. It passes Glandford-bridge, and has been rendered navigable to Bishop's-bridge, a distance of 8 miles from its source. The artificial cut sometimes follows and sometimes leaves the natural course of the river. It gives off a branch of 5 m. in length, called the Caistor canal.—The Witham rises on the borders of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, near South Witham. It runs

north to Grantham, whence it turns to the west, approaching the border of Nottingham. From Leug Bennington it bends northward, and runs parallel to the high grounds as far as Lincoln, where it passes to the eastward through an interruption in the ridge of hills, and by a sweep towards the south-east reaches Boston, below which it falls into the sea. This river is generally shallow, but it has been deepened to facilitate the escape of the water from the fenny countries through which it passes. From Boston to near Tattersall the channel is entirely artificial, and the whole is navigable for small vessels to Lincoln.

Canals.—There are several canals in this county. The most ancient canal in England is the Foss-dyke, which was dug by the Romans as a drain to protect the low countries from the water flowing from the heaths. In the reign of Henry I. it was enlarged and rendered navigable, and connected the rivers Witham and Trent. It fell into decay, and was unnavigable from accumulation of sand, when Mr Ellis of Thorne, in the middle of last century, obtained a lease of it, and effected its restoration. It was finally repaired in 1826, and now completes the communication between Lincolnshire and the chain of inland navigation connected with the Trent and Ouse.—A canal extends from Sleaford to the river Witham.—The Grantham canal runs from that town to the Trent, near Holme in Nottinghamshire, a distance of 30 m., with a fall of 148 feet. It was finished in 1796, at an expense of £100,000.—From Horncastle a canal runs 10 m. south to the river Witham.—The Louth canal runs due north from that town, and is partly formed in the channel of the river Leed, with which it joins the sea after a course of 11 m.

Roads.—The roads of greatest importance are—that from London to Hull, which runs in nearly a right line northwards from Market-Deeping to Barton-on-Humber. It passes Bourne, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, where it joins the ancient Ermyng-street, and Glandford-bridge; the road from London to Edinburgh passes through about 12 m. of the south-western part of the county.

Animals, &c.—Of mineral products Lincolnshire presents little variety, and the substratum is chiefly alluvial. Blue marl has been found in small quantities; chalk exists in the wolds, and sandstone in the heathy district.—Of animals, the greatest variety is in birds, chiefly aquatic; which, however, the draining of the fens has contributed to drive away. Wild ducks are numerous, and are much sought after, being taken in what are called decoys. "The most considerable and numerous decoys are in the Holland division of this county. They are formed of pools surrounded by woods, and from these pools there are small drains called pipes. When the proper season arrives they are inclosed by nets, and by means of a decoy bird the wild fowl are induced to enter the pool through a drain thus covered: when they have entered the channel the net is drawn, and they are inclosed and taken. The general season for catching is from the end of October

to February. The decoys of Lincolnshire supply the market of London with wild fowl; the number taken is said to be immense; it is said that 10 decoys in the West fen, during one winter, supplied 31,200."

Agriculture.—The agriculture of Lincolnshire has long been celebrated. There are some large estates, but many farmers work their own ground from four to five hundred acres in extent. The land is chiefly freehold, except in the low districts, and leases are not common. The arable land forms a small proportion of the county. Wheat, oats, barley, hemp, woad, rape, cabbages, turnips, and sainfoin, are the principal crops, but no rotation seems to be generally practised. Onions are raised to a great extent in the Isle of Axholme, and under favourable circumstances, yield a return of £50 an acre. Wheat yields $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, barley $4\frac{1}{2}$, but neither are of the first quality; the produce of oats average $6\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, and is of excellent quality. Beans yield $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters an acre, and sainfoin yields a plentiful crop, lasting from 9 to 14 years. Along with the artificial grasses, the various species of trefoil are much cultivated. The grazing lands of Lincolnshire are uncommonly rich, and very extensive. The short-horned Lincolnshire, and the long-horned Leicestershire cattle, are bred here to great advantage, chiefly for the butcher. There are no proper dairy farms, except perhaps a very few in the vicinity of the larger towns. Oxen are frequently employed in husbandry. The sheep are chiefly of the large Lincoln and Leicestershire breeds; their number is said to be near two millions and a half. Hogs are numerous, and the breed is improving. The horses are remarkably fine, and are chiefly sold in the markets of Yorkshire. Many extensive rabbit-warrens exist, but are generally on the decline, the rich land of old rabbit-warrens having been found very advantageous for tillage. Geese are also bred to a large extent, chiefly for the sake of their feathers; and the shameful practice of live-plucking prevails very generally. Drainage, manuring, paring, and burning, are practised with great success. "The most singular and beneficial mode of improvement practised in Lincolnshire is *warping*; this may be shortly described as permitting the tide to flow over the land at high, and letting it off at low, water. The water of the tides that come up the Ouse, Trent, Don, and other rivers which form the Humber, is extremely muddy; by permitting these waters to flow over the land and remain there till the returning tide carries them off, the soil will be raised in the course of one summer from 6 to 16 inches; and this deposited soil is of the richest quality, consisting of argillaceous and siliceous earth, with a very large proportion of mucilage. In order to warp land, a canal is made from the river, with a sluice at the mouth; and that the water may be of a proper depth on the land to be warped, and also to prevent its flowing over the adjoining lands, banks are raised round the fields that are to be warped. Hence, it will be evident that the expense is very great, but the wonder-

ful fertility thus bestowed on the lands fully compensates it."—*Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, Vol. xlii.

Trade.—Scarcely any manufactures exist in the county of Lincoln. Flax and hemp are dressed and spun at various places, but not to any important extent.

Poor Rates.—In 1776, the poor rates of this county amounted to £35,632; in 1803, they had risen to £145,848, being raised by a rate of 3s. 7d. in the pound of actual rent. In the latter year 1112 persons were relieved in work-houses, at an expense of £14,936. Out of work-houses 20,824 persons received assistance, at the average expense of £4 10s. 7d. each. Thus, 9 per cent. of the population were in the receipt of charity. In 1815, the poor and other rates amounted to £226,997 18s. 2½d.; in 1827, to £214,750, of which £167,987 12s. was applied to the relief of the poor. Some years ago, about 4 per cent. of the population were connected with friendly societies.

Churches.—The ecclesiastical edifices in this county are in general remarkably fine; no county in the kingdom containing so large a number of elegant churches. The author of one of the histories of this county thus describes them:—"It is a remarkable circumstance, that the most splendid edifices which adorn this district, were erected chiefly in its lowest and most fenny situations, where all communication must formerly have been, and indeed to this day is, extremely difficult. The most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices are in the districts of Kesteven and Holland; those in the division of Lindsey, (with the exception of Lincoln cathedral,) are in general inferior, but in the north-eastern part of Lindsey, a low flat tract, there are several churches of elegant and rich architecture. The date of them is from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII.; they are built of excellent materials, and, with only two exceptions, their form and character vary very little. In the central part of Kesteven most of the churches are adorned with lofty spires; in the northern and southern parts with towers; their general date is from the 13th to the 15th century. Many of these are excellent specimens of ancient English architecture. In the district of Holland, however, the ecclesiastical architecture of the county appears in its richest style, and with the greatest abundance. In this fenny district are the churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Holbeach, Gedling, Long-Sutton, Croyland, &c., all of which are celebrated for magnificence or beauty. As at the period of their erection, Holland was a complete fen, accessible in many parts only by water, it was necessary to lay artificial foundations of piles, or planks of wood, or different layers of earth and stone; and yet such was the care and skill of the architects, that notwithstanding all these difficulties, few of the churches have swerved from the perpendicular." See LONG-SUTTON, CROYLAND, &c.

History.—This county formed in ancient times a portion of the territory of the Coritani, and was included in the province of the Ro-

mana, called *Britannia Prima*. The Romans had several stations: *Ad Alun* supposed at Winterton, *Aquis* at Aukborough, *Banocæthum* at Horncastle, *Causennæ* at Ancaster, *Croco-colana* at Brough, *Lindum*, and Lincoln, and *Vaisona* at Wainfleet. It is crossed by the Ermin-street, the Fosse-way, and the Salt-way. The Ermin-street runs from south to north in nearly a right line through the county, passing Lincoln. Various remains of Roman buildings are mentioned under the articles Scampton, Torksey, Stow, Gainsborough, &c. The county formed a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It suffered much from the inroads of the Danes, who held possession of it for a long time, till expelled in 941 by Edward the Elder. It has since been frequently mentioned in history, especially in the reigns of John and Charles I.; but no particular event demands attention in a work like the present.

The family of Bertie takes the title of earl from the parts of Lindsey; that of Fox, the title of baron from the division of Holland.

LINCOLN'S INN, an extra-parochial place in the county of Middlesex, containing 142 inhabitants.

LINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, county of Lancaster. Living, a curacy endowed with £800, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord George Cavendish. Distance from Cartmel 3 miles N.E. Pop. with the parish.

LINDEBY, or LINBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 9s. 9½d., returned at £45, and, in 1829, in the patronage of F. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Nottingham, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 352. A. P., £1,364.

LINDETH, a hamlet in the parish of Warton, co. of Lancaster.

LINDETH, a hamlet in the parish of Windermere, co. of Westmoreland.

LINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Burley Arches, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St John. The Independents have a chapel here. Here is a well-endowed school of industry. Fairs for horned cattle, horses, lambs, and pedlery, are held on May 12th, August 5th, and October 28th. The river Ouse is navigable here. Distance from Cuckfield, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1077; in 1831, 1485. A. P., £4,431.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Higham-on-the-hill, co. of Leicester. Mr Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, was born here in 1576.

LINDLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. The chapel was recently erected at an expense of £2,615. The Wesleyan Methodists have a

place of worship here. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. Here is a well-endowed school. Distance from Huddersfield, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1377; in 1831, 2306. A. P., £3,819.

LINDLEY, a township in the parish of Otley, wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Otley, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,545.

LINDLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York.

LINDON, a hamlet in the parish of Rock, co. of Worcester.

LINDRICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Ripon, 2½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 26.

LINDRIDGE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. It comprises the chapelries of Knighton-upon-Teme, and Pensax, with the hamlet of Newnham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £26 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Tenbury, ½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 1802. A. P., £2,804.

LINDELL, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8, returned at £99 8s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Guildford. Distance from Thaxted, 4 m. S. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 381. A. P., £1,568.

LINDSEY, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Suffolk, rated at £40, returned at £60, and annexed to the vicarage of Kersey. Church ded. to St Peter. A manufacture of linsey-woolsey formerly flourished here. Distance from Hadleigh, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 250. A. P., £1,333.

LINER (THE), a river in Cornwall, falling into the Tamar, opposite Tovey.

LINESIDE, a township in the parish of Arthuret, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Longtown, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 137. A. P., £2,848.

LINNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Westton-in-Zeyland, co. of Somerset.

LINFORD, a parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy not in charge. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Brauden-Ferry, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 91. A. P., £791.

LINFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Bagot, &c. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are six almshouses and a school, endowed, in 1702, by Sir W. and Lady Pritchard. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 2 m. W.S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 420. A. P., £3,843.

LINFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. P. Knapp. Church ded. to St Leonard. This was formerly a chapelry to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnell. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,116.

LING, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edward Lombe, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from East Dereham, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 645. A. P., £1,863.

LING, a parish in the hundred of Andersfield, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 8s. 4d., returned at £70, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Hill Dawes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Near this is the isle of Athelney, celebrated as the retreat of Alfred the Great, who founded a monastery there. Distance from Bridgwater, 6 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 343. A. P., £3,389.

LINGARTHS, a township in the parish of Almondsbury, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 758.

LINGEN, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Wynn. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Presteigne, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,423.

LINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £85, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Robert Ladbroke, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Baptists have a chapel here. The church was anciently collegiate, and at the dissolution had revenues rated at £79 15s. 10d. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Godstone, 6 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1; 87; in 1831, 1814. A. P., £7,072.

LINGORRIL (THE), a river in Merioneth, falling into the Irish sea at Llangyllin.

LINGWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Blofield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11, returned at £34, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. E. Goddard. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Acle, 2½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,041.

LINKENHOLT, a parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 0s. 5d., returned at £150 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in

the patronage of Mrs Worgan. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Great Bedwin, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 87. A. P., £708.

LINKINHORNE, a parish in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Hawish. Church ded. to St Mellor. Here is a school free to all children within the parish. Distance from Callington, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 924; in 1831, 1159. A. P., £5,643.

LINLEY, a parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory united to that of Broseley. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Bridgnorth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 111. A. P., £628.

LINMOUTH, a township in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland, so called from its situation at the mouth of the Line. Pop., in 1831, 23.

LINON (THE), a river in Anglesea, falling into the Arrow at Llanwrog.

LINOP, a township, with Ingram and Greenside-hill, in the parish of Ingram, co. of Northumberland. Here is a cataract 48 feet in height. The remains of an ancient British town exist in the vicinity.

LINSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, hundred of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 8s., returned at £111, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord G. H. Cavendish. Distance from Ulverston, 9 m. E. by N.

LINSHEELS, a township in the parish of Hallystone, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 114.

LINSIDE, or **LEVEN SIDE**. See **LINE-SIDE**.

LINSLADE. See **LINCHLADE**.

LINSTEAD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £82, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Halesworth, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,471.

LINSTEAD (LITTLE, or LOWER), a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £65 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Halesworth, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 186. A. P., £562.

LINSTED, a parish in the hundred of Teynham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £112, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. A fair is held here on May 12th for cattle. Distance from Sittingbourne, $\frac{3}{4}$

m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 952. A. P., £2,848.

LINSTOCK, a township in the parish of Stanwix, co. of Cumberland. Here are the remains of Linstock-castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Carlisle. In the vicinity are extensive remains of Drawdykes castle, now used as a farm-house. Distance from Carlisle, 2 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 228.

LINTHORPE, a township in the parish of Middlesborough, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,644.

LINTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Almondbury, W. R., co. of York. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 1381; in 1831, 2852.

LINTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Chilford, co. of Cambridge. The town is a poor place, situated on the road from Cambridge to Colchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 13s. 4d., returned at £107 5s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is an elegant and spacious Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary. The Independents and Quakers have places of worship here. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for horses and lambs are held on Holy Thursday and July 30th. A court-leet is sometimes held. Tanned leather is made here, and in the vicinity are many nurseries and gardens. Here was an alien priory, valued at £23 8s. 10d., founded in the reign of Henry III. At Barmham was a cell of crouched friars, of which part of the buildings yet exist. A Roman road passes here; and coins of the Romans have been found. It has been supposed to be the site of a station. Distance from London, 48 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1167; in 1831, 1678. A. P., £3,120.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Church-Gresley, co. of Derby. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of Tutbury, and part of the duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Burton-on-Trent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. It comprises the villages of Linton and Linmouth, the latter of which, formerly a sea-port, is now a small fishing village. There is some coasting trade along the Bristol channel, and fish is shipped for Bristol and other places. The river Lyn falls into the sea here, and is crossed by a bridge. This place is much frequented during the summer season, and several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the pier. The lords of the two manors which compose this parish had anciently the right of inflicting capital punishment. Courts leet and baron are held after Easter, when a portreeve, ale-taster, and tything-man, are chosen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, returned at £110. Patron, the archdeacon of

Barnstable. The Independents have a chapel here. The scenery in this and the neighbouring parishes is wild and rugged, and the mountains of South Wales are visible at a distance. Distance from Ilfracombe, 14 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 792. A. P., £1,967.

LINTON, a hamlet in the parish of Churcham, co. of Gloucester.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Broomyard, co. of Hereford. Distance from Broomyard, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 500. A. P., £3,261.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 10s., and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a place of worship here. A court-leet is sometimes held. Distance from Ross, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 636. A. P., £3,181.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Cornwallis. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a school in which 16 children receive gratuitous instruction, on an endowment of £10 17s. 11d. per annum. Distance from Maidstone, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 733. A. P., £3,271.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Spofforth, W. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,332.

LINTON (EAST and WEST), two hamlets in the parish of Eastrington, co. of York.

LINTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in the parish of Winttringham, E. R., co. of York.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a township in the parish of Newton-upon-Ouse, N. R., co. of York. Here is a small endowed school. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 259.

LINTON-IN-WHARFDALE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, W. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Grassington, Hebden, Linton, and Threshfield. Living, a rectory, divided into two mediets, each rated at £16, in the archd. and dio. of York, and in the patronage of the king. The first portionist holds a more extensive glebe than the other; the returned value of the first mediety is £100, that of the second £120. Here is an hospital for six poor widows, endowed with £60 a-year. Here is a school, free to all applicants, with a revenue of £30, for the master and usher, and having four exhibitions of £12 per annum each, to St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Skipton, 9 m. N. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 2113; that of the town, in 1801, 186; in 1831, 343. A. P., £1,207.

LINTY-GREEN, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 650.

LINWOOD, a parish in the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Wallis, Esq. Church ded. to St Cornelius. Distance from Market-Raisen, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 169. A. P., £1,818.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton. Pop. with Wood-Green.

LIPHOOK, a hamlet in the parish of Bramshot, co. of Southampton. Fairs or horned cattle and horses are held here on May 6th and June 11th.

LIPWOOD, a township in the parish of Warden, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1831, 563.

LISCARD, a township in the parish of Wallaze, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Great Neston, 12 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 967. A. P., £912.

LISCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Soulbury, co. of Buckingham.

LISKEARD, a parish, containing the borough and market-town of the same name, locally situated in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Here was a castle of the earls and dukes of Cornwall, long since destroyed. The town is partly built on rocky and irregular ground, and contains good houses; the streets are paved, but not lighted. From the nature of the ground it has a picturesque appearance, and the air is remarkably pure. Here are a handsome market-place and town-hall. This is one of the towns for the stamping of tin. Here are some manufactories of serge, blankets, ropes, and leather, but the town profits most by the transit of tin, copper, and lead, from the mines of the surrounding district. A canal has been carried from Liskeard to Looe, and proves of considerable advantage to traders. Saturday is market-day, and great markets are held on Shrove-Tuesday, the day after Palm-Sunday, and the Monday after St Nicholas' day. Fairs for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth, are held on Holy Thursday, August 15th, September 21st, and October 2d.

The town has been incorporated from a remote period. It is now governed under a charter of Elizabeth, by a mayor, recorder, eight burgesses, and a number of freemen, with constables, sergeants-at-mace, &c. Within the borough the mayor and recorder act as justices of the peace. A court of pleas for any debts is held every third week, and sessions are held twice a-year. The petty-sessions for the eastern division of the hundred are held here monthly.

The borough returned two members to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. to the 2d William IV. The mayor and corporation, in all about 40 persons, alone possessed the franchise. One member is now returned, and the number of voters under the reform act is stated at 315. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall

and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 13s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Dr Gwynne. The church is ded. to St Martin, and is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure. The Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a grammar school, supported by the earl of St Germans. Here are also several schools with small endowments, for the benefit of poor children. Here were anciently a convent, and an hospital for lepers. Many Druidical remains exist in the vicinity. Distance from London, 224 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2708; in 1831, 4042. A. P., £13,230.

LISSET, a chapelry in the parish of Bedford, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Bridlington, 8 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 102. A. P., £2,929.

LISSINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Wragg, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Market-Raisen, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,575.

LISTON, a parish in the hundred of Hincford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12, returned at £146 16s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. H. Campbell, Esq. Distance from Sudbury, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 88. A. P., £889.

LITCHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of East Lexham annexed, rated at £9 2s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Andrew. This was formerly a market-town; a fair is held on November 1st. Petty-sessions are held here every six weeks by the county magistrates. Here are an hospital and a national school. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet. Distance from Swaffham, 7½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 771. A. P., £2,300.

LITCHBOROUGH. See **LICHBOROUGH**.

LITCHFIELD. See **LICHFIELD**.

LITCHURCH, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter, co. of Derby. This, with Morleston, gives name to the hundred. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 516. A. P., £2,343.

LITHERLAND, a township in the parish of Sefton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1831, 789. A. P., £2,231.

LITHEWELL, or **LUDWELL**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Dawlish, co. of Devon. The chapel, which is now in ruins, was ded. to St Mary.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, returned at £86, and in the patronage of the vicar of Rochdale. Chapel ded. to St James. The Wesleyan

Methodists have a place of worship here. This was the site of a small Roman station. Fairs are held on March 1st and October 13th. Distance from Rochdale, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop. with the parish.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bas-setlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £36 7s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Hewett, Esq. This was anciently a Roman station, called *Agelocum*, and here is an ancient ferry over the Trent. Distance from East Retford, 8 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 82. A. P., £549.

LITTLEBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Vincent. A fair is held 5th July. The river Stour passes the village. Distance from Canterbury, 4½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,698.

LITTLEBROOKE, a hamlet in the parish of Stone, co. of Kent.

LITTLEBURY, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10 2s. 1d., and in the patronage of the rector. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The rectory is a sinecure, in the patronage of the bishop of Ely, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 875. A. P., £4,314.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry in the parish of Chilton-Folliat, co. of Wilts. Here are extensive gunpowder magazines. In 1730, a remarkably fine mosaic pavement was found here, but unfortunately destroyed; an engraving from it exists.

LITTLECOTE, or **LITCOTE**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Stewkley, hundred of Cotteles, co. of Buckingham.

LITTLEDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £68, and in the patronage of the vicar of Lancaster. Chapel ded. to St Anne-under-Caton. Distance from Lancaster, 6 m. E. by N.

LITTLEFIELD, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, containing two parishes.

LITTLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of East Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter, rated at £15 12s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. It comprises the chapelry of Exmouth. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Exmouth, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1909; in 1831, 3189. A. P., £8,647.

LITTLEHAM, a parish in the hundred

of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Anthony and P. Tapp, Esqs. Church ded. to St Swithin. Distance from Bideford, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 424. A. P., £1,449.

LITTLEMAINE, a tything in the parish of Knighton, co. of Dorset.

LITTLEMORE, or **LITTLEMOOR**, a township in the parish of St Mary the Virgin, city of Oxford and hundred of Ballington, co. of Oxford. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at the suppression at £33 6s. 8d. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, which has been allowed to decay. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, returned with the parish.

LITTLE-OVER, a township in the parish of Mickle-Over, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,964.

LITTLEPORT, a parish in the hundred and isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the bishop of Ely, and rated at £8. Church ded. to St George. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Ely, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1602; in 1831, 2644. A. P., £1,768.

LITTLETON, a township in the parish of Christleton, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 48. A. P., £690.

LITTLETON, in the hundred of Comb's-Ditch, co. of Dorset. This place was formerly an independent parish and manor, but now reduced to a single house and farm. The last rectory was inducted in 1487.

LITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Thomas Wood, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is an endowed school. Distance from Staines, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,618.

LITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the incumbent, returned at £65 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Magdalene. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester, for recovery of debts. Distance from Winchester, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 120. A. P., £828.

LITTLETON, a tything in the parish of Sopley-Ashton, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 79. A. P., £2,361.

LITTLETON (DAEW), a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 9s. 9d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a large cromlech. Distance from Chippenham, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 177. A. P., £663.

LITTLETON (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of Chewton, co. of Somerset. Liv-

ing, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £37, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Barter. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Coal is wrought here extensively. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Bath, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 911. A. P., £3,062.

LITTLETON (MIDDLE), a township in the parish of North Littleton, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Blackenburst, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6 13s. 9d., and annexed to that of South Littleton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Evesham, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,789.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. C. Lippincott, Bart. Distance from Thornbury, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,574.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything in the parish of West Livingston, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 532.

LITTLETON (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Blackenburst, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy with North Littleton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas. Distance from Evesham, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,633.

LITTLETON (WZER), a chapelry in the parish of Termarton, co. of Gloucester. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Marshfield, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,262.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 615. A. P., £364.

LITTLEWORTH, a tything in the parish of Faringdon, co. of Berks.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Wootton, co. of Oxford.

LITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Armingford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £5 13s. 7d., returned at £119, and in the patronage of Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Catherine. Some Roman antiquities have been found here. Distance from Royston, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 622. A. P., £1,190.

LITTLEBRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Loughbridge, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12 13s. 6d., returned at £80, and, in 1829, in the patronage of F. F. Bean, Esq. It is part of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Seaford, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 143. A. P., £851.

LITTON, a parish in the hundred of Wells Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the prebendary of Litton, rated at £8 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Wells, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 414. A. P., £1,845.

LITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tideswell, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 866. A. P., £1,631.

LITTON, a township in the parish of Arncliffe, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 102. A. P., £1,422.

LITTON (CHENEY), a parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £33 7s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Cox, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from Bridport, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 420. A. P., £4,441.

LIVERMERE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 8s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. L. Acton, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 336. A. P., £1,312.

LIVERMERE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory united to that of Great Livermere, rated at £6 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,368.

LIVERPOOL,

A borough, sea-port, and market-town, locally situated in the hundred of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster.

Population.—The population in 1700 was about 5000; in 1764, 26,000; in 1790, 56,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1811, 94,376, exclusive of 7000 seamen; in 1821, 118,972; and in 1831, 165,175. A. P., £589,140.

History.—The origin of the name is involved in uncertainty. Some have derived it from a species of liver-wort found on the seashore; others, with greater appearance of correctness, have supposed that it took its name from a species of water-fowl, anciently called lever or liver, and bring the proof of its existence from the borough arms, the crest of which is a bird bearing that appellation. Others deduce it from its ancient orthography. In a charter of Henry II., it is said to be a place which the "Lyrrpul men call *Litherpul*." The latter part of the name was doubtless assumed from the circumstance of the town being situated on the borders of a pool, which occupied the site of the new eastern house, and flowed with the tide in the direction of Paradise-street. Baxter supposes this to have been the port of the *Sstantii*, mentioned by Ptolemy. This

notion, however, has generally been rejected, and the existence of Liverpool even at the conquest is very doubtful. Doomsday-book proves that the extensive tract between the Ribble and Mersey was given by William I. to Roger of Poitiers, but no mention is made of Liverpool, unless we regard it as the *Emedune* or *Luredune* of that ancient record. There seems little reason to doubt that a castle was erected here by Roger de Poitiers, from which we may date the origin of the town. Morery asserts that the castle was built by King John, which seems to be supported by Leland, who says "the king hath a castelet there," but the authority of Camden outweighs these. Roger de Poitiers bestowed the wardenship of the castle on Vivian de Molyneux, whose descendants still enjoy estates in the neighbourhood. The castle was granted to the town in 1704, at a rent of £6 13s. 4d., and finally demolished in 1715, when St George's church was erected on its site. The conquest of Ireland gave the first stimulus to the commerce of Liverpool. In consequence of its relative situation to that country, it soon became a port of importance. Two charters of Henry I. are mentioned in the corporation records, but no such documents are to be found in the Owen-archives. A charter was granted by John, and, in 1229, renewed by Henry III., who, for a fine of ten marks, constituted it a free borough for ever, with a merchant-guild, and other liberties. In the beginning of the 16th century, Leland gives the following description of Liverpool:—" *Lyrrpole*, alias *Lyceerpole*, a pavid towne, hath but a chapel. *Walton*, at four milles off, not far from the *Se*, is *Paroche Chirch*. The king hath a castelet there, and the Erle of *Darbe* hath a stone-howe there. *Irisch* Marchauntes cum much thither, as to a good haven. After that *Mersey* water cumming toward *Runcorne* in *Cheshire* lieth among the commune people the name, and to *Lyrrpole*.—At *Lyrrpole* is smaule custome payd that causith *Marchauntes* to resort. Good *Marchandis* at *Lyrrpole*, and moch *Irisch* yarn that *Manchester* men do by ther." The town declined subsequent to this, containing, in 1565, only 138 houses, and, in 1571, being mentioned in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, as "her majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." In 1636, when Charles I. issued writs for the exaction of ship-money, Liverpool was rated at no more than £25, while Chester was charged £26, and Bristol £1000. In 1644, the town was in the hands of the parliament, and was besieged and taken the same year by Prince Rupert. It soon fell again into the possession of the parliament. In September, 1645, on a petition of the town, the parliament settled 'the milne and ferry-boats,' on the corporation, as a satisfaction for various losses. A great part of the town having been burnt, 500 tons of timber were allowed for rebuilding it; and it was ordered that the timber should be felled in the estates of the earl of Derby, Lord Molyneux, Sir W. Norris, and Robert Blundell, Robert Molyneux, Charles Gerard, and Edward Scarsbrick, Esqs. In

addition to this, an ordinance was afterwards passed by both houses of parliament for confirming the charters and liberties of the town, and the sum of £10,000 was granted to indemnify the inhabitants for the losses they had sustained. The town was fortified during the civil wars, but the fortifications were afterwards dismantled, and considerable alarm was felt for its safety during the insurrections in favour of the Stuarts.

Trade.—The first accommodation for vessels afforded by Liverpool consisted in the erection of a mole, for the shelter of vessels in the winter season, and a quay for shipping and unshipping cargoes. In 1710, the first wet dock was formed on the site of the old pool or haven, which subsequently received the name of the Old dock, and was finally filled up in 1831. At this period, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 84, of the average size of 70 tons, and employing 924 seamen. But many vessels belonging to other places frequented this port. The principal trade was with Ireland, the isle of Man, and the northern states of Europe, independent of the coasting trade. At this period the extent of tonnage cleared out from Liverpool in British ships, was only 1-42 of that from all the ports in the kingdom. The West Indian and American trade gave a powerful stimulus to the port, and in 1716, the number of ships had increased to 113, navigated by 1376 seamen. The trade with Scotland for coarse cloths for the West India market was now interrupted by the competition of the Manchester manufacturers, who thus threw into the hands of Liverpool the monopoly of the supply of such goods to the West Indies. The trade appears to have risen most rapidly in wealth from the year 1722 to 1740, by means of a contraband trade with South America. This consisted in supplying Spanish smugglers with goods in Jamaica, where payment was made in specie. This branch of illicit commerce, which is said by Edwards to have vended to the amount of £1,500,000 in British goods annually, was checked by the vigilance of the Spanish government, and at length wholly abolished by act of parliament. The African trade was now partly in the hands of Liverpool, so that the suspension of the smuggling was not so severely felt as it might have been. In 1750, fifteen ships from Liverpool were employed in the slave trade with so much success, that they rapidly increased, and, in 1764, 74 ships cleared out for the coast of Africa. It has been estimated that the twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool, that it has one-fourth of her foreign trade, one-sixth of her general commerce, and one-half of the trade of London. The present commerce of Liverpool may be divided into several branches. The trade with Ireland, which was the original support of the port, has increased from the employment of 15 vessels to upwards of 2,700. The export was chiefly British manufactures, salt and coal. Of the imports, the following statement for the year 1831, will convey a pretty accurate idea:

—Cows, 90,715; horses, 276; sheep, 134,726; mules, 243; pigs, 156,001; calves, 1,196; lambs, 25,725; hams and tongues, 590 hogsheads; bacon, 13,090 barrels; pork, 14,554 barrels, and 936 half-barrels; beef, 6,391 tierces, and 1199 barrels; lard, 465 tierces, and 4,542 firkins; butter, 5,754 cools, 258,087 firkins, and 19,217 half-firkins; eggs, 2,505 crates; wheat, 277,060 quarters; oats, 380,670 qrs.; barley, 21,323 qrs.; rye, 423 qrs.; beans, 8,452 qrs.; peas, 1,724 qrs.; malt, 6,850 qrs.; meal, 149,816 loads; flour, 93,154 sacks. The trade with the United States of America is another important branch of the commerce of Liverpool. The imports consist chiefly of cotton. The trade of Liverpool in this article is equal to six times the aggregate quantity imported into all other ports in the kingdom, and nine times greater than that imported into London. It is the mart for the re-exportation of the same material, after having passed through the hands of the manufacturers of Lancashire and the west of Scotland. In 1829, 641,373 bales of cotton were imported into Liverpool; 800 vessels cleared inwards, and 864 outwards on the American trade. Four packets sail every month for New York, 2 belonging to another company sail also for New York; 2 for Philadelphia, and one or two for Boston. With the West Indies, Liverpool carries on an extensive trade: in 1829, 195 vessels cleared inwards, and 233 outwards, on this trade. The imports in 1829 were 43,700 hogsheads and tierces of sugar; 11,650 puncheons of rum; 2,464 hogsheads of tobacco, of which the warehouses then contained 12,000 hogsheads, and 8,080 casks, with 5000 barrels and bags of coffee, including the exports of this article from other places. The trade with Africa employed in the same year about 80 vessels. Since 1814, this port has carried on considerable trade with the East Indies for cotton, sugar, indigo, and spices. In 1829, 68 ships were so employed. The trade with the Mediterranean, Baltic, British North America, and the various ports of Great Britain, is of great value and extent. The whole trade of the port, in 1829, may be understood from the following statement:—Of British vessels, there cleared outwards 1700, of foreign vessels 900; of British vessels there entered inwards 1485, and of foreign vessels 810, all engaged in foreign trade. The number of vessels connected with the port in that year was 11,214, the burden of which amounted to 1,411,964 tons. The gross receipt of customs in 1823 was £1,808,402, and in 1829, £3,123,758 8s. 10d. Liverpool possesses an extensive communication by steam with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and various parts of the coast. In 1830 there were 16 steam-vessels plying to the ferries on the Mersey, 2 to the isle of Man, 3 to ports in the north of England, 6 to Wales, 7 to Scotland, and 36 to Ireland. The number of steam-vessels belonging to Liverpool has increased considerably since that period. In the article LANCASHIRE will be found an account of its inland connexions by canals, rivers, and railways.

Port.—The port of Liverpool is stated in an official paper, dated 28th November, 1723, to extend "from the Redstones in Hollyake, at the point of Wirral, southerly to the foot of the river called Ribble water, in a direct line northerly, and so upon the south side of the said river to Hesketh bank easterly, and to the rivers Asland and Douglas there, and so all along the sea coasts of Meols and Formby, unto the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver." At the entrance of the river is the Black rock lighthouse, with revolving lights alternately red and natural, and with a bell which is rung in hazy weather. It was erected in 1830. There is also a floating light 11 miles seawards, and pilot boats are constantly stationed there. There is also a telegraphic connexion with Holyhead.

Docks.—The docks are vested by an act of parliament, obtained in 1825, in 21 commissioners as trustees; of whom 13 are appointed by the incorporation, and the remainder by the rate payers, to the amount of £10 and upwards. To prevent inconvenience and disorder, the internal economy of each dock is superintended by a dock-master, whose annual salary is £105. There is also a harbour-master for the general superintendence of the port. Fires are not suffered on board the ships, nor were candles, unless secured in lanterns; the smoking of tobacco is forbidden under a penalty of 40s.; having combustible matter on the decks or quay during the night is punished by a penalty of £10; and having gunpowder on board while in dock, by a fine of 40s. As the docks are subject to accumulation of sand and mud, they have under-ground communications with each other by means of large tunnels, so that the water of one dock may be made to wash out another. This operation is usually performed once a year. When the dock to be cleaned is left dry by opening the gates when the tide is ebbing, and the sluices being opened in various directions, a number of men with spades throw the mud into the currents, which being thus carried away, the dock is sufficiently cleared in twelve or fourteen days. On the sides of the docks are warehouses of uncommon size and strength, to the different floors of which goods are craned up with great facility; while the space around the quays is sufficiently wide to prevent confusion or interruption where so much business is done. Very lately a dredging machine has been tried in the cleaning of the docks, and has been found to answer very well. The following are the wet docks:—1. The Salthouse dock. This was the second constructed in Liverpool, and contains an area of 23,025 square yards, with 759 lineal yards of quay. Its form is irregular: the upper end is chiefly occupied by ships that are laid up, the lower by corn and timber vessels.—2. St George's dock, constructed according to an act passed in the 2d George III. It was completed at an expense of £21,000, and contains an area of 26,793 square yards, with a length of quay equal to 1,001 yards. It is surrounded by extensive warehouses, and is chiefly resorted to

by West India vessels. The gates are 36 feet wide, and 26 feet deep.—3. The king's dock, constructed in the 25th George III., is contiguous to the king's tobacco warehouse, and is consequently frequented by vessels from Virginia and other parts. The American vessels, and those in the Baltic trade, which freighted with timber and marine stores, likewise discharge their cargoes here. Its area is 37,776 square yards, and its length of quay 875 yards.—4. The queen's dock. This was constructed immediately after the last, at an expense of £25,000. It is chiefly occupied by American and Baltic vessels, and contains an area of 51,501 square yards; length of quay 1255 yards.—5. The duke's dock is a small basin belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, situated between the king's and Salthouse docks.—6. The prince's dock, opened on the day of the coronation of George IV., contains an area of 67,129 square yards, with 1613 yards of quay.—7. The dry dock between the Salthouse and George's docks is undergoing alterations, and will soon be a wet dock, with an area of 19,095 square yards, and 500 yards of quay.—8. The half-tide dock, which communicates with the southern end of Queen's dock, contains 13,185 square yards, and has 497 feet of quay.—9. The new North works consists of

No.	1, dock, with	Square Yards.	Yards of Quay.
— 2, —	—	30,744	1012
— 3, —	—	29,085	839
— 4, —	—	33,642	1050
— 4, —	—	29,313	914
Half-tide basin, —	—	17,605	586

The new south works are Brunswick dock, with 60,824 square yards, and 1092 yards of quay, and half-tide basin of 9,245 square yards, and 483 yards of quay. These measurements include the entrances to the several docks. Besides these there are the dry basins, from which the water disappears entirely on the ebbing of the tide. These are,—

Name.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Line of Quay in Yards.
Prince's basin, . . .	20,909	509
Seacombe basin, . . .	1,805	188
George's basin, . . .	16,372	455
— ferry basin, . . .	1,344	160
Old dock gut, . . .	7,737	447
Queen's basin, . . .	24,391	601
South ferry basin, . . .	2,927	205
Brunswick basin, . . .	23,622	572

Thus the whole dock-room includes a space of 111 acres, and the quay line extends to about eight miles. There are two lines of docks, communicating by passages; the south line consists of the Brunswick, Half-tide, Queen's, King's, and Duke's docks; the north line of the Salt-house, Dry, George's, Prince's, and New North docks. The river wall, exclusive of the openings, extends 2 m. 820 yards. Connected with these are numerous graving docks and private basins. In the year 1724, the dock dues amounted to £810 11s. 6d.; in 1752 to £1,776 8s. 2d.; in 1760, to £2,330 6s. 7d.; in 1770, to £4,142 17s. 2d.; in 1780, to £3,528 7s. 9d.; in 1790, to £10,037 6s. 2d.:

in 1800, to £23,379 13s. 6d.; in 1810, to £46,782 1s.; in 1829, to £166,550 11s. 11d.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Liverpool are chiefly connected with ships, ship stores, and machinery of various kinds. The manufactures of soap, tobacco, and snuff, are very extensive. Liverpool is celebrated for the manufacture of watches and time-pieces, and supplies more than any town in the kingdom except London. Here are numerous houses for the refining of sugar, iron foundries, breweries, mills, marble-works, and potteries.

Situation and General Aspect.—Liverpool is situated on the eastern bank of the river Mersey, in 53° 22' N. lat. and 2° 30' W. long., at a distance of 204 m. from London. It extends from north to south about three miles, and about one mile from east to west. The streets are irregularly placed, and the houses are chiefly constructed of brick. In the vicinity of the river the streets are narrow, but to the east, where the ground rises in a gentle slope, they are spacious and elegant. Both coal and oil gas are used in lighting the streets, and excellent water is supplied in pipes distributed over every part of the town. The air is salubrious, and the temperature generally mild, in consequence of the vicinity of the sea. The mean temperature seems to be about 54°. It is generally supposed that, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Liverpool is one of the most healthy places in the kingdom.—“The situation of the town,” says Dr Dobson, “is peculiarly favourable to constitutions that require and can bear a cold sharp air; of which description are those of nervous relaxed habits, to whom, in most instances, it proves very friendly and favourable: the healthy will also have their health preserved by it. The occasions in which the situation of the town becomes unfavourable, are with those persons who are subject to coughs, asthma, and other affections of the chest; as those complaints are aggravated and renewed, and even promoted, in constitutions inclined.” The effect of the winds on the state of the weather are generally as follows:—The north-west winds are turbulent and stormy; the southern productive of rain; the easterly winds often accompany a serene sky; and the severest cold and frost usually come with a north or north-east wind.

Public Buildings.—On the site of the old dock is the New Custom-house, now in process of erection. It will be a superb structure in the Grecian style of architecture, and it is supposed that the expense will not be less than £300,000, of which government contributes £150,000.—The Town-hall is an elegant structure, at the north end of Castle-street. It was designed by Mr Wood of Bath, and founded in 1749. It has a well-proportioned rustic of basement, surmounted by an elegant range of columns and pilasters in the Corinthian style, between which are the windows, having circular heads supported by small Corinthian pilasters. Between the capitals of the columns are tablets, containing emblematical bas-reliefs. A handsome portico, with a plain bold pediment, has been added to the original structure, in

front. The light Corinthian dome is likewise a recent addition, the former having been thought not to harmonise with the rest of the building. In 1796, the whole interior was destroyed by fire, and was renewed on an improved plan at an expense of £60,000. The basement now contains a kitchen with appropriate offices; the ground story, a committee-room, rooms for the magistrates and juries, general sessions room, rotation office, and offices for the town-clerk, treasurer, surveyor, &c. The rooms on the principal floor communicate with each other; they are—a saloon, 30 feet by 26; a drawing-room, 33 feet by 26; a ball-room, 90 feet by 42; a second ball-room, 66 feet by 30; a card-room, 33 feet by 26; a tea-room, 33 feet by 22; and an eating-room, 50 feet by 30. The last-mentioned room has a richly pannelled arched ceiling, and the sides are ornamented with pilasters of artificial marble, so well imitated, that they are generally described as formed of the marble of Carniola. These pilasters are in the Corinthian style, and are divided by niches, adapted for statues. A superb chandelier of crystal hangs from the centre of the roof. The grand dome lights the stair-case. The height from the ground to the top of the dome is nearly 120 feet, and all the ornaments are in the purest taste. The inside is illuminated by spacious lateral lights, from which circumstance it happens that there is none of that gloomy and sombre appearance which often strikes the eye in the cupolas of great buildings. On the outside of the dome is a circular gallery, from whence may be obtained a fine view of the town. This suite of rooms is appropriated to the use of the chief magistrate, during his mayoralty.

The new Exchange buildings were founded under the superintendence of John Foster, Esq., in 1803, and occupied in their erection a period of 3½ years. The expense was defrayed by subscription, and amounted to nearly £100,000. The stone was obtained from quarries belonging to the earl of Sefton, in Toxteth park, near Liverpool. The buildings form three sides of a square, the fourth of which is occupied by the northern side of the town-hall. The area extends from N. to S. 197 feet, and from E. to W. 178 feet; it therefore contains 35,066 square feet. The facades of the east and west sides are uniform, measuring 131 feet 2½ inches along the plinth, and 55 feet 9 inches from the ground to the top of the balustrade. They consist of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns and pilasters, the whole being surrounded by a balustrade. The inside north front is of the same character, with a projection in the centre to match the town-hall. This forms a magnificent portico, supported by eight Corinthian columns 25 feet in height, each formed of a single block of stone. Above the entablature are four statues of Portland stone. There is likewise a grand entrance from Old Hall-street. It is formed by three open arches in the rustic basement, leading to a spacious vestibule. This is divided into three spaces by Doric pillars, each 12 feet 6 inches high, and

supporting groined arches. Above the entrance are four Doric pilasters supporting a pediment. The three inside fronts have each a fine piazza, 15 feet wide, intended for the shelter of the merchants during bad weather. The east wing contains a news-room, 94 feet in length by 51 in width. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ceiling is supported by 16 columns, each formed of a single block of stone. The room is thus divided into a nave and two aisles, the roof of the former being raised and ornamented. The walls are ornamented with pilasters to correspond to the pillars. It is lighted by six large arched windows on the east side, five—with a door—on the west, and two smaller windows at the south end. Immediately over this is the underwriters' room, which is 72 feet by 36. The ceiling is lofty and carved, and it is lighted by eight windows. The room is fitted up with boxes for the accommodation of persons transacting business there, and it is conducted on the principle of that at Lloyd's in London. There is a plentiful supply of newspapers, lists, intelligence, &c. The front and west wing of the building, with part of the east wing, contain a number of elegant and commodious counting-houses, and the back is formed into spacious warehouses. In the area formed by the exchange buildings and the town-hall, the merchants daily congregate for the transaction business. In the centre of the area is a wretchedly designed monument to Nelson.

The old Custom-house is a plain structure, on the side of the Old Dock. The Dock-office adjoins it.

The old Tobacco-warehouse stands on the side of the King's dock. It was erected by the corporation, and rented by government; it is constructed of brick, and is capable of containing 4000 hogsheads of tobacco. The use of this has recently been superseded by the erection of a new range of warehouses on the west side of the dock. This is a plain structure, and contains an area of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

The Corn-exchange in Brunswick-street, is a plain structure in the Grecian style, erected on the plan of that in Mark-lane, London. It was founded in 1807, the expense, which amounted to £10,000, having been defrayed by subscription. The front is of stone.

Libraries, &c.—The Athenæum was founded in 1799; it consists of a neat stone building in Church-street, containing both a library and a news-room. The building cost £4000, and the annual subscription by each of 500 proprietors is £2 12s. 6d. The library now contains upwards of 14,000 volumes, which are only read in the library. Each shareholder has the right of nominating one young man between the ages of 16 and 23, to read in the library. The collection of books is judicious and valuable.—A medical library, and a law library, have recently been founded in Liverpool for the use of the members of the respective professions.—The Lyceum is a handsome structure in Bold-street, erected in 1802, under the direction of Mr Harrison of Chester, at an expense of £11,000, raised by subscription.

It contains a reading and news-room, the annual subscription to which is £2 6s. by each of 800 proprietors. The library, which is used by 893 proprietors, at a subscription of 10s. 6d. annually, contains nearly 30,000 volumes, which circulate among the proprietors. The library is circular, and lighted from the top by a dome-light. There is also a lecture-room.—The Union news-room is a plain structure, erected after the designs of Mr Foster, in Duke-street. It was erected in 1800, at an expense of nearly £6,000. It has a reading-room, 46 feet by 49; above, is another room, originally intended for the reception of a library, but used only for occasional exhibitions of paintings.—The Royal Liverpool institution was founded in 1804, and incorporated by royal charter in 1820. The building was erected at an expense of £14,000, and contains school and lecture-rooms, reading-room, library, committee-rooms, exhibition and society rooms, laboratory and chemical class-room. Connected with this institution are lecturers on anatomy, chemistry, botany, physiology, astronomy, and teachers of languages, mathematics, composition, and drawing. The museum is very rich.—Near Edgehill is a remarkably fine Botanic garden, containing an extensive conservatory. It was founded by subscription in 1803, and has increased with great rapidity.

Public Amusements, &c.—The Theatre is on the east side of Williamson-square, and was erected in 1772, at an expense of £6,000. It is open from May till December, and is very well constructed. Here are also an amphitheatre and circus for equestrian exhibitions.—The Wellington-rooms in Mount Pleasant, were founded in 1815, after a design of Mr Edmund Alkin of London. The stone front is in the Corinthian style of architecture. The interior consists of an extensive suite of assembly rooms, with the usual accommodations of card-room, supper-room, &c. A musical festival is held triennially in Liverpool, at which concerts and oratorios take place, and the first performers in the kingdom are engaged. Lancashire is celebrated for its chorus singers.—The public baths—a range of light handsome stone buildings—are situated at the end of the North quay, and were purchased some years ago by the corporation for £4000. Nearly opposite this are moored the floating baths, launched in 1816. Both present excellent accommodations. Races take place in July, and are held at Aintree, about 6 m. N.E. from the town.

Markets.—Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, but markets for provisions are held every lawful day. They are very well supplied with every article, more especially with fish and vegetables. An extensive market-house was erected in 1820, at an expense of £35,000, in the centre of the town. There are also markets in James-street, Cleveland-square, Scotland-road, &c. Fairs are held on July 25th, and November 11th.

Government.—Liverpool is governed under a charter granted by King John, with various modifications received from many succeeding

monarchs. The body-corporate consists of 41 persons, from whom a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs are chosen annually. Those who have borne the office of mayor, are styled aldermen. The mayor, preceding mayor, five senior aldermen, and recorder, are justices of the peace. The bailiffs and three junior aldermen are coroners. The right of electing the body-corporate belongs to the free burgesses, who inherit, or acquire by gift or servitude, the freedom of the town, being likewise free of Bristol, Waterford, and Wexford. The right of electors, however, has long been dormant here. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually on the 18th October, or St Luke's day. The ancient custom of riding round the liberties of the town is observed on the Monday but one preceding the election. The mayor or an alderman attends daily at the town-hall for the transaction of business. The corporation hold courts of quarter-session, courts of record, and courts of requests, for offences not capital, and the recovery of debts.

The town has returned two members to parliament regularly since the reign of Edward VI. The freemen of the town, in number about 5000, still retain their right of election, with the addition of holders of houses, &c. of the rent of £10 per annum and upwards. The number of electors is now nearly 18,000. The corporation possesses funds, chiefly derived from the dock dues, to the annual value of upwards of £100,000, which is expended on town improvements, charities, &c. The leases granted by the corporation are for three lives, and a term of 21 years after the death of the survivor; a large portion of the revenue arises from the fines paid for the renewal of such leases. The police of the town and docks is arranged with great judgment. Here are a goal, capable of containing upwards of 600 prisoners; a house of correction for 800; and the house of correction for the hundred of West Derby, capable of containing 550.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Liverpool, in the times of Leland, was a chapelry to Walton. It was not till the 10th William III., that an act was passed declaring, that from the 24th June, 1699, the town and liberties of Liverpool should be a distinct parish of itself, separate from Walton; the living to be a rectory, in two mediocres, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; the patronage being vested in the mayor and corporation. The old parochial chapel was now called the church of St Nicholas, and a new church was erected, ded. to St Peter. St Nicholas' church was erected in 1774, on the base of the ancient structure. It is a neat Gothic structure. The tower and spire were erected in 1810, the old one having fallen on the 11th of February in that year, during the ringing of the bells. Twenty-eight persons were killed, and it is fortunate that the accident took place no later, for had the congregation been assembled many more lives must have been lost. Almost the whole pews in the centre of the church were either entirely demolished or much injured, and the west gallery and organ were completely destroyed. At the

dissolution there were four chantries in the chapel of Liverpool. The king's rent at the dissolution was £10 ls. 4d.—St Peter's church was begun in 1699, and consecrated in 1704. It is a plain structure, and contains some curious carvings in oak. In the town are the following perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the corporation: St George's, St Thomas', St Paul's, St Anne's, St John's, St Michael's, St Luke's, and St Martin's. The following will fall into the hands of the corporation after certain terms: The Holy Trinity; patron, the Rev. R. Formby.—Christ church; patron, E. Gibbon, Esq.—St Mark's; patron, John Whithy, Esq.—St Andrew's; patron, John Gladstone, Esq.—St Philip's; patron, John Cragge, Esq.—St David's; in the patronage of trustees.—St Catherine's and St Bride's are in process of erection by subscription. The rectors will possess the patronage of the following: St Stephen's; patron, W. S. Miller, Esq.—St Matthew's; patron, J. T. Holloway, Esq.—St Mary's; in the patronage of trustees. There is a floating chapel for seamen. The Baptists have five places of worship; the Welsh Calvinists, three; the Society of Friends, one; the Independents, five; the Methodists, seven; the Sandemanians and Swedenborgians, each one; the Unitarians, two. There are two Scottish kirks, two Secession chapels, five Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue.

Charitable Establishments.—An infirmary was erected here in 1745, but having been found too small, and inconveniently situated, a new infirmary was founded in 1824, the expense being defrayed by public subscription. The annual expenditure exceeds £5,000, and affords accommodation to 234 patients, who are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber. The medical attendants perform their duties gratuitously. The seamen's hospital is a charity intended for the support of decayed seamen of this port, and of their widows and children. It is supported partly by the monthly contribution of sixpence, which every seaman, sailing from this port, is obliged by act of parliament to pay out of his wages. It has likewise a capital stock of £35,000, unclaimed prize-money. About 700 persons receive aid from this excellent institution. A building was erected in 1752 on the ground belonging to the infirmary, at the expense of £1500. There are two excellent dispensaries, an infirmary for diseases of the eye, and another for diseases of the ear. There is a well conducted lunatic asylum founded in 1796, but rebuilt and extended in 1830. Another lunatic asylum has been erected contiguous to the infirmary. The house of recovery is intended for receiving persons affected with fevers, and thus preventing, so far as possible, the spreading of such disorders through the town. The institution for restoring drowned persons, or humane society, was established in 1776, and has proved of high utility. The ladies' charity was established in 1796 for the purpose of affording medical aid, and various necessities to poor married women in their own houses. The expenditure exceeds £1000 per annum, and

the number of persons who have benefited by it exceeds 60,000. The house of industry was erected at an expense of £8000, and can accommodate 400 persons, who are employed in various works according to their ability. The almshouses are situated near the house of Industry. The female penitentiary is in Falkner-street, and is well supported. The committee for the relief of debtors, confined in the borough gaol, was instituted in 1810, and is enabled to carry its object into effect by liberal subscriptions. The female school of industry was begun in 1809. One hundred young females are educated here. Their expenses are paid out of their earnings, a part of which also goes into a general fund, from which small annuities are paid to each on attaining the age of 55. The strangers' Friend's society was founded, and is chiefly supported by Methodists, but its benefits are extended equally to persons of all denominations. The school for the indigent blind was established in 1791, and is situate in London road, corner of Duncan-street. The principal occupations of the pupils are spinning; hamper and basket-making; plaiting of sash-line; weaving of floor-cloth and socking; the manufacture of worsted, hearth-rugs, and of foot-bears, points and gaskets, from old ropes; and the learning of music. In this last department, the attention of the committee is principally directed to qualify the pupils for organists, and several have obtained situations of this kind, while others find employment in teaching music. About 120 pupils are now in the school, and the produce of their labour brings about £1500, or £2000 per annum. An institution for the deaf and dumb was founded in 1825. The blue-coat school was established in 1709, and is well-endowed: 250 boys and 100 girls receive maintenance, clothes, and education here. All the children are in school the whole day, and are taught on Dr Bell's system. They are admitted into the hospital at the age of 8 years, and apprenticed at 14. The corporation have founded two schools for poor children; one in Park-lane at an expense of £12,000, and another at Bevington-hill. In these 800 boys and 600 girls are educated. Besides these charities are,—The Moorfields Sunday and daily charity school for 300 children.—The Hunter-street charity school for 120 boys and 140 girls.—The St James' school for 174 boys.—St Matthew's Sunday school.—The Renshaw-street day and Sunday school, supported by subscription.—The Manesty-lane day and Sunday charity school for 70 boys and 49 girls.—The Circus-street day and Sunday schools for 1050 scholars.—The Caledonian, Brunswick, and St Andrew's schools, in which 575 children are taught to read and write.—The Welch charitable society.—St Mark's school.—The Harrington school.—The marine school for the instruction of poor sailor boys in the evenings.—The Bethesda day and Sunday schools, and a number of Sunday schools in various quarters of the town, some of which are for the instruction of adults. The mechanics' institution is one of the best conducted

in the kingdom." Among the eminent natives of Liverpool may be mentioned Dean the sculptor, Stubbs the animal painter, Jeremiah Horrox, an eminent astronomer; Dr Dobson, Dr Bostock, Mrs Hemans, Dr Enfield, Wm. Roscoe, Esq., and the Rev. Leigh Richmond. The family of Jenkinson has the title of earl from Liverpool.

LIVERSEDEGE, a chapelry in the parish of Birstall, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, endowed with £2000, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. H. Robertson. Chapel ded. to Christ. Distance from Huddersfield, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2837; in 1831, 5265. A. P., £7,841.

LIVERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Easington, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Gulesbrough, 7½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,543.

LIVESEY, a township in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 1184; in 1831, 1787. A. P., £3,971.

LLAFERNOC, a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Penarth. It lies on the Bristol channel, 10 m. S.S.W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 77. A. P., £502.

LLAMPHEY, a parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Pembroke and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 8s. 11½d., returned at £69 10s. 8d. Distance from Pembroke, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 436. A. P., £1,969.

LLAMPHEY, a hamlet in the parish of St Bride's Major, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Pop., in 1831, 163.

LLAN, a township in the parish of Gaisfield, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. from Welshpool. Here are manufactories of flannel.

LLAN-ABER, a parish in the hundred of Ardwady, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the crown, and rated at £11 18s. 9d. Distance from Barmouth, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1463; in 1831, 1448. A. P., £2,954.

LLAN-AFAN, a parish in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £80 3s. 8d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the Chichester family. Distance from Aberystwith, 10 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 384. A. P., £695.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 8s. 9d., returned at £103 12s. 1d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish is divided into three parts from which the following returns of A. P. are made, £1,352, £639, and £833. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 936.

LLAN-APAN-FECHAN, a parish in the hundred of Beallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £13, returned at £20 5s. 5d., and annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Afan-Fawr. Distance from Beallt, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 189. A. P., £815.

LLANALLGOLF, a parish in the hundred of Tŷr-Celin, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and annexed to the rectory of Llan-Eigrad. This parish lies on the sea-coast. Distance from Llanerch-y-Medd, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 417. A. P., £578.

LLAN-AML-LLECH, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the family of Powel, of Peterstone. The parish contains a hamlet of the same name, in which the petty-sessions for the hundred are generally held. Here is a curious monument, called St Ilut's hermitage. Distance from Brecon, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 308. A. P., £3,711.

LLAN-ANDRAS. See PRESTEIGN.

LLAN-ANNO, a parish in the hundred of Kaighon, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, rated at £10, returned at £33 1s. 6d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Bister, and in the patronage of the chancellor of Brecknock. Distance from Rhayader, 11 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 343. A. P., £906.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish in the hundred of Yforydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory with that of Llan-Gybi, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church ded. to St Garmon. Distance from Pwllheli, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 613. A. P., £2,310.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish in the hundred of Yala, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £31 15s., and of a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 15s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish is situated in an elevated region, on the banks of the Alun. Distance from Rhuthya, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1307; in 1831, 1475. A. P., £4,976.

LLAN-ARMON, DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 11s. 10½d., returned at £128 4s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish is very mountainous and lies on the river Ceiriog. Distance from Oswestry, 10 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,121.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, returned at £45, and in the archd. and dio. of

St Asaph. Church ded. to St Garmon. The parish lies among the mountains at an elevation of 1725 feet. Distance from Llanfyllin, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 164. A. P., £779.

LLAN-ARTH, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan. It is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains six hamlets. Living, a vicarage with the chapelry of Llan-Ina, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 1½d. Fairs are held here on March 12th, June 17th, September 29d, October 27th, and the first Wednesday after December 19th. Distance from Lampeter, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1719; in 1831, 449. A. P., £4,210.

LLANARTH, a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Bettw-Newydd and Clytha, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £80, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Llanarth, in Llandaff cathedral. Church ded. to St Teillaw. Distance from Ragland, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 655. A. P., £1,996.

LLAN-ARTHNE, or **LLAN-ARTHNEY**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenue, co. of Carmarthen. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, returned at £122 14s., in the diocese, and in the patronage of the bishop, of St David's. The prebend of Llan-Arthney, in the collegiate church of Brecknock, is rated at £15. This parish, which contains four hamlets, is situated in a picturesque valley on the banks of the river Tywi. Here was the ancient church of Cappel-Ddewi, now fallen to ruins. Distance from Carmarthen, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1408; in 1831, 1839. A. P., £5,641.

LLAN-ASAPH, or **LLAN-ASA**, a parish in the hundred of Prestatyn, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Coal and other minerals of value have been found here, and are wrought to a considerable extent. The parish is divided into seven townships, and contains 8000 acres. It lies on the sea-coast, at the entrance of the river Dee, and consists of rugged and hilly ground. Here are a light-house at the mouth of the Dee, and a signal tower on St Asaph hill. Distance from Holywell, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1402; in 1831, 2373. A. P., £5,038.

LLAN-BABO, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolton, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the rectory of Llanddewysaint, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The church is supposed to be of high antiquity, and tradition refers its origin to Prince Babo Pôst Prydain, who supported the Britons against the Picts and Scots, in 460, and whose tomb is still pointed out in the church. The parish consists of flat and marshy land. Distance from Llanerch-y-medd, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 174. A. P., £718.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Iâr, and partly in the hundred of Genaur-Glyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Aberystwith, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £20, returned at £136 12s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The emoluments of the vicar are paid by the impropriator of the rectorial tythes. The church is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel. A church and bishopric were founded here about the 6th century, by St Paternus, a foreigner. One of the bishops being murdered by the inhabitants, the see was united to that of St David's, and the church was given, in 1111, to St Peter's of Gloucester, but afterwards to the abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The parish is 18 m. long by 4 m. broad, and contains 10 townships, three parcels, and some small manors. About 800 acres are waste. Here are extensive Sunday schools. A Roman road passes this way, and several British camps may yet be traced. The village had formerly a market which has been transferred to Aberystwith. The river Ystwith passes here. Distance from Aberystwith, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 5690; in 1831, 9824.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies on the banks of the river Ithon, and contains about 6000 acres. Distance from Pen-y-Bont, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 491. A. P., £1,668.

LLANBADARN-FYNYDD, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £50 3s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister, and in the patronage of the chancellor of Brecknock. Chapel ded. to St Padarn. The parish contains 6000 acres, and lies near the rivers Teme and Ithon, and near Knucklass Forest. Distance from Newtown, 10 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 518. A. P., £1,632.

LLANBADARN-ODWYNNE, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £5. The prebend of Llanbadarn-Odwynne, formerly in the college of Llan-Dewi-Brefi, is impropriated, and rated at £6. The country is here extremely mountainous, and the parish lies on the Aeron. Distance from Tregaron, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 558. A. P., £1,610.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWS, or **LLANBADARN-FACH**, a parish in the hundred of Iâr, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Cil-Cennin, in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £40 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanbadarn-Fach,

formerly in the collegiate church of Llan-Dewi-Brefi, is now an impropriation, rated at £12. Church. ded. to St Padarn. The vicar receives one-third of the tithes. Distance from Lampeter, 12 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 982. A. P., £1,650.

LLANBADARN-Y-CARREG, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £12 6s. 8d., returned at £40 14s., subordinate to the rectory of Cregina, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Chapel ded. to St Padarn. This parish lies on the river Eddw, and contains 600 acres. Distance from Buallt, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 98. A. P., £303.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYN-ISAF, a hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr, co. of Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 736; in 1831, 891. A. P., £3,680.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYN-UCHAF, a hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr, co. of Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 743. A. P., £1,830.

LLANBADOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 8s. 9d., returned at £52 18s., endowed with £800, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Bute. Church ded. to St Madocus. Distance from Usk, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 374. A. P., £2,832.

LLANBADRIG, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The church is an ancient structure, which tradition relates to have been erected by St Patrick, when on his way to Ireland, about A.D. 440. From this circumstance the parish received its name. The parish lies on the coast of the Irish sea, and is divided into the townships of Cemmaes and Clegyrog. Small quantities of copper ore have been found here. Here is a free school founded in 1723. Distance from Amlwch, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 957; in 1831, 1364.

LLANBADRIG, or **LLANBEDROG**, a parish in the hundred of Gylfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Patrick. The parish is a rocky and uncultivated region, containing about 5 square miles and lying on St Tudwal's road. Distance from Pwllheli, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 459. A. P., £1,631.

LLANBEBLIG, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, South Wales. It includes the borough of Carnarvon, and the whole pop. in 1801, was 3626; and in 1831, 7642. A. P., £9,618. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Carnarvon, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £12 5s. 5d., and in the patronage of the dean of Chester, who also receives two-thirds of the rectorial tithes. The church is a spacious cruciform structure dedicated to St Publicus. The parish

has on the Menai straits, and contains an area of 2000 acres. See CARNARVON.

LLANBEDDERY, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-Carfan, hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Partrishow, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. The tower of the church belongs to an ancient structure erected in the 11th century. Here is an endowment of £13 per annum for the relief of aged housekeepers, and education of poor girls. The parish is crossed by the greater and less Grwyney rivers, and lies in a picturesque valley. It lies N.E. from Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 359. A. P., £1,849.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Ardwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and annexed to the vicarage of Llandanwg. The parish lies on the Arthro, and extends 7 m. by 4 m. It is crossed by the county road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Distance from Barmouth, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 403.

LLANBEDR, a chapel in the parish of Llanmartin, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. The chapel was ded. to St Peter, but is now in ruins. Distance from Caerleon, 4 m. E.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £50, and in the patronage of the prebend of Boughrood. The parish lies between the river Machawy and Llyn-Llanbychllyn, and contains 3000 acres. Distance from Hay, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 356. A. P., £1,548.

LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish lies on the high road from Rhuthyn to Mold. Distance from Rhuthyn, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 527. A. P., £2,747.

LLANBEDR-FELFREY, or **LAMPETER-FELFREY**, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, and in the patronage of the crown. The parish lies on the river Marles, and includes an area of 8000 acres. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 984. A. P., £4,694.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyffnan, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Limestone is found here in abundance and exported. The parish lies on

Red-Wharf bay and extends over 1800 acres. Distance from Beaumaris, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 437. A. P., £663.

LLANBEDR, or **LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN**, a market-town and borough in the hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It has generally a respectable aspect, and contains a market-house, excellent inn, house of correction, and two dissenting meeting-houses. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 18s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Two-thirds of the rectorial tithes are impropriated by the precentor of St David's. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on January 11th, March 6th, May 11th, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, July 10th, 1st Saturday in August, 1st Saturday in September, September 26th, October 19th, and 1st Saturday in November, all in old style. Here is a lead mine belonging to Lord Carrington. Quarter-sessions are regularly held here. The town is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at a court-leet held by the lord of the manor. It is a borough, and unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, and Adpar, in returning one member to parliament. It is also a polling-place for the county member.—Here are an unendowed grammar school, and a national school, in which about 100 poor children receive education. A college, dedicated to St David, was founded here in 1822, by Bishop Burgess, and was opened in 1827. The building stands on an eminence and has a picturesque aspect, being seen from a considerable distance in the flat country. The college is incorporated by royal charter, and the students, like those of St Bee's and Cowbridge, have the privilege of direct admission into holy orders. About 100 scholars are educated here, under a principal, and professors of Hebrew, Welsh, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. The natives of Wales are preferred as scholars. It is supposed that in ancient times this town was more extensive and more thickly peopled than at present. Here were other churches, and a priory, and in the vicinity are some traces of Roman and British forts. Distance from London, 209 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1037; in 1831, 1317. A. P., £3,900.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a parish in the hundred of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Caerhun, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 19s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church ded. to St Peter. The village stands on a hill on the north side of the vale of Conway, close to the river Conway. A fair is held on the 3d of October, at which many Welsh ponies are brought to sale. Distance from Llanrwst, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 476. A. P., £1,556.

LLANBERRIS, or **LLANPERIS**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 18s. 9d., and returned at £105. Here are extensive mines of copper and slate quarries. The parish includes the gloomy valley called the Pass

of Llanberis, and a new village has sprung up, principally supported by tourists, who resort to this as the finest scenery in Wales. The surrounding mountains are lofty and rugged, and in the bosom of the valley are small but romantic lakes, one of which is fed by the river Afon Hwch, which forms in one place a sublime cataract of 60 feet in height. The pass is bounded on the east by the Glider-Fawr mountain, and on the west by Snowdon. A line of road was carried along the margin of the lower lake to Carnarvon, and in 1831, it was continued through the pass of Llanberis, to the post road from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig. In the middle of the pass is the ancient castle of Dolbadern, which adds greatly to the romantic appearance of the place. For upwards of 20 years this castle was the prison of Owen Goch, brother of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The mineral products of the parish are conveyed in flats along the lake, after which a railway carries them to Moel-y-Don, on the Menai strait, where they are shipped for exportation. Distance from Carnarvon, 10 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 725. A. P., £1,036.

LLANBEUDY, a parish in the hundred of Deryly, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £59 14s. 8d., and in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Bludworth. The prebend of Llanbeudy is inappropriate, rated at £16, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies at the base of the mountain of Llanvernach, and includes an area of 21 square miles. Distance from Narbeth, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1349; in 1831, 1820. A. P., £5,740.

LLANBEULAN, a parish in the hundreds of Llyfon and Malldraeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. It includes five chapelries. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £22 3s. 11½d. The erection of the church is referred to the year 630. Here is a Druidical cromlech, to which has been given the name of Arthur's quoit. Distance from Holyhead, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,651.

LLANBISTER, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. It includes seven townships and is divided into Upper and Lower Llanbister. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanbister is rated at £34, and belongs to the chancellor of the collegiate church of Brecon. The parish extends over 30,000 acres of land, and lies in a mountainous district between the rivers Tame and Ithon. Here is a school with a small endowment. Here was anciently an abbey, long ago demolished entirely. Here are some mineral springs. Distance from Knighton, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 940; in 1831, 1508. A. P., £5,004.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, a parish in the hundreds of Cowbridge and Ogmere, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10

3s. 4d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is a handsome old structure. The parish lies in a sheltered valley on the banks of the river Cowbridge, and contains about 3000 acres. Here are picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, the principal gateway being the most perfect portion. It was given to the family of St Quintin, on the partition of Glamorganshire, but by whom it was erected is not known. It afterwards became the property of Lord Windsor. Distance from Cowbridge, ½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 670. A. P., £4,049.

LLAN-BRYNN-MAIR, a parish in the hundred of Machynnllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 8s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. There is likewise a sinecure rectory, not in charge. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains 20 square miles, chiefly hill and pasture land, on which numerous sheep and black cattle are fed. It is watered by a rivulet which flows into the Dyfl. Here is the cataract of Frwydafawr, which is 150 feet in height. Fairs are held here on the Friday before the first fair in Welsh Pool, May 31st, September 16th, and November 25th. Distance from Machynnllaeth, 10 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1743; in 1831, 2040. A. P., £5,649.

LLAN-CADOG. See AMLWCH.

LLAN-CADWALADYR, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, not in charge, returned at £72 6s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Rhaiadar. The parish lies in an elevated site, among the Llanarmon mountains. Distance from Oswestry, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 205. A. P., £746.

LLAN-CARFAN (EAST and WEST), a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is a spacious structure. The parish lies in the vale of Glamorgan, not far from the Bristol channel, and extends over 4000 acres, chiefly arable. It contains 8 hamlets and the extra-parochial district of Llan-Oethin. St Cadocus founded an abbey here, in 500, the site of which is yet pointed out. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Welsh historian Caradoc. Distance from Cowbridge, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 631; in 1831, 734. A. P., £5,053.

LLANCILLOE, a parish in the hundred of Ewyras-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, endowed with £600, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hereford, 14½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 76. A. P., £722.

LLAN-CIWG, or **LLAN-GUKE**, a parish in the hundred of Llangevelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, not in

charge, returned at £51 10s., and in the patronage of John Lloyd, Esq. This parish, the extent of which is about 15,000 acres, is situated at the base of the Black mountains, and abounds in coal and ironstone. These are exported on the Swansea canal which passes through the parish. Distance from Neath, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1847. A. P., £3,014.

LLAN-CRALLLO. See COYCHURCH.

LLAN-CYNWYL. See PEN-RHOS.

LLANDAFF, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. It comprises the city of the same name, the seat of the bishopric of Llandaff, which is merely an insignificant village, situated on the banks of the river Taff. The market has fallen into disuse; but vegetables, the produce of the neighbourhood, are sold in abundance for the supply of the towns in the vicinity. Fairs for black cattle are held on February 9th, and Whit-Monday. The magistrates of the county meet here to hold petty-sessions for the hundred of Kibbor. The living is a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge, held by a senior and junior vicar who receive respectively the sums of £61 16s. 8d. and £39 6s. 8d., yearly, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Llandaff. The foundation of a church here is said to have taken place immediately on the introduction of Christianity into Britain.—The bishopric was founded in the fifth century, and the names of the bishops from that period, up to the 9th, have been preserved. The greater part of the counties of Glamorgan and Merioneth belongs to this see. The possessions of the cathedral were anciently much greater, but at the Conquest they were reduced considerably. The fines yield £50 per annum to each member of the chapter, and the tithes of Llandaff and Whitechurch, yielding £480 per annum, belongs to the treasurer, precentor, and prebendaries. Besides, various livings are impropriated for the support of the bishop and others. The chapter consists of the bishop, who holds also the offices of dean and treasurer, an archdeacon, a chancellor, preceptor, and nine prebendaries. The choral service has been discontinued and the cathedral is now little more than a parochial church. The ancient church was destroyed at the conquest. It was rebuilt by bishop Urban, in 1120, chiefly in the Norman style. This building has fallen partly into ruins and is partly covered by modern additions, but some very fine specimens of ancient architecture are yet visible. It contains some fine old monuments. Here were anciently an episcopal palace and castle, which were destroyed by the troops of Owen Glendower. Distance from London, 163 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1299. A. P., £2,042.

LLANDANWG, a parish in the hundred of Arddwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Llanbedr, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 15s. 1½d., returned at £137 10s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish lies in a sequestered situation on the estuary of the Biehan, at the

mouth of the river Artro, in a rugged and hilly district. Here is a free school with an endowment of £10 per annum. The parish is crossed by the coast road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Distance from Harleigh, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 658. A. P., £1,251.

LLAN-DAUDDWR, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Milford. The parish, which contains 1200 acres, lies at the confluence of the rivers Cojer and Taff. Distance from Llaacharn, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 420. A. P., £818.

LLAN-DAUG, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £17 10s., returned at £32, annexed to the rectory of Pendynn, and in the patronage of Mr Powel. The parish, which contains 800 acres, lies on the high road from Llaugharn and Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 19. A. P., £390.

LLANDAVENNY, a hamlet in the parish of St Bride's, and lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDDAROG, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, valued at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanddarog, which is also in the patronage of the bishop, is in the collegiate church of Brecon, and is rated at £10, returned at £40 16s. The parish lies on the river Gwendraeth-Fach, and contains 3500 acres. Here is a ruined chapel. Distance from Carmarthen, 6½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 1037. A. P., £3,029.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or LLANDOYSAINT, a parish in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a donative in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llangaddog, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish contains 8000 acres, and the hamlets of Llandoysaint, Bluen-Sawddy, and Maes-y-Ffynon. It lies in an elevated situation on the Black mountains, at the source of the river Usk. A fair is held, 20th October. Distance from Llangaddog, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 1006. A. P., £2,367.

LLANDDEINIOL, or CARROG, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £48 7s., and in the patronage of Mr Price. The impropriate rectory, which was formerly a prebend in the church of Llan-Ddewi-Brefi, rated at £48 7s. The parish lies on the bay of Cardigan. Distance from Aberystwith, 7½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 254. A. P., £650.

LLANDDEINIOL-FAB, or LLANDDANIEL, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of Lord Boston, and

annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan. It lies on the banks of the little river Braint, and extends over 1800 acres of land. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,391.

LLANDETTY, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the family of Gwynne, of Buckland. The patronage of this living has passed through the hands of many families, as the various lords of Pen-Celli, the De Breos, Mortimers, and Staffords, the Vaughans of Bredwardine and others. Subordinate to this living is the curacy of Taffechan, of which the rector is patron. The school has a small endowment. The northern side of the parish is watered by the river Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 579. A. P., £1,153.

LLANDEW, LLANDEWI, a parish in the hundreds of Merthyr and Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. The name signifies the church of St David's. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6, returned at £42 5s., and in the archd. and dio. of St David's. The great tithes are impropriated by the archd. of Brecon. The bishop of St David's had formerly a palace here, which is described by Leland, and he still holds a court-leet occasionally for the manor. The courts-baron have been discontinued. The church is a spacious structure of great antiquity. The manor belongs to the see of St David's, and was sold during the commonwealth, but restored at the restoration. The river Honddu passes the village, which stands in a very retired situation. Distance from Brecon, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,538.

LLANDEWI, a parish in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 3s. 4d., returned at £55 5s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, to whom the rectorial tithes belong. The parish is crossed by the road from Swansea to Penrice, and contains 1200 acres. Distance from Penrice, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 150. A. P., £864.

LLANDEWI-ABERARTH, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It includes the villages of Llanddewi-Aberarth, and Aberaeron. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6, returned at £60 11s. 4d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the Barker family. The rectorial tithes form the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of St David's, and is rated at £10. The parish lies upon Cardigan bay, at the mouth of the river Arth, where there is a small harbour, the entrance to which is obstructed by a bar. It is crossed by the coast road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. Fairs are held here on July 5th, and December 11th. Distance from Lampeter, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 656; in 1831, 976. A. P., £1,440.

LLANDEWI-ABER-GWESIN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South

Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £24 16s. 8d., in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, and annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Gammarch. This is the wildest and most uncultivated district in the county, situated in the vale of Irvon, at the confluence of the rivers Irvon and Gwesin. Distance from Buallt, 14 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 146. A. P., £293.

LLANDEWI-BREFI, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £110 10s. 6d., and alternately in the patronage of the families of Crosswood and Price. These families likewise divide the rectorial tithes, having purchased the same from Lord Conyngham. The church is a venerable structure in the English style of architecture, and in the churchyard are some ancient and curious monuments. The Romans are supposed to have had a station here, named Loventium by Ptolemy, which appears to be confirmed by the discovery of coins and sculptured stones belonging to that people. A synod, at which St David was present, was held here in the year 519. This was the scene of a battle in 1073, when the princes of Powys vanquished Rhys-ap-Owen and Rhyddarch-ap-Caradog. The church was formerly collegiate, a precentor and 12 prebendaries having been placed here by Bishop Beck, in 1187. At the dissolution it was rated at £40. The parish lies on the river Tyvi near Pont-Llanico. Fairs are held here on May 7th, July 24th, October 9th, and November 13th. Distance from Lampeter, 6½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1526; in 1831, 2461.

LLANDEWI-FACH, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of St David's, and annexed to the vicarage of Llows. The parish lies on the river Mac-hawy, and contains about 2000 acres of land. Distance from Hay, 5½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 136. A. P., £630.

LLANDEWI-FELFREY, a parish in the hundreds of Narbeth and Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £8, and a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The parish contains about 4000 acres of land. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 710. A. P., £3,088.

LLANDEWI-IS-Y-CRAIG, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llanennedwyn. The parish lies on the coast, and is crossed by the road from Barmouth to Harleigh. Distance from Barmouth, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,277.

LLANDEWIRCWM, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Buallt in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St

David's, rated at £5, returned at £58, and in the patronage of the family of Price of Knighton. The parish lies on the Duhawn-wy, near its confluence with the Wye, and is a fertile valley in the midst of a wild and rugged district. Distance from Bnallt, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,459.

LLANDEWL-YSTRAD-ENNAU, a parish in the hundreds of Cefn-Llys and Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £14 returned at £35 15s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister. Patron, the prebendary of Llanbister. The parish—which contains the townships of the Church and of Maes-tre-Rhoe-llowddy—lies on the river Ithon, near Bleddfa forest. Here are traces of an ancient castle which belonged to the earl of Chester in the 12th century, and to the Mortimers in the 14th. Here is also a mound supposed to have been the site of a military station of the Welsh. Distance from Rhayader, 12 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 653. A. P., £2,571.

LLANDDOGFÆL, a district in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, the tithes of which are paid alternately to the rectors of Llan-Fechell and Llan-Rhyddlad.

LLAN-DDONA, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 10s., returned at £58 10s. Patron, Lord Boston, to whom the rectorial tithes belong. Here are the remains of a Danish fort, on the hill called Arthur's Round Table. The parish lies on the Red-wharf bay, and the inhabitants are extensively employed in the herring fishery. A large part of the parish is rocky pasture, and about 1600 acres are arable. Distance from Beaumaris, 3½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 442. A. P., £778.

LLANDDWYN, or LLANDDWYNWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. This was anciently a wealthy church, and was held by a prebendary in the cathedral of Bangor. Here were also the oratories of St Dwynwen and St Mary's-well, which were visited by pilgrims. The ruins of the ancient church are still extant. The parish lies on a promontory stretching into the sea on the west side of Carnarvon harbour. Fish are abundant, especially crabs and lobsters, and many mats are made of the sea-reed-grass which grows on the shore. Distance from Carnarvon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,023.

LLANDDYFNAN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £63, and held in *commendam* by the bishop of Bangor. The church is a structure of great antiquity. The parish lies on Red-wharf bay, and contains 2000 acres of land, much of which has been enclosed. Distance from Beaumaris, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 678. A. P., £1,386.

LLANDECWYN, a parish in the hundred of

Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. The parish contains 5000 acres of land, and lies on the banks of the Traeth-Bach river. Distance from Maentwrog, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 462. A. P., £1,101.

LLANDEFAELOG-FACH, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £13, and in the gift of the crown. It lies on the Hond-du. Distance from Brecon, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 359. A. P., £791.

LLANDEFAELOG-FAWR, or LLANDEFALLE, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, and in the patronage of the family of Watkin of Pennoyre. The rectorial tithes have been given to the vicar. Distance from Brecon, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1831, 838. A. P., £3,762.

LLANDEFAELOG-TRE'R-CRAIG, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 7s. 3½d., annexed to the rectory of Llanfilo. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. E. by N.

LLANDIGAI, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £36 10s. Patron, the bishop, as archdeacon of Bangor, who holds the rectory. The parish—which contains several hamlets and the chapelry of Capel-Curig—is 15 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth. It is extremely mountainous, and contains a vast quantity of fine roofing-slate, the quarries of which employ upwards of 1500 men, and are the chief support of the population. These quarries, which have been wrought 40 years, are the property of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., who has a superb residence here, in the Saxon castellated style, built of Anglesea marble. The church of this parish is of great antiquity, and contains the remains of archbishop Williams. Distance from Bangor, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1290; in 1831, 2600. A. P., £2,978.

LLANDEGFAN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £19 11s. 8d. Patron, Sir W. B. Williams, Bart. The church is said to have existed since 450. Distance from Beaumaris, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 738. A. P., £1,215.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 12s. 3½d., returned at £95. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Fairs for black cattle are held on March 19th, May 6th, June 23d, August 14th, and October 26th. Here is a school with a small endowment for the education of ten poor boys. Distance from Rhuthyn, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 378.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 5s. 5d., returned at £76 10s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The prebend of Landegla, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £5, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish includes the townships of Swydd, Craig, and Trellan, and contains 3500 acres of land. Here is a sulphureous spring. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Rhayader, 10 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,413.

LLANDEGWETH, a parish in the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 4s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. A. Williams, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas. Distance from Caerleon, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 105. A. P., £747.

LLANDEGWNING, a hundred in the parish of Cwmytmaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish was formerly a chapelry to Llanyestyn. Church ded. to St Tegonwy. Distance from Pwllheli, 9 m. S.W. Pop. in 1801, 158; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,158.

LLANDEILO, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the vicarage of Maen-Clochog. Distance from Narbeth, 12 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 117. A. P., £156.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or **LLANDEILO-FACH**, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £31 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Parish contains about 1000 acres. Distance from Carmarthen, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 90. A. P., £737.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or **LLANDEILO-VAN**, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £53 3s., and in the patronage of the family of Jeffreys. Area of parish, 5000 acres. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 585. A. P., £1,871.

LLANDEILO-PAWR, or **LLANDEILO-VAWR**, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo, Perfedd, and Is-Cennen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. It includes the market-town and liberty of the same name, the pop. of which, in 1831, was 1268. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, who is also lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure, and the Independents, Methodists, Calvinists, and Baptists, have places of worship here. Here are some leather and woollen manufactories and corn-mills, and there

is a good traffic at the markets and fairs. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on February 20th, Palm-Monday, May 5th and 12th, June 21st, August 23d, November 12th and 22d, and Monday before Christmas. This is one of the polling places for the county members, and quarter sessions, sheriff's monthly courts for the county, and courts-leet for the manor are held here. Here are several mineral springs, chalybeate and calcareous. Here are the residences of the earl of Cawdor, Lord Dynevor, and the fine mansion of Golden-grrove. In the latter is still preserved the drinking horn given by Henry VII., when earl of Richmond, to Dafydd-ap-Iwan, as a testimony of gratitude for the entertainment he gave the earl and his followers. Here are remains of the palace of Cwrt-Brynn-y-Beird, of Cenen castle, and Drysburgh castle. In this vicinity the last struggles for the independence of Wales were made by Llewellyn, who was defeated by the forces of Edward I. in 1282. Distance from London, 202 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 3497; in 1831, 5149. A. P., £13,046.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN, a parish in the hundred of Pain's castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £69. In the collegiate church of Brecon is the prebend of Llandeilo-Graban, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies on the Bach-Wy, on which is a fine waterfall. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,111.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, a parish in the hundreds of Llangfelach and Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 14s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Vernon. The parish is very extensive, and contains much coal. A fair is held on the first Monday after old Christmas-day. Distance from Swansea, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 1253. A. P., £3,923.

LLANDEINIOLLEN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the crown. Here are extensive slate quarries, and some mineral springs. Here are the remains of an ancient palace of the Welsh princes, and traces of a Roman camp and road. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1039; and in 1831, 2610. A. P., £3,190.

LLANDENNY, a parish in the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 15s. 5d., and annexed to the vicarage of Ragland. Church ded. to St John. Distance from Usk, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 404. A. P., £2,281.

LLANDERFEL, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Llyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £13 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. It lies on

the Dee, distant from Corwen, 7 m. S.W., in the vale of Edefrion. Pop., in 1801, 815; in 1831, 956. A. P., £3,869.

LLANDEVAND, a chapelry in the parish of Llanmartin, hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy, endowed with £800, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Wartheccwm in the cathedral of Llandaff. Distance from Caerleon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

LLANDINABO, a parish in the hundred of Wormelov, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £2 18s. 6½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, K. Hoskins, Esq. Church ded. to St Dnebo. Distance from Ross, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 53. A. P., £835.

LLANDINAM, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 3s. 1½d., returned at £140, in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, and united to the chapelry of Pen Halawg. The rectorial tithes were vested, by an act of the 1st James II., in the dean and chapter of Bangor, for repairing the cathedral and augmenting the vicarages. They are valued in the king's books at £22. It lies on the banks of the river Severn. Distance from Llanidloes, 6 m. Pop., in 1801, 1574; in 1831, 1015. A. P., £4,764.

LLANDINGAD, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo and Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. It includes the post-town of Llandovery, and the hamlets of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £91 5s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 1395; in 1831, 2465.

LLANDOCH, or **LLANDOUGH JUXTA BARRY**, a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the vicarage of Cogan and rectory of Llechwedd, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £136 8s. 3d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. Distance from Cardiff, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 119. A. P., £533.

LLANDOCH, or **LLANDOUGH**, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 18s. 9d. Patron, Mr Talbot. Here was formerly a castle, now in ruins. The Talbot family has a noble residence here. The parish lies on the river Cowbridge. Distance from Cowbridge, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 118. A. P., £771.

LLANDOGED, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 18s. 1½d., returned at £150. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Area of parish about 1000 acres. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Conway.

Distance from Llanrwst, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 287. A. P., £726.

LLANDOGO, a parish in the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at 15s. 9d., endowed with £2,000. Patron, the prebendary of Calre, in the cathedral of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Dochoe. The parish lies in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Wye. Distance from Monmouth, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 646. A. P., £1,011.

LLANDOVERY, or **LLAN-YM-DDYFRI**, a market town in the parish of Llandingad, hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Here stands the parish church, and chapels belonging to the Independents, Calvinists, Methodists, and Baptists. The town—which consists of several streets—contains many good houses, and two respectable inns. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the Wednesday after January 17th, Wednesday after Easter week, Whit-Tuesday, July 31st, Wednesday after October 10th, and November 26th. The town has long been incorporated, and was formerly united with Carmarthen in returning a member to parliament. This is one of the polling places for the county members. It is governed by a bailiff, with a recorder, town-clerk, aldermen, sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, and the earl of Cawdor, who is lord of the manor, occasionally holds courts leet. Here are several schools, with endowments for the benefit of the poor. Here was anciently a Roman station, on the site of which a castle was erected. This was destroyed in the time of the commonwealth, and its ruins form a picturesque object. Several streams water the valley in which the town is situated. Roman antiquities have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Distance from London, 191 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1395; in 1831, 1766. A. P., £2,414.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a parish partly in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, and partly in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £27 1s. 3d., and of a vicarage, rated at £8 15s. 10d., both discharged, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Excellent wheat is produced here. Distance from Conway, 5 m. N. E. Pop., in 1831, 1183. A. P., £2,740.

LLANDRINDOD, or **LLAN-Y-DRINDOD**, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £36 1s., and in the patronage of the Dale family. The prebend of Llandrindod, in the cathedral of St David's, and in the patronage of the bishop, is rated at £5 8s. 9d. The town has risen in consequence since the discovery of three mineral springs, chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous, which are now frequented by strangers. Lead is found in the parish. Here are many barrows, tumuli, and ancient intrenchments. Fairs are held on the Saturday before February 11th, May 11th, and November 11th. Distance from Buallt, 7 m. N.

E. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 182. A. P., £998.

LLANDRINIO, a parish in the hundred of Deuddwr, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, held in commendam by the bishop, and rated at £24 16s. 10½d. It lies on the Severn, and is frequently inundated, from which an extraordinary degree of fertility results. Distance from Welshpool, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 863. A. P., £2,714.

LLANDRYGAN, or **LLANDRYGARN**, a parish in the hundred of Llyfôn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £66, annexed to the chapelries of Bodwrog, and Bodedern, and in the patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. Distance from Llangefni, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 449. A. P., £1,684.

LLANDUDNO, a parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £35 15s., and in the gift of the bishop of Bangor. The archdeacon of Merioneth possesses the rectorial tithes. Here is a small endowment for the benefit of the poor. Copper-mines are wrought here to a considerable extent. The bishops of Bangor had anciently a palace here. Here are the rugged cliffs on the Irish sea, called the promontory of Gogarth. The Hornby East Indianman was wrecked here. Here are numerous gulls, herons, cormorants, and peregrine falcons. Distance from Conway, 5½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 662. A. P., £981.

LLANDUDWEN, a parish in the hundred of Dinlleyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and annexed to the rectory of Rhiw. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. S.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 85. A. P., £769.

LLANDULAS, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 1s. 5½d., returned at £112, and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Area of parish 400 acres. It is bounded by the river Dulas and the Irish sea. Distance from Abergel, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 307. A. P., £381.

LLANDULAS, or **TIR-YN-ABAD**, a parish in the hundred of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £35, and in the patronage of the Gwynne family. The parish is situated on the river Dulas. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 159. A. P., £261.

LLNNDWF, or **LLANDWFR**, or **LLANDOW**, a parish in the hundred of Ogmores, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 4s. 4½d., and in the patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. Area of parish 846 acres. Distance from Cowbridge, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,610.

LLANDWROG, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gorfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish, which extends over 10,000 acres, contains the extensive slate quarries of Pen-y-Bryn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Cil-Gwyn. Here is an ancient fortification called Dinas, occupying an area of 20 acres. Some Roman antiquities have been found here, and a Roman road extended from this place to the station of Segontium. Distance from Carnarvon, 5 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1175; in 1831, 1923. A. P., £3,823.

LLANDYBIE, or **LLANDERIE**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenan, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £93 6s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish, which contains 24 square miles, abounds in coal and lime. Here is a railroad to Llanelly. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in Easter week and first Wednesday in July. Here is a mineral spring. Distance from Llandeilo-fawr, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1513; in 1831, 2248. A. P., £5,305.

LLANDYVAILOG, or **LLANDIFAELOG**, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Llan-Gyndeyrn, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 13s. 4d., returned at £36 8s. 5d., and in the patronage of Mr Denne. The parish contains about 5500 acres. Here is a school with a small endowment. The river Tywi bounds the parish on the west, and abounds in salmon and suen. Here is a mineral spring. Distance from Carmarthen, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1108; in 1831, 1278. A. P., £7,178.

LLANDYFEISANT, a parish in the hundred of Caso, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a donative, returned at £52 3s., and in the patronage of Lord Cawdor. The parish contains about 2000 acres. Here is an ebbing and flowing spring. Roman antiquities have been found here, and the church is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman building. The ruins of Dynefwr-castle likewise stand near the church. The parish includes part of the town of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,493.

LLANDYFODWG, a parish in the hundred of Ogmores, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaf, rated at £18 13s. 4d., returned at £63, and in the patronage of the Turberville family. The parish includes 2437 acres of land. Coal and iron are found here in abundance. The parish belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are exempt from toll in all markets and fairs in England, except in Oxford and Cambridge. Distance from Bridgend, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,218.

LLANDYFRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Troedryaur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of

Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The rectorial tithes are impropriated by the archdeacon of Cardigan, as prebendary of Llandyfriog, and are rated at £18. Area of parish, 4000 acres. It is situated on the river Teifi. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 854. A. P., £2,068.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 19s. 7d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The church is said to have been founded about 450. The parish extends over 3000 acres. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper mines of the Parys mountain. The parish lies on the river Dulas, distance from Llanerch-y-Medd, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 853. A. P., £2,009.

LLANDYGWYDD, a parish in the hundred of Troedyrar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £73 1s. 6d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Llandygydd. The prebend is in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, and is rated at £10 12s. 8½d. Distance from Cardigan, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1131. A. P., £3,170.

LLANDYLWYF, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £29 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St David's. Distance from St David's, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 161. A. P., £532.

LLANDYRNOG, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £70. The bishop of Bangor draws the rectorial tithes, which are rated at £19 19s. 7d. Distance from Denbigh, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 708. A. P., £4,471.

LLANDYSIL, a parish in the hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedyrar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage. The rectory, which is annexed to the office of principal of Jesus college, is a sinecure in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and rated at £12 16s. 8d. The vicarage is discharged, rated at £10, returned at £31 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Here were anciently chapels-of-ease in the hamlets of Borthin, Capel-Ddewi, Llanfair, Llanfreme, Llandysilfed, and Fawr-Tref, all of which are now in ruins. Here are the remains of several castles of Welsh chieftains. In the village, a market is held on Thursday. Fairs are held on February 11th, Palm-Thursday, and September 19th. The parish is bounded on the south by the beautiful river Teifi. Distance from Lampeter, 10 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 2103; in 1831, 2724. A. P., £7,068.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in the hundred of

Tindaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfair-Pwllgwyn-gill; value not returned. The chapel is said to have been erected in 630. Here was formerly a ferry over the Menai strait, which has been superseded by the suspension bridge. Fairs are held here on August 26th, September 26th, October 24th, and November 14th. Here are some traces of a Roman camp. Distance from Bangor, 2 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,161.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in the hundred of Deuddwr, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Llandrinio. The bishop of St Asaph holds the rectorial tithes. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. Distance from Welshpool, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 632. A. P., £4,142.

LLANDYSILIO, or **LLANTYSILIO**, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £48 13s., and in the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Slate and lime are found here in abundance. Here was anciently a Cistercian abbey, the ruins of which still exist, see **VALLE-CRUCIS**. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful and romantic. Distance from Llangollen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 842. A. P., £1,557.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO, or **GOGOFAU**, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The rectorial tithes belong to the treasurer of St David's. Here are traces of some ancient entrenchments. The parish lies on the bay of Cardigan. Distance from Lampeter, 18 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 1430. A. P., £2,700.

LLANDYSILIO-YN-NYFED, a parish partly in the hundred of Derillys, co. of Carmarthen, and partly in the hundred of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £76, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llandysilio, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £12 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The school has a small endowment for the benefit of poor children of the parish. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 1025. A. P., £2,973.

LLANDYSSUL, a parish in the hundred and county of Montgomery, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14, and of a vicarage rated at £7 10s. Both in the archd. and dio., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish lies on the river Severn. Distance from Montgomery, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 645; in 1831, 914. A. P., £3,153.

LLANEDEYRN, a parish in the hundred of

Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Cardiff, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,608.

LLANEDWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Idan, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. Here is a ferry over the Menai straits. The parish contains 1500 acres. Here are several cromlochs and a large carnedd. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,023.

LLANEDY, a parish in the hundred of Carnwylion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the crown. The area of the parish is about 6 square miles, and is crossed by the Carmarthen railway. A fair for cattle is held on the 8th of November. Distance from Llanelly, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 1001. A. P., £3,033.

LLANEGRYN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £52 8s., and in the patronage of the Titley family. The parish, which includes the townships of Penarth and Rhydyrhun, extends over 5000 acres. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Dollygelly, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 764. A. P., £3,115.

LLANEGWAD, a parish in the hundreds of Elfrid and Cethinlog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. There were anciently several chapels in this parish, which contains 28 square miles. Distance from Llandello-fawr, 7 m. S.W. It lies on the banks of the Coethi river. Pop., in 1801, 1557; in 1831, 2214. A. P., £6,706.

LLANEIGRAD, a parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church said to have been founded in 606. Limestone is found here. The parish contains 2420 acres of land, and lies on the Irish sea. Distance from Amlwch, 5½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 740. A. P., £1,390.

LLANELHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. It lies on Carnarvon bay. Distance from Pwllheli, 9 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 660. A. P., £1,956.

LLANELLIAN, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Colyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is

said to have been founded in 450, by St Elian, or Hilary. Much copper-ore, from the Parys mountain, is exported from this place. A lighthouse and signal staff have been erected here. The church is a fine old structure, and contains some old pieces of furniture which are regarded by the vulgar with peculiar superstition. Endowments of about £20 yearly value are applied to the repairs of the edifice. The parish lies on the Irish sea, adjacent to Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1438. A. P., £1,198.

LLANELLIAN, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 1s. 8d., returned at £400, and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Abergele, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 604. A. P., £1,604.

LLANELIDAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living is styled a vicarage in the king's books and a rectory in the parliamentary returns; it is valued at £16, one half of the emoluments being given to the grammar school of Rhuthyn, to which the children from this parish are free. Distance from Rhuthyn, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 749. A. P., £2,829.

LLANELIEU, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 6s. 3d., returned at £103 12s., and in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. Distance from Hay, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 115. A. P., £699.

LLANELLEN, a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 10s. 7d., returned at £89 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Kemys Tynte, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Distance from Abergavenny, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,496.

LLANELLYTD, LLANYLTID, or LLANILTYD, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the deanery of Arduwy and Estimaen and dio. of Bangor, returned at £50 5s. 4d., and annexed to the curacy of Llan-fachreth. Here are the ruins of the abbey of Cymmer. The parish lies on the river Maw, and contains 25 square miles. Distance from Dollygelly, ½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,168.

LLANELLY, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowell, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort, and subordinate to the rectory of Llangattock. Church ded. to St Ellyw. Coal, iron-stone, and lime, are wrought in this vicinity, and iron is smelted in the Llydach works here. Here are the Brecon and Abergavenny canals. Pop., in 1801, 937; in 1831, 4041. A. P., £6,661.

LLANELLY, a market-town and parish in

the hundred of Carnwyllion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. The parish includes the hamlets of Berwick, the Borough, Glynn, Hengoed, and Westowe. Living, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £71 11s., and is the patronage of the Thomas family. The Methodists and others have places of worship here. The town lies on a creek in the river Barry, and has three excellent docks, with wet and graving docks. The manufactures are chiefly copper, brass, iron, lead, fire-brick and the like. Coal and fire-clay abound in the vicinity. The trade consists chiefly in the export of the manufactures of the place. The town contains many handsome houses, and is governed by a portreeve and burgesses. It is one of the polling places for the county members. The estates of the corporate body are valuable, and the annual revenue is expended on local improvements. Thursday and Saturday are market-days. Fairs are held on Ascension-day and 30th September. The parish contains about 15,000 acres. Distance from London, 217 m. W. by N.; from Carmarthen, 15 m. Pop., in 1801, 2972; in 1881, 7646. A. P., £15,501.

LLANELWEDD, a parish in the hundred of Colbyra, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £6, returned at £45 18s., and in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archdeacon of Cardigan. The prebend of Llanelwedd, in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, is rated at £6 10s. The school has an endowment of £18 per annum. The parish extends over 6000 acres of land. Distance from Bunk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1881, 182. A. P., £955.

LLANELWY. See **ST ASAPH**.

LLANENDDWIN, a parish in the hundred of Arudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10 18s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the coast, distant 5 m. N.W. from Barmouth. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1881, 798. A. P., £1,951.

LLANENGAN, or **EINTONFRENIN**, a parish in the hundred of Cymyrtmaen and Gyfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £17 6s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 12 square miles, lies on the harbour called St Tudwall's reed, one of the safest anchorages on the coast of Wales. The church is supposed— from an inscription on the tower—to have been erected in the 6th century, by St Einton, king of Lleya. Near the coast are two small islands called St Tudwall's, on one of which are ruins of a chapel. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1881, 1016. A. P., £2,050.

LLANENGHENEL, or **LLANYNGENDLE**, a parish in the hundred of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfachraeth. The chapel is said to have been founded in 620.

The parish contains about 1700 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1881, 412. A. P., £1,078.

LLANERCHFROCHWELL, or **LLANERCH ROCHWELL**, a township in the parish of Guilsfeld, hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4, in the patronage of the bishop, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanbeulan. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Here is a manufacture of snuff, which resembles in a great measure that of Lundy-Foot. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on February 5th, April 25th, May 6th, and on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Distance from London, 253 m. N. by W. Pop. is included in the returns from Llanbeulan.

LLANERFYL, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 2s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which lies high, and extends over 16 square miles, is divided into six townships. The school has a small endowment. A fair is held May 7th. Here are remains of some ancient forts. Distance from Llanfair, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1881, 989. A. P., £2,586.

LLANEURGAIN. See **NORTHOPE**.

LLANFABON, a parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, subordinate to the vicarage of Eglw-llan. The parish is crossed by the Glamorgan canal. Distance from Caerphilly, 5 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1881, 853. A. P., £1,480.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop. Subordinate to this are the curacies of Llanenghenel and Llanfigael. The parish contains about 1500 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1881, 424. A. P., £1,129.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8, returned at £61 19s., and in the patronage of Sir R. W. Vaughan. Distance from Dolgelly, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1069; in 1881, 948. A. P., £3,850.

LLANFAELLOG, a parish in the hundred of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanbeulan. The church was founded in 606. The parish lies on the Irish sea, and there is a fishery of turbot and soles. Distance from Holyhead, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1881, 615. A. P., £1,067.

LLANFAELRHYS, a parish in the hundred of Cymyrtmaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of

Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Aberdaron. Distance from Pwllheli, 13 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 258. A. P., £629.

LLANFAES, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 12s., returned at £77 15s., and in the patronage of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley. The parish contains 1970 acres. Here are several elegant residences. The remains of Castell-aber-Llienawg yet exist here, as also part of the building of a Franciscan priory, founded in 1240. Distance from Beaumaris, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,560.

LLANFAETHLU, or LLANFAETHLE, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £16 17s. 1d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Parish contains 2220 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,508.

LLANFAGLAN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda. It lies at the southern end of the Menai strait, distant 2 m. S.W. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 156. A. P., £686.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 3s. 4d., returned at £44 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Here is an endowment of £90 per annum for the poor. Distance from Rhuthyn, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1049; in 1831, 1238. A. P., £6,581.

LLANFAIR-YNNGHAER-EINION, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Mathrafel, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, and in the patronage of the bishop. The Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in the market-house here. Lord Clive, who is lord of the manor, holds two courts leet annually. Saturday is market-day. Fairs are held on February 19th, March 29th, May 19th, July 26th, October 3d, November 1st, and December 19th. Distance from London, 184 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 2137; in 1831, 2687. A. P., £6,323.

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYNN, a parish in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £65 5s. 7d., and annexed to the vicarage of Llandinog, in which parish the church is situated. Lead is found here, and the ruins of a Roman station may still be traced. Adjacent to Llandovery. Pop., in 1801, 1062; in 1831, 1485. A. P., £6,655.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the

archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £83 14s. 6d., and alternately in the patronage of the family of Crosswood and of that of Price, who divide the impropriated rectorial tithes. Distance from Lampeter, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 385. A. P., £1,910.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 3000 acres of land, lies on the coast, near the Lavan sands. These sands, which are said to have been inundated by the sea in the 6th century, and to have been formerly the possessions of Llys Helig-ap-Glanog, cover an area of 96 square miles. Here are the remains of an ancient British fortification on the summit of a hill. Distance from Conway, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 653. A. P., £1,143.

LLANFAIR-IN-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £65, subordinate to the rectory of Llandyfnan, and in the patronage of the bishop. At Rhosfawr is a quarry of good millstones. The parish lies on the coast, and contains 1700 acres. Distance from Beaumaris, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 739. A. P., £633.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £41 19s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Parish contains 1600 acres of land. Distance from Carnarvon, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,394.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Ardwud, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 10s. The parish lies on the Irish sea, and is crossed by the Barmouth-road. Distance from Harleigh, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 385. A. P., £1,304.

LLANFAIR-LLETHONOW. See GLADESTRY.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGOF, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Letterston. Distance from Fishguard, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 234. A. P., £276.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGWYN, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, returned at £77 17s. 6d., subordinate to the rectory of Whitchurch, and in the patronage of the family of Bowen. Parish contains 1600 acres. Distance from Cardigan, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 237. A. P., £958.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, a parish in the hundred of Troedryaur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated

at £4 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 2000 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,084.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, a parish of the hundred of Tydaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 15s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 715 acres, lies on the Menai strait. Near it are the Swelly rocks, which occasion powerful eddies and render the navigation insecure. Artificial means have been used with some effect for removing the evil, by diminishing the size of the rocks. Here are traces of an ancient British fortification. Distance from Beaumaris, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 497. A. P., £586.

LLANFAIR-TALHAIRN, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Aled, and Is-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £34, and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains ten townships, extending over 15,000 acres. Distance from Abergele, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 1355. A. P., £2,741.

LLANFAIR-TRELYGON, a parish in the hundred of Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, not in charge, and in the patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Ceri river, 5 m. E. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 124. A. P., £399.

LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL, or **LLANFAIR-YN-KWELL**, a parish in the hundred of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Rhôs-Colwyn, and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Holyhead, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 319. A. P., £619.

LLANFAIR-YN-NGHORNWY, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolton, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llandanwsaint. Distance from Amlwch, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,180.

LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMWD, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Llanidan, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. The parish contains 150 acres, and the pop. is returned with Llanidan. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E.

LLANFALLTEG, a parish partly in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, and partly in that of Dangleddau, co. of Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £82 4s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish occupies 1100 acres. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,280.

LLANFARETH, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living,

a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £43, subordinate to the rectory of Aber-Eddw, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of Gardigan. Area of parish, 4000 acres. Distance from Buallt, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 162. A. P., £992.

LLANFAWR, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £11 5s., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 1s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Distance from Bala, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1705; in 1831, 1749. A. P., £8,509.

LLANFECHAN, or **LLANFECHAIN**, or **LLAN-YN-MECHAN**, a parish in the hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 15s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish contains about 5000 acres of land. Distance from Llanfylllyn, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 646.

LLANFECHAN. See **LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN**. **LLANFECHAN**, a township in the parish of Llanwrin, hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Distance from Machynllaeth, 3 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1821, 345.

LLANFECHEL, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolton, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 11s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is said to have been founded in 630. Friday is market-day; fairs are held on February 25th, August 5th, September 6th, and November 5th and 26th. The inhabitants are much employed in the adjoining Parys copper-mines. Distance from Amlwch, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 976. A. P., £2,333.

LLANFEDW, a hamlet in the parish of Michaelston-fedw, hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

LLANFERIS, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £14 8s. 1d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Mold, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 705. A. P., £1,960.

LLANFERNACH, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £138 12s., and in the patronage of the crown. Here was anciently a chapel, the ruins of which yet remain. The area of the parish is about 4000 acres. Here are some chalybeate springs and abundance of lead ore. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 9 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 979. A. P., £2,183.

LLANFEUGAN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £20 10s., and in the patronage of the family of Tynte. Part of the rectorial tithes, amounting to £140, are appropriated by the lord of the manor, as having

formerly belonged to the free chapel of St Leonard. Here are the remains of Pen-Celli castle. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 631.

LLANFFINAN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the curacy of Llanfihangel-y-Ceiflog. The church is said to have been founded in 690. Distance from Llangefni, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 163. A. P., £788.

LLANFFLEWIN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Llan-Rhyddlad, and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is said to have stood since 630. Some traces of the Romans have been found here. The area of the parish is about 1900 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 14 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 133. A. P., £545.

LLANFIHANGEL, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Aled, co. of Denbigh, and partly in that of Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 12s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Cerrig-y-Druidion, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 452. A. P., £816.

LLANFIHANGEL, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 15s. 5d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 6000 acres. Distance from Llanfyllin, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 906. A. P., £3,662.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £69 12s. 4d., and in the patronage of the earl of Cawdor. The parish forms part of the duchy of Lancaster, and contains about 4500 acres. Here is the seat of Lord Cawdor, called Golden-Grove. Distance from Llandello-Fawr, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 911. A. P., £2,817.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCYWYN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 1500 acres. Fairs are held on May 5th, and October 10th. Distance from Llacharn, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 864. A. P., £4,780.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £28 18s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Buallt, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 345. A. P., £886.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARARTH, a parish in the hundred of Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St

David's, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £90 10d., and in the alternate patronage of the families of Lewes and Lloyd. Here are the ruins of a chapel. Distance from Carmarthen, 12 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1179; and in 1831, 2023. A. P., £4,841.

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHELLETH, a parish in the hundred of Gytffigion, co. of Carmarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Here is a mountain 1206 feet high. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 832. A. P., £1,347.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PAB-JEUAN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, returned at £34 2s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the river Chwefri and contains about 1100 acres. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 385.

LLANFIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWYN. See EGLWYS-FACH.

LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER. See LLANFIHANGEL-GENAUB-GLYNN.

LLANFIHANGEL-CIL-FARGEN, a parish in the hundred of Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 6s. 8d., returned at £55 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the earl of Cawdor. Area of parish, 400 acres. Distance from Llandeilo-fawr, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 69. A. P., £267.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DU, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £19 15s. 2½d., and of a vicarage, rated at £9 13s. 1½d., endowed with one-third of the great tithes, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. The parish contains 20 square miles. Distance from Abergavenny, 11 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, not returned; in 1831, 1103. A. P., £5,538.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, or **LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN**, a parish in the hundred of Rhaeadr, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £85, and subordinate to the vicarage of Nant-Mel. Distance from Rhaeadr, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 101. A. P., £524.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, a chapelry in the parish of Llandefaelog-fach, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £78 10s., and subordinate to the rectory of Llandefaelog-fach. The chapel was erected at the expense of one of the family of Powell of Castle-Madoc. Distance from Brecon, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 188. A. P. not returned.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENAUB-GLYNN, or **LLANFIHANGEL-AL-CASTELL-GWALTER**, a parish in the hundred of Genuar-glynn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of of

St David's, rated at £12, and in the patronage of the bishop. The great tithes belong chiefly to the Chichester family. The parish contains six townships. Here was the castle of Walter Espec, destroyed in 1135. Many Druidical remains, of considerable interest, exist here. Distance from Aberystwith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 2305; in 1831, 3576. A. P., £9,727.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or **LLANRUG**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfal, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5 2s. 6d., returned at £143 9s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, about 3000 acres. Distance from Carnarvon, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £1,626.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED, a parish in the hundred of Iar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £88 1s., and in the patronage of the prebendary of the same. The prebend, which is in the patronage of the bishop, is rated at £6 12s. 4d. The great tithes are divided between the earl of Lisburne, another improprisor, and the prebendary. It contains the townships of Llethyr-Troed, Uchaf, and Isaf. A fair is held on the 7th of October. Distance from Tregaron, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 797; in 1831, 1213.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £58 13s. 8d., and in the patronage of Mr Jeffreys. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains 3000 acres. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 528. A. P., £1,786.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELIN, a parish within the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £112 13s. 6d., and in the patronage of the crown. The parish contains 5000 acres, and is adjacent to New Radnor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 284. A. P., £2,409.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £70 10s., and in the patronage of the crown. The area of the parish is about 1000 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 353. A. P., £1,340.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSICORN, a parish in the hundred of Cethinlog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £9 10s., in the patronage of the bishop, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llanllwry. The parish lies in a mountainous district, and contains 9000 acres. Distance from Llandeilo-fawr, 11 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 683. A. P., £1,722.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £14, returned at £96 10s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister, and in the patronage of the prebendary of the same. The parish contains 4910 acres, partly in the forest of Radnor. Distance from Rhaiadar, 12 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,765.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 12s. 3d., returned at £110 15s., and in the patronage of Mr Bold. The parish lies at the head of the lake of Llynasfaddan, which is about 2 m. long by 1 m. in breadth. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 135. A. P., £629.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BARDD, a parish in the hundred of Twpaelyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llandfrydog. Here are several Druidical remains, among the rest some cromlechs. It is 2 m. S.E. from Llannerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 360. A. P., £954.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYNSYLWY, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaehtwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and subordinate to the curacy of Llangoed. Here are remains of an ancient British fort, and one of those relics which have received the name of Arthur's Round Table. It is 4 m. N. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 62. A. P., £332.

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILL, a denomination in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £44 19s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Abergwili. It is 7 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Pop. returned with Abergwili.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish in the hundred of Ogmors, locally in that of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £72 11s. 3d., in the patronage of Mr Wyndham. Area of parish, 700 acres. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 53. A. P., £641.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Iar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £118 4s. 3d. Patron, the bishop. The rectorial tithes are divided in certain proportions between the vicar, the Chichester family, and the earl of Lisburne. Here are traces of a Roman road. It is 7 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 1497; in 1831, 1971. A. P. of the upper township, £3,020; that of the lower, £2,010.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-NHYWYN, a chap-

elry in the parish of Rhôs-Colyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Rhôs-Colyn. It is 6 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 153. A. P., £446.

LLANFIHANGEL-YNYGWAELOD. See ST MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £138 8s. 6d. Patron, the bishop. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 5 m. N.W. from Tremadoc. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 563. A. P., £2,586.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in the hundred of Ystymanner, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £30, and subordinate to the vicarage of Towyn. It is 10 m. S.W. from Dolgelly. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 394. A. P., £1,345.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-SEEIFIOG, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Llanfihann, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £56. The dean of Bangor is patron and draws the great tithes. Coal is found here in abundance. It is 7 m. W. from Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 663. A. P., £1,161.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 1½d., returned at £78 4s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The vicar, Price of Knighton, and the earl of Lisburne, each draw one-third of the rectorial tithes. The prebend of the same, now impropriated, is rated at £7 14s. 4½d. The parish lies on the Aeron, 6 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1183. A. P., £3,660.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU, a parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £65 10s., and subordinate to the rectory of Llandecwyn. Area of parish, 5000 acres. It is 2 m. N. from Harleigh. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 1026. A. P., £2,079.

LLANFILO, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. It is 6 m. N.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 327. A. P., £1,655.

LLANFILLIN, a hundred in the co. of Montgomery. Pop., in 1831, 6849.

LLANFOIST, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 4s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Faith. Patron, the earl of Abergavenny. It is 1½ m. S.W. by W. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 891. A. P., £1,733.

LLANFROTHERN, a parish in the hundred

of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 15s., returned at £103, and in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese. It lies on the river Glâslyn, and is 5 m. N.W. from Tan-y-Bwlch. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 657. A. P., £1,951.

LLANFRYNACH, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 10s. 7½d., and in patronage of the family of Tynte. Church ded. to St Brynach. Relics of the Romans are often found here. It is 3 m. S.E. from Brecon, and is crossed by the Brecon canal. Pop., in 1831, 310.

LLANFUGAIL, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfacreth. It contains 450 acres of land, and is 9 m. E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 146. A. P., £426.

LLANFWROG, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfaethlu. The parish contains 1600 acres, and is 5 m. N.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 266. A. P., £1,053.

LLANFWROG, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £16 13s. 4d., in the patronage of the bishop. Here is an hospital for four poor men and six women. Pool-park, the elegant seat of Lord Bagot, is in this parish. The parish contains about 2500 acres, and is ¼ m. W. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 1098; in 1831, 343. A. P., £2,356.

LLANFYLLIN, a market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, co. of Montgomery, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10 13s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The town is neat, and contains several dissenting chapels. It is governed by a high-steward, recorder, two bailiffs, (one appointed by the burgesses, the other by Lord Clive,) 14 capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and subordinate officers. Courts baron are held twice a-year by the lord of the manor. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. Thursday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, May 24th, June 28th, and October 5th. Here are a blue-coat school, and a national school. It is 179 m. N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1394; in 1831, 1836. A. P., £5,296.

LLANFYNNYD, a parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d.; the prebend of the same is rated at £18, and belongs to the precentor of Brecon. Patron, the bishop. Here is a free school. The parish contains 13,000 acres. Fairs are held on July 5th, September 28th, and November 19th. It is 8 m. N.W. from

Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 1145; in 1831, 1436. A. P., £4,878.

LLANGADFAN, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafai, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 5s. Patron, the bishop. The parish contains seven townships extending over 7000 acres. Copper-ore exists here. Adjacent to Llanfair. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 1067. A. P., £2,864.

LLANGADOG-FAWR, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9. Patron, the bishop. The town lies on the river Tywi, over which is a handsome stone-bridge. It is governed by a portreeve and eight burgesses. Several classes of dissenters have chapels here. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet every six months, and courts-baron are held monthly. Thursday is market-day; fairs are held on March 12th, last Thursday in May, July 9th, first Thursday after September 11th, second Thursday after October 10th, and second Thursday after December 11th. It is 195 m. W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1821; in 1831, 2476. A. P., £6,767.

LLANGAFFO, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llangainwen, and in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. The parish extends over about 1200 acres. It is 4 m. S. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 137. A. P., £643.

LLANGAIN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £80 10s., and in the patronage of Mr Bludworth. The parish contains 3000 acres, chiefly arable and pasture. It is 4 m. S. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 423. A. P., £1,530.

LLANGAMMARCH, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 14s. 5d., returned at £93 15s. 2½d.; the prebend of the same is rated at £27, and belongs to the treasurer of Brecon. It is 8 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, not returned; in 1831, 1105. A. P., £3,163.

LLANGAN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, and in that of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, returned at £50. Patron, the bishop. The prebend of the same is rated at £7. Area of parish, 2200 acres. It is 5 m. N.E. by E. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,514.

LLANGANNA, a parish in the hundred of Ogmora, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 16s. 0½d., and in the alternate patronage of Mr Wyndham and the earl of Clarendon. Limestone and lead

are found here. In the churchyard are some curious old monuments. The area of the parish is about 860 acres. It is 3½ m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,312.

LLANGANTEN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £5, returned at £47 18s., and subordinate to the prebend of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon. It is 2 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,040.

LLANGAR, a parish in the hundred of Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Patron, the bishop. The area of the parish is 1500 acres. It lies on the Dee among very picturesque scenery, 1 m. S.W. from Curwen. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,829.

LLANGARREN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, subordinate to Lugwardine vicarage. Church ded. to St Deinst. It is 5 m. W.S.W. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 894; in 1831, 1125. A. P., £6,704.

LLANGASTY-TALYLLYN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the family of Davies. Area of parish 5000 acres. The parish lies on the beautiful lake of Safad-dan, or Llangorse, 6 m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,726.

LLANGATHAN, a parish in the hundred of Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £91 10s., and in the gift of the bishop of Chester. Area of parish, 3000 acres. A fair is held here on the 16th of April. It is 3 m. W. from Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 908; in 1831, 1182. A. P., £5,096.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 291; with the market-town and hamlet of Caerleon, 1392. A. P., £2,270; including Caerleon, £5,148.

LLANGATTOCK-LLYNGOED, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 6s. 5½d., returned at £135 17s., and in the patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Cadocus. It is 6 m. N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,155.

LLANGATTOCK NEAR USK, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £11 7s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Distance from Abergavenny, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,161.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON-AVELL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skem-freth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 18s. 11½d., returned at £139 3s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, T. Phillips, Esq. Church ded. to St Cadocus. It is 6 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 449. A. P., £3,074.

LLANGATTWG, or **LLANGATTOCK**, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £31 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Lime and iron are found here in abundance. Here are the Beaufort iron-works. The parish is crossed by many railways and by the Brecon canal. It lies adjacent to Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 1046; in 1831, 2690. A. P., £2,950.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £56 7s. 6d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Area of parish, 800 acres. It is 9 m. N.E. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 319. A. P., 539.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £82 5s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Rhaiadar. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,793.

LLANGFELACH, a parish in the hundred of Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 14s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The bishop draws the great tithes, and as lord of the manor, holds courts-leet annually. Area of parish, 10,000 acres. It is 5 m. N.W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 4609; in 1831, 7753. A. P., £21,809.

LLANGFELACH, a hundred in the co. of Glamorgan. Pop., in 1831, 12,787.

LLANGEFFNI, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Calvinists have meeting-houses here. Area of parish, 2200 acres. The town is situated on the river Cefni. Friday is market-day; fairs for black cattle are held on March 14th, April 17th, August 17th, and September 15th. The petty-sessions are held here. It is one of the polling places for the county members, and unites with the Beaumaris district of burghs in returning a member. It is 247 m. N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 1753. A. P., £1,472.

LLANGEINWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke.

Church, founded in 590. Here is a ferry over the Menai strait, to Carnarvon, which is 1½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 776. A. P., £2,047.

LLANGEINWR, a parish in the hundred of Ogmores, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £29 13s., and in the patronage of Mr Talbot. The parish contains 5000 acres and abounds in coal, iron, and limestone. It is 7 m. N. from Bridgend. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,401.

LLANGEITHO, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £72 11s., and in the patronage of the freeholders of the parish. Here are meeting houses belonging to the Methodists. The village lies on the river Aeron; distance from Lampeter, 9½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 377. A. P., £790.

LLANGELER, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £19 18s. 9d., and a vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d., both in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 4000 acres. It is situated on the river Tyvi, 5 m. E. by S. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop., in 1801, 1292; in 1831, 1713. A. P., £3,239.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7, and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Celynin. It is 2½ m. S.W. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,029.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of Mr Jones. The parish school has an endowment of £4 15s. per annum. It is 6 m. S. by W. from Barmouth. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 1066. A. P., £3,683.

LLANGENNYCH, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the rectory of Llangattwg, and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Here are an iron foundry and a paper manufactory. It is 2 m. S.E. from Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,913.

LLANGENNYCH, a parish in the hundred of Carnwylion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £60 14s. 4d., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanelly, and in the patronage of Mr Symmons. Area of parish, 2000 acres. Fairs are held on June 16th and October 23d. It is 4 m. N.E. from Llanelly. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 670. A. P., £1,597.

LLANGENNYDD, a parish in the hundred

of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 16s. 8d., returned at £60 16s. 8d., and in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. The parish contains 1400 acres. Here was anciently a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St Taurinus in Normandy. It was granted to All Souls college, Oxford, in 1441, by Henry VI. It was founded by Roger de Bellmont, earl of Warwick, and ded. to St Kenydd. It is 16 m. W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 367. A. P., £1,482.

LLANGERNYW, or LLANGERNIEW, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Dulas and Uwch-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 6s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held here on March 29th, May 16th, June 16th, September 29th, and November 29th. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanrwst. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1831, 1036. A. P., £2,687.

LLANGEVIEW, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Uak, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6, returned at £68 6s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. Williams, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,246.

LLANGIAN, a parish in the hundred of Gyllogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llanbedrog. It is 6 m. S.W. from Pwllbela. Pop., in 1801, 791; in 1831, 1211. A. P., £2,077.

LLANGIBY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Uak, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £19 10s. 10d., and in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Williams. The Independents have a chapel here. Church ded. to St Cuby. The petty-sessions are held alternately here and at Panteague. It is 2 m. S. by W. from Uak. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 515. A. P., £3,971.

LLANGOED, a parish in the hundred of Tyndathwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £70, subordinate to the vicarage of Llangestyn, and in the patronage of Mr Hughes. It is 2 m. N.E. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 562. A. P., £644.

LLANGOED-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Troed-yr-Awr, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £12 16s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The parish contains 4000 acres. Here were many Druidical remains, but the majority of them have been destroyed. It is 1 m. E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1014. A. P., £3,792.

LLANGOLLEN, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Church

ded. to St Collen ap Gwynnawg ap Olydawg ap Cowdra ap Caradog Freich-fras ap Llyer Merim ap Einion Yrth ap Cwnodda Wledidig. The village is neat and contains two excellent inns, which are chiefly supported by tourists in the summer. Here are manufactories of flannel and cotton, and coal and lime are found in the neighbourhood. The parish is crossed by the Ellesmere canal. The village stands on the banks of the Dee, over which is a bridge, and is passed by the great road from London to Holyhead. Saturday is market day; fairs are held on the last Friday in January, March 17th, May 31st, August 21st, and November 22d. It is one of the polling places for the county members. Here are remains of the ancient castle of Dinas-Bran or Crow-Castle, and not far off is the abbey of Valle-Crucis. Distances from London, 184 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2658; in 1831, 4498, of which 3680 are in the town. A. P., £1,807.

LLANGOLMAN, a parish in the hundred of Cemase, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the vicarage of Maenclochog; patron, Mr Bowen. The parish lies on the East Clebly river, and contains 1200 acres. It is 9 m. N. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 311. A. P., £759.

LLANGORSE, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. It is 6½ m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 406. A. P., £1,517.

LLANGOVEN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 7s. 1d., returned at £80 10s., and in the patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Gwen. It is 3 m. E.S.E. from Ragland. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,009.

LLANGOWER, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 5s., returned at £118, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains about 10 square miles, chiefly mountainous. It is 3 m. S. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 412. A. P., £1,693.

LLANGRANWG, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £72, in the patronage of the bishop. The treasurer of St David's draws the rectorial tithes. Church ded. to St Canog. A fair is held on the 27th of May. The parish lies on Cardigan bay, 10 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 921. A. P., £1,500.

LLANGRIDIFEL. See PENMYNYDD.

LLANGRISTIOLUS, a parish in the hundred of Mallaerth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £74 18s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2000 acres. It is 1 m. S.W. from Llangefni.

Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 873. A. P., £2,927.

LLANGSTON, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 1s. 0^d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Gore, Esq. It is 4 m. E. by N. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 194. A. P., £976.

LLANGUA, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfret, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Grosmont, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 15s. 10^d., returned at £64 8s. 5^d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Scudamore, Esq. Church ded. to St James. It is 11 m. N.E. by N. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 76. A. P., £608.

LLANGURIG, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the deanery of Arnstly and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s., returned at £107 1s., and in patronage of the bishop. It is 5 m. S. from Llanidloes. Pop., in 1801, 1426; in 1831, 1847. A. P., £2,782.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Amlwch; part of the tithes belong to the bishop of Bangor, part to the rector of Llanellian. It is 4 m. S.E. from Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 534. A. P., £1,027.

LLANGWM, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living is divided into a sinecure rectory, rated at £11 4s. 7^d., and a discharged vicarage rated at £6, and returned at £142 16s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 12,000 acres, and lies on the Holyhead and London road. It is 7 m. W.N.W. from Corwen. Pop., in 1801, 850; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £3,998.

LLANGWM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 10s. 8^d., returned at £50, and in patronage of the prebendary of Llangwyn, in the cathedral of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Hierom. It is 3¹/₂ m. E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 292. A. P., £2,334.

LLANGWM, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 11^d., returned at £110 11s. 1^d., and in patronage of Mr Barlow. Area, 1200 acres. It is 6 m. S.S.E. from Haverfordwest. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 697. A. P., £321.

LLANGWNODYL, a parish in the hundred of Cymytnaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £46 2s. 2^d., and in patronage of the bishop. The church is of great antiquity. It is 12 m. W. by S. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 293. A. P., £711.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in the hundred of

Malltraeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Trefdraeth, and in patronage of the bishop. Marble of good quality is found here. It is 8 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 218. A. P., £1,292.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 18s. 9^d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 800 acres, and is 3 m. E. by N. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,266.

LLANGWYLLLOG, a parish, locally in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5, returned at £34 16s., and in patronage of Sir R. W. B. Bulkeley, Bart. The parish belongs to the hundred of Menai, and is 4 m. S. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 267. A. P., £729.

LLANGWYSTENNIN, a parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of St Asaph,—the bishop. The parish lies near the Llandudas mines, and contains 2000 acres. It is 2 m. N.E. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 643. A. P., £1,514.

LLANGYBI, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 3s. 4^d., and in patronage of the bishop. The rectory is united with that of Llanarmon. It is 7 m. N.E. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 717. A. P., £1,401.

LLANGYBY, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £2, returned at £76 8s., and in alternate patronage of Mr Price and the earl of Lisburne. The prebend of Llangyby, rated at £1 0s. 8^d., is impropriate. The parish lies on the Dulais, and is 4 m. N.E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 275. A. P., £600.

LLANGYNDEYRN, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £6 13s. 4^d., returned at £63 1s. 5^d., subordinate of Llandyfaelog vicarage, and in patronage of R. G. Thomas, Esq. The parish, which is the extent of 7000 acres, abounds in coal, lime, and ironstone. Marble of good quality is also found here. Fairs are held on August 5th and 6th, and November 1st. Here is a school, with an endowment of £25 per annum, in which 15 boys and as many girls are educated. It is 5 m. S.E. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 1630; in 1831, 2412. A. P., £8,222.

LLANGYNFELIN, a parish in the hundred of Genaur-Glynn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s.

4d., returned at £29 9s. 4d., and in patronage of the Chichester family. The church is a fine old structure. Here are the remains of the castle of Wyddno, belonging to Gwydno Gwanhir, who is said to have lost a large tract of land here by an extensive inundation of the sea. It is 6 m. N.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 826. A. P., £1,120.

LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish in the hundred of Rharhyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwydd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 15s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2000 acres. Here is a free school with an endowment. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 503. A. P., £2,251.

LLANGYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £65 7s., annexed to the vicarage of St Clare, and in patronage of Mr Phillips. The parish contains about 2000 acres. A fair is held here on the 16th of January. It is 11 m. W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 434. A. P., £2,063.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in the hundred of Troedysraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the freeholders of the parish. The parish contains 2500 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 644. A. P., £1,554.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 1s. 0½d., returned at £83 2s. 5½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of Llangynllo, in Brecon collegiate church, is valued at £13. The parish extends over about 12 square miles. Here is a school, with an endowment, for the benefit of three children. It is 5 m. W. from Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,049.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen, and dio. of St David's, returned at £25, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanstephan. Here is a charity school for eight children. It is 7 m. S.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 859. A. P., £3,017.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Beallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon, rated at £2 12s. 9d., and returned at £46 12s. The parish contains 500 acres, and is 3½ m. S.W. from Beallt. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 77. A. P., £196.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 8s. 11½d., returned at £71 3s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 16 square miles, and is 8 m. N.W. from Llanfyllin. Fairs

are held here on May 6th, August 9th, and September 3d. Here are found slate, lead, and calamine. The lead mines were formerly very rich. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 499. A. P., £515.

LLANGYNWYD, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £19 5s., returned at £149 13s. 11d., and in patronage of Lord Vernon. Here are found iron-stone and coal. It is 7 m. from Bridgend. Pop., in 1801, 806; in 1831, 1726. A. P., £2,847.

LLANGYNYDR, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £13 4s. 7d., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Lime and iron are found in this parish, which is crossed by the river Usk and Brecon canal, and is 9 m. N.W. from Abergavenny. Fairs are held here on April 4th, October 20th, December 7th, and the Wednesday next before Christmas. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 1440. A. P., £509.

LLANGYNYR, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2500 acres and is 1 m. E. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 824; and in 1831, 1041. A. P., £6,041.

LLANGYNYW, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are traces of Mathrafal castle, seat of the princes of Powis, which gave name to the hundred. Here are also traces of two encampments. The parish contains 12 square miles, and is 2½ m. N.E. from Llanfair. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 675. A. P., £2,262.

LLANHARAN, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, subordinate to the rectory of Llan-llid. It is 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,257.

LLANHARY, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 12s. 8½d., returned at £94 19s., and in patronage of Mr Stratfield. The parish contains 1000 acres, and is 4 m. N.E. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,371.

LLANHENOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £70, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church, ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 2 m. N.E. by N. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,242.

LLANHILETH, or LLANHYDELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llan-

duff, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £50, and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Iltyd. It is 11 m. W. by N. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 545. A. P., £1,202.

LLANHIR, a parish in the hundred of Rhaeadr, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £22, returned at £71 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 12 square miles and is 7 m. S. by E. from Rhaeadr. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 675. A. P., £1,779.

LLANHYCHAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Area of parish 680 acres. It is 2½ m. N. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 115.

LLANHYWEL, a parish in the hundred of Dewland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £26 18s. 7d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter. It is 4½ m. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 186. A. P., £797.

LLANIDAN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10, in patronage of Lord Boston, and endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes. The church was erected in 646. Here are traces of some Druidical structures, formerly very extensive. The Druids were massacred here by the Romans in the year 67, and again in 76. It is 5 m. N.E. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 806; in 1831, 969. A. P., £2,151.

LLANIDLOES, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of the same, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £84 18s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The town is situated at the confluence of the Severn and Clewedog, and consists of two streets of rather poor houses. This was formerly a borough, and is governed by a mayor, coroner, and other officers. The petty-sessions for the hundred, a court-leet at Michaelmas, and a court-baron every third Monday, are held here. The parish contains the townships of Brythdir, Cil-Machen, Glynn-Hafren Is-coed, Mawnleodd, Morfodior, Treflin, and Ystrad-Duned. Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., is lord of the manor, with the exception of the borough, which is under Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart. Saturday is market-day; fairs for cattle are held on April 5th, May 11th, June 21st, July 17th, September 19th, and October 2d and 28th. Here is a market-house or town-hall. The inhabitants are much employed in woollen manufactories. Lead is also wrought here. Here are two good bridges over the Severn. Several classes of dissenters have places of worship here. The church contains a curious carved ceiling from the abbey of Cwmhir. Distance from London, 186 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2203; in 1831, 4180. A. P., £5,176.

LLANISTYNN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to that of Llangoed. It is 2 m. N. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 318. A. P., £313.

LLANISTYNN, a parish, in the hundreds of Dinlleyn and Gylflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £21 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop. Area, 8900 acres. It is 8 m. W. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 815; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £2,318.

LLANIGON, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 8½d., returned at £43 1s., and in patronage of the crown. One half of the rectorial tithes are paid to the vicar. Here is a chapel-of-ease. It is 2 m. S. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,696.

LLANILAR, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £102 19s., and in patronage of the bishop. Part of the great tithes are paid to the vicar and part to the Chichester family. It is 6 m. S.E. from Aborystwith. Pop., in 1801, 816; in 1831, 994. A. P., £1,900.

LLANILID, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £28 16s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Defynoc. It is 9 m. W. from Brecon.

LLANILLID, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Llanharan, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £92 17s. 8d., and in patronage of the crown. It contains 900 acres of land, and is 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 119. A. P., £937.

LLANILLTWRN, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, in patronage of the earl of Plymouth, and subordinate to the rectory of St Pagan's. It contains 1000 acres, and is 6 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 149. A. P., £727.

LLANILLTYDD, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £45 7s., and in patronage of the vicar of Defynoc. It is 5 m. W.S.W. from Brecon. Pop. returned with Defynoc.

LLANINA, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, subordinate to Llanarth vicarage. It is 15 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 474. A. P., £700.

LLANIO, a township in the parish of Llanddewi-Breth, hundred of Penarth, co. of Car-

digan, South Wales. This was the Roman station *Locustium*, and relics of that people, as coins, urns, and masonry, are frequently found here. It is 6 m. N.E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1811, 138; in 1831, 125.

LLANISAN, or **LLANISHEN**, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £46, and in the alternate patronage of Mr Tynte and the earl of Plymouth. Here is a free school. The parish contains 600 acres and is 4 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Here is a mineral well. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 393. A. P., £1,920.

LLANISHEN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 11s. 0½., returned at £56, and in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Dennis. It is 8 m. S.S.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 296. A. P., £927.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial place in the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford.

LLANLLAWDOG, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, annexed to that of Llan-y-Pumpeint, rated at £5, returned at £67, and in patronage of the vicar of Aber-Gwili. It is 7 m. N.E. from Carmarthen. The parish contains 8000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 770. A. P., £2,068.

LLANLLAWEN, a parish in the hundred of Cmmaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, annexed to that of Llan-ych-lhyryd, returned at £58 6s. 3d. Here are some Druidical remains, and a mineral spring. It contains 1900 acres and is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 123. A. P., £418.

LLANLLECHID, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are extensive quarries of slate, which afford employment to the population. A fair is held here on the 8th of October. It is 4½ m. S.E. from Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 1322; in 1831, 3075. A. P., £3,294.

LLANLLEIANAN. See **AMLWCH**.

LLANLLEON-POEL, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £57 15s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llanwrthwl. Patrons, the families of Thomas and Morgan. It is 7 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 226. A. P., £966.

LLANLLIBIO, a chapelry in the parish of Llantrissaint, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llantrissaint. It is 3 m. E.S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 88. A. P., £353.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of

Llandaff, rated at £2 13s. 1½d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the Rev. J. Saunders. It is 1½ m. S.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 78. A. P., £862.

LLANLUGAN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, returned at £43, and in patronage of the lord of the manor. Here was a house of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1239. It is 4 m. S.W. from Llanfah. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 861. A. P., £1,139.

LLANLLWCH, a parish in the county of the borough of Carmarthen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at 10s., returned at £65 5s., and subordinate to the vicarage of St Peter's.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, returned at £62 15s., and in patronage of the Chichester family. It lies on Cardigan bay, 3½ m. S. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 6781; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £1,170.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 7s. 8½., and in patronage of the bishop. It occupies the promontory called New-Key head on Cardigan bay, 17 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 688. A. P., £2,140.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 7s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are manufactories of flannel. The parish lies on the Severn and contains 4400 acres. It is 1 m. N.E. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 2006. A. P., £3,682.

LLANLLWNY, a parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £89 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the Teifi, here navigable, 9 m. S.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 606; in 1831, 848. A. P., £1,780.

LLANLLYFFNI, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Slate and copper are found here, and the scenery is remarkably picturesque, especially in the Neath glen, where Edward I. had a lodge. It is 7 m. S. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 872; in 1831, 1571. A. P., £2,582.

LLANMADOG, a parish in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9, returned at £124 4s. 6d., and in patronage of the prince of Wales. The parish contains about 1000

acres. It is 14 m. W. by N. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 240. A. P., £505.

LLANMAES, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 2s. 3½d., and in patronage of the marquess of Bute. Here are ruins of an ancient castle of the family of Mellifont. The parish contains 1000 acres. It is 4½ m. S.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,063.

LLANMARTIN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, united to that of Willericke, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 6s. 10½d., returned at £115 18s. 5d., and in patronage of Sir R. Sclusbury, Bart. It is 4 m. E.S.E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,272.

LLANMEREWIG, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 13s. 9d., returned at £99 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The area of the parish, which is 3 m. N.E. from Newtown, is 1000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 201. A. P., £869.

LLANNEYFDD, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the river Aled, 7 m. N.W. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 957; in 1831, 1130. A. P., £4,665.

LLANNON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Llansaintfraid, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 11 m. S.W. from Aberystwith.

LLANNON, a parish in the hundred of Carnwyllion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £39 13s., and in patronage of Mr Thomas. The parish contains five hamlets and 11,466 acres of land. Fairs are held here on July 6th, and December 10th. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanelly. Pop., in 1801, 1233; in 1831, 1582. A. P., £5,299.

LLANNOR, or **LLANPAWR**, a parish in the hundreds of Dinnlleyn and Gylflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £87, and in patronage of the bishop. It is 3½ m. N.W. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1137. A. P., £3,765.

LLANOVER, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £15 3s. 6½d., returned at £50. The living is in patronage of the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Abergavenny, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1117; in 1831, 2124. A. P., £2,480.

LLANRHAIA DAR, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £30, and annexed to the bishopric of Bangor,

and a vicarage in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clywd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £28 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The whole value of both is supposed to be about £2,000 per annum, and the tithes are equally divided between the bishop and vicar. Here is an almshouse for poor widows, each of whom has a small garden, and an allowance of 2s. per week. It is 3 m. S.E. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 1702; in 1831, 2066. A. P., £9,428.

LLANRHAIA DAR-Y-MOCHNANT, a parish in the hundreds of Chirk and Llanfyllin, counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £18 16s. 0½d., and a vicarage, rated at £9 3s. 4d., both in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The rectorial tithes are applied to the repairs of the cathedral of St Asaph. The village is 6 m. N. from Llanfyllin. Here is Pistyl-Rhaiadar, the finest waterfall in North Wales. Pop., in 1801, 1869; in 1831, 2344. A. P., £5,435.

LLANRHIAIN, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 11s. 3d., returned at £69 10s. 6½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The archdeacon of Carmarthen holds the prebend of the same, rated at £19 9s. 7d. It is 5 m. N.E. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 715. A. P., £1,874.

LLANRHIDIAN, a parish in the hundreds of Swansea Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Mr Morgan. Copper-ore, limestone, and freestone are wrought here. Here are the ruins of Weobley castle. The church formed a part of the ancient abbey of Neath. It is 10 m. W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 1275; in 1831, 1445. A. P., £2,741.

LLANRHIDIAN, or **LLANBYTHAER**, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy, returned at £48 0s. 4d., and in patronage of the subchanter and vicars choral of St David's. It is 7 m. N.E. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 141. A. P., £612.

LLANRHWYDRYS, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad. Area of parish, 1900 acres. It is 7 m. W. from Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 178. A. P., £608.

LLANRHYCHWRYN, a parish in the hundred of Nant-Conway, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Trefrihiw. Here are extensive quarries of slate. It is 4 m. N.W. from Llanrwst. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 565. A. P., £810.

LLANRHYDD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The parish contains about 1100 acres of land, and extends into the

town of Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 97. A. P., £1,007. The principal part of this parish has, we suppose, been in 1831 returned with Rhuthyn.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 11s. 3d., and in patronage of the bishop. The rector of this parish draws the tithes of that of Llanddogfael, every alternate year. The parish contains about 1900 acres, and is 12 m. N.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 628. A. P., £1,207.

LLANRHYSTYD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £133 3s., and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter and Thursday before Christmas. Here was anciently a nunnery and a castle, of which no traces remain. It is 7 m. S. by W. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 1148; in 1831, 1525.

LLANROTHALL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 15s. 5d., and in patronage of J. Price, Esq. It is 5 m. N.N.W. from Moosmouth. Pop., in 1801, 75; and in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,360.

LLANRWST, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Iedulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory and vicarage, united in the 29th Charles I., rated together at £18 5s. 5d., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The annual value is about £1,000. The church is ded. to St Grwst. and has a beautiful lateral chapel, built after a design by Inigo Jones. Here are a chapel-of-ease; several schools and almshouses with endowments; and chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. The town lies in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, on the north-eastern bank of the river Conway. It contains many good houses and forms a square in the centre of which are the market place and house. Tuesday and Saturday are market days, on which much corn is sold; fairs are held on March 8th, April 25th, June 10th, August 10th, September 17th, October 25th, and December 11th. This is one of the polling places for the county members. In the vicinity is the castle of Gwydyr, the seat of Lord Willoughby d' Eusby, erected in the year 1555. Distance from London, 218 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, including that portion of the parish which extends into Carnarvonshire, 2865; in 1831, 3601. A. P., £4,042.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in the hundred of Dyndaehtwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 6s. 0½d., and in patronage of the bishop. It is 3 m. W. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,592.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in the hundred of

Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 10s., returned at £60 0s. 10d., and in patronage of the Foley family. The poor children of this parish are entitled to instruction in the free school of Llan-Wrda. A fair is held on October 5th. The parish contains 7000 acres and is 3 m. N.W. from Llangaddoc. Pop., in 1801, 807; in 1831, 1221. A. P., £3,879.

LLANSADWRNEN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. A fair is held October 5th. Area of parish, 800 acres. It is 2 m. S.W. from Llacharn. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,029.

LLANSAINTFRAID, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £94 15s., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on Cardigan bay, 14 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 1206. A. P., £2,970.

LLANSAINTFRAID, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 4s. 6d., and in patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. The parish contains about 4000 acres. It lies on the river Usk, 5 m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,859.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLAN-CONWAY, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs for corn are held on February 14th, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. The village lies on the Conway, here navigable, 3 m. S.E. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 865; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £3,599.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYNN-CEIRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £128 11s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop. It is 3 m. S. from Llangollen. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,502.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYN-DYFFRWY, a parish in the hundred of Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £1 17s. 1d., returned at £80 13s., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Dee, 2 m. E. from Corwen. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 60. A. P., £459.

LLANSAINTFRAID-IN-ELFEL, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 14s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £1 6s.

3d. The parish contains about 1000 acres of land, and is 6 m. N.E. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 343. A. P., £1,199.

LLANSAINTEFFRAID-IN-MECHAIN, a parish in the hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. The living is in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, consisting of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14 6s. 8d., and a vicarage, rated at £5 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here is a free school in the patronage of the earl of Darlington, endowed with £60 per annum. The parish contains 14,000 acres. It is 5 m. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 1048; in 1831, 1365. A. P., £6,271.

LLANSAMLED, a parish in the hundred of Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £12, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llangefelach. The parish contains about 6000 acres, and abounds in coal and copper. It is crossed by the Swansea canal, which facilitates the export of the mineral produce. It lies on the Tawe, 4 m. N.E. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 2567; in 1831, 3187.

LLANSANFREAD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 13s. 11½d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the bishop. It is 4 m. S.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 24. A. P., £313.

LLANSANNAN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory and vicarage, the former divided into two portions, each rated at £6 10s. 5d., the latter rated at £5 10s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, have places of worship here. Here are two schools. Fairs are held on May 18th, August 17th, October 26th, and November 30th. The parish contains 10,000 acres, chiefly under tillage. It is 9 m. W. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 1143; in 1831, 1883. A. P., £5,534.

LLANSANNWR, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £62 10s. 6d., and in patronage of Mr Gwyn. The parish contains 1400 acres and lies on the Sannwr, 2 m. N. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,391.

LLANSAWYL, a parish in the hundred of Caeo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £62 8s. 9d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Cynwyl-Caeo. A market is held on Friday; fairs are held on the first Friday after May 12th, July 15th, October 28th, and first Friday after November 12th. This place is one of the polling places for the county members. The parish contains 3000 acres of land and is 9 m. N. from Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 773; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £3,715.

LLANSAY, a parish in the upper division of

the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 10s. 10d. returned at £103 15s. 5d., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. It is 5 m. E.N.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,583.

LLANSILYN, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8, and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, July 10th, and October 2d. Here are some elegant country seats of the families of Wynne, Corbet, and Myddleton. It is 5 m. W. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 1048; in 1831, 1951. A. P., £9,283.

LLANSPYDDYD, a parish in the hundred of Delynog, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 17s. 8½d., returned at £78 17s. 6d., and in patronage of Marquess Camden. It lies on the Usk, 2 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 514. A. P., £3,492.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 17s., returned at £93 16s. 9d., and in patronage of Mr Child. The parish lies on Milford-haven, and it was intended to have established a royal dockyard here. The parish contains 3000 acres, and is 2 m. E. from Milford. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,283.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in the hundred of Dallys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £24, and in patronage of the crown. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. Here is a dissenting chapel. The parish lies near the mouth of the Towy, 8 m. S.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1274. A. P., £4,357.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Radnor, and dio. of St David's, rated at £9, returned at £45 10s., and in patronage of the archdeacon of Brecon. The parish contains about 800 acres and is 7 m. S.E. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,214.

LLANSTINAN, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £56 11s., and in patronage of Mr Knox. It is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 168. A. P., £803.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 15s. 5½d., returned at £130, and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St David. It is 4 m. E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 359. A. P., £2,314.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 10s. 2½d., and in patronage of John Wilmot, Esq. Church ded. to St David. It is 4 m. N.E. by E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 100. A. P., £372.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8, returned at £50, and in patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. It is 3½ m. S.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 163. A. P., £1,413.

LLANTHONEY-ABBEY, a hamlet in the parish of Cwmyoy, co. of Monmouth. Here are some remains of an abbey founded in 1108, whose revenues were £112 0s. 5d.

LLANTHONEY, an extra-parochial place adjacent to the city of Gloucester. The monks of Llanthoney-abbey removed hither in 1136, and founded a monastery, whose revenues amounted to £748 19s. per annum.

LLANTILIO-CRASSENNY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfroth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Teillaw. It is 7½ m. W.N.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 589. A. P., £4,320.

LLANTILIO-PERTHOLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Teillaw. It is 2 m. N.N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 749. A. P., £4,178.

LLANTRISAINT, a parish in the hundred of Llyfyn and Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to Saints Sanan, Afra, and Jovan. It is 4 m. N.W. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 916; in 1831, 998. A. P., £2,959.

LLANTRISAINT, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Miskin, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £26 14s. 2d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is ancient, and in the Norman style. Several classes of dissenters have chapels here. Here are two chapels-of-ease. Friday is market-day, and fairs are held on February 19th, May 12th, August 12th, and October 29th. The town consists generally of mean houses, and has a town-hall and market-house. It unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in returning a member to parliament. The quarter-sessions for the hundred are held here. Coal, iron, and lead abound in the vicinity. Here are remains of a castle. It is 171 m. W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1715; in 1831, 2789. A. P., £9,319.

LLANTRISAINT, a parish in the upper

division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 8s. 9d., returned at £70. The Rev. J. Saunders is patron, and the church is ded. to Saints Peter, Paul, and John. It is 2½ m. S.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,219.

LLANTRYDDYD, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. The parish contains 1000 acres and is 3 m. S.E. from Cowbridge. Here are two acres of land belonging to the poor of the parish. Calamine, lead, manganese, and lime exist here. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,517.

LLANTYD, a parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £23, and in patronage of the crown. The parish contains 3000 acres and is 3 m. S.W. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 281. A. P., £663.

LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. The living consists of a rectory, rated at £8 10s. 2d., and a curacy, returned at £28, both in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Here is a school with a small endowment. Fairs are held on April 25th, June 20th, September 22d, and November 22d. It is 5 m. S.W. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 1191; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £4,407.

LLANVACHES, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, and in patronage of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. It is 6 m. E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 327. A. P., £1,608.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £35, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 6½ m. W. by S. from Chepstow. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,280.

LLANVAIR-KILGEDIN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 1s. 10½d., and in patronage of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 6 m. N. by W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,276.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish in the hundred of Clunn, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hertford, rated at £30, returned at £100, and subordinate to Clunn vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 4 m. W. by N. from Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 566. A. P., £3,970.

LLANVAPLEY, a parish in the lower divi-

sion of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 5s. 2½d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Mapley. It is 4 m. E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,003.

LLANVETHERINE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £14 7s. 8½d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St James. It is 5 m. N.E. by E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,599.

LLANVIHANGEL, near ROGEAT, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 9s. 4½d., returned at £100, and in patronage of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 8 m. S.W. by W. from Chepstow. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 46. A. P., £478.

LLANVIHANGEL, near Usk, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £120, and in patronage of Sir S. Fludger, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 6½ m. N.N.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 117. A. P., £673.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 19s. 7d., and in patronage of the prince of Wales. It is 5 m. N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,078.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5, returned at £54 16s., and in patronage of E. Bray, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here was a Cistercian abbey, whose revenues amounted at the dissolution to £71 3s. 2d. It is 2 m. N.W. by W. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 626. A. P., £3,555.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOYLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5, returned at £47 10s., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. It is 5 m. N.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,291.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 15s. 5d., returned at £60 9s. 1d., and in patronage of the archdeacon of Llandaff. It is 6½ m. E. by N. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,182.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN,

a parish in the hundreds of Ragland and Skemfeth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 8s. 4d., returned at £150, and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 5½ m. W. by N. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 163. A. P., £790.

LLANVRECHVA, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12, returned at £70, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. It is 2 m. N. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 1167. A. P., £3,419.

LLANVYNOE, a chapelry in the parish of Clondock, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy. Chapel ded. to St Peter. It is 17 m. W.S.W. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,726.

LLANWARNE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15, returned at £124 18s. 9d., and in patronage of the governors of Guy's hospital, London. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 7 m. N.W. by W. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 390. A. P., £2,371.

LLANWDDYN WITH CONWY, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy—in the patronage of the earl of Powis—in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, returned at £57 10s., and subordinate to Llanrhaiadar vicarage. It is 12 m. W. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 668. A. P., £1,830.

LLANWENARTH (ULTRA AND CITRA), a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £26 6s. 3d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Peter. Coal and ironstone are found here. It is 2 m. N.W. by W. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 2571. A. P., £4,934.

LLANWENOG, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £97 13s. 6½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same is rated at £17 12s. 11d. A fair is held on the 14th of January. It is 6 m. W. by S. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 1045; in 1831, 1647. A. P., £3,720.

LLANWERNE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 0s. 10d., returned at £100, and in patronage of Sir T. R. Salusbury, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 3½ m. S.E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 22. A. P., £1,309.

LLANWINIO, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £35 13s., and in patronage of Mr Howell.

A fair is held on November 12th. The parish contains about 10,000 acres of land, and is 18 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £2,452.

LLANWNDA, a parish in the hundred of Uweh-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory attached to the office of principal of Jesus college, Oxford, and of a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, united with the curacy of Llanfaglan. It is 2 m. S.W. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 826; in 1831, 1284. A. P., £3,102.

LLANWNDA, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 5s. 2½d., returned at £71 10s. and in patronage of the chapter of St David's. It is 2½ m. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 733; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £2,084.

LLANWNEN, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 4s. 9½d., returned at £60 3s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. A fair is held on December 18th. The vicar draws one-third of the rectorial tithes, the bishop two-thirds. Distance from Lampeter, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 828. A. P., £1,110.

LLANWNOG, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 16s. 5½d. Here was a Roman station. It lies on the Severn, and is 6 m. W. by N. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 1202; in 1831, 1355. A. P., £4,191.

LLANWRDA, a parish in the hundred of Caeo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, returned at £46 11s., in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of Mr Foley. Here is a well-endowed free school. Here are almshouses for four poor women, endowed with £42 per annum. It is 4 m. S.W. from Llandovery. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 560. A. P., £2,090.

LLANWRIN, a parish in the hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 16s. 5½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 3000 acres, and is 3½ m. N.E. from Machynllaeth. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 802. A. P., £7,390.

LLANWRETHWL, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £57 1s. 10d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same is rated at £9 12s. 11d. It lies on the Eilan, and is 10 m. N.W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 558. A. P., £1,459.

LLANWRTYD, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £14 17s. 10d., returned at

£49 17s. 1d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llangammarch. Here is a free school, endowed with £12 per annum. Here are mineral springs resembling those of Harrowgate. The parish lies on the river Irfon, and is 12 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 627. A. P., £1,601.

LLANWYDELLAN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £3 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 5000 acres, and is 7 m. N.W. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 530. A. P., £1,705.

LLANWYNO, a parish in the hundred of Miskin, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £18, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llantrissaint. The parish contains 2000 acres, and is 7 m. N. from Llantrissaint. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 1094.

LLANYBLODWELL, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 12s. 1d., and in patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Michael. Limestone is quarried here, and there were anciently mines of copper and lead, which have been long neglected. It is 6 m. S.W. by S. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 915. A. P., £4,379.

LLANYBYDDAR, a parish in the hundred of Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £92 16s., and in patronage of the crown. Fairs are held here on July 17th, November 1st and 21st. The parish contains 7400 acres, and is 4½ m. S.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1062. A. P., £2,356.

LLANYCEFN, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £35, and in patronage of Lord Milford. The parish contains 1372 acres of land, and lies on the East Clelby river, 9 m. N. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 437. A. P., £1,196.

LLANYCHAER, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £57 1s., and in patronage of Mr Bateman. The parish lies on the river Gwynn, and contains 1600 acres. It is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 176. A. P., £449.

LLANYCHAERON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £32 18s. 4d. The prebend of the same is rated at £3 1s. 0½d., and is in patronage of Mr Lewis. The parish lies on the river Aeron, and is 10 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 688. A. P., £2,140.

LLANYCHLLWYDOG, a parish in the hun-

dred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £75 5s., and in patronage of Mr Lloyd. The parish contains 1600 acres of land, and lies on the river Gwayn, 4 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 169. A. P., £633.

LLANYCIL, a parish in the hundred of Pennlyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 4s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish includes the market-town of Bala. (See BALA.) Fairs are held on June 2d, September 11th, and October 2d. The village is on the western bank of Bala lake, 2 m. W. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 2445; in 1831, 2359. A. P., £6,214.

LLANYCRWYS, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo and Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £42 12s., and in patronage of Mr Bowen. The parish contains 2000 acres, and is 4 m. E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 374. A. P., £1,047.

LLANYDDAUSAIN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £20 16s. 3d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Allow, 4 m. W. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 407. A. P., £1,374.

LLANYGWYRDDON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £45 1s. 4d., and in patronage of Mr Chichester. The parish contains 1600 acres, and is 8 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Church ded. to St Ursula and the 11,000 virgins. The parish lies on the Gwynefawr. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 533. A. P., £1,410.

LLANYMAWDDWY, a parish in the hundred of Mawddwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £16 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the river Dyfl, and is 4 m. N. from Dinas-Mawddwy. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 703. A. P., £1,857.

LLANYMYNERCH, a parish, partly in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop, with a small portion extending into Montgomeryshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Agatha. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Lime, copper, and lead are found here. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through the parish, where the Fyrnwy also becomes navigable. Distance from Oswestry, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, of that part of the parish which lies in Denbighshire, 206; of that which belongs to Salop, 390; total 596; in 1831, of the former, 362; of the latter, 525; total, 887. A. P., of the former, £1,213; of the latter, £2,291; total, £3,504.

LLANYNYS, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 0s. 7½d., returned at £75 7s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Irfon, 3 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 195. A. P., £742.

LLANYNYS, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Aled and Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a rectory, rated at £26 13s. 6d., annexed to the bishopric of Bangor, and of a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. One-third of the rectorial tithes is paid to the vicar. The parish lies on the river Clwyd, 3 m. N. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 784. A. P., £8,428.

LLANYPUMPSAINT, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £41, and in patronage of the vicar of Aber-gwilli. The parish contains 6000 acres. It is 6 m. N. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 548. A. P., £1,503.

LLANYSTYNDWY, a parish in the hundred of Yflonydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 8s. 1½d., and in patronage of the bishop. A fair is held April 17th. It is 8 m. N.E. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 975; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £2,938.

LLANYWERN, a parish in the hundred of Pencelli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £52 8s. The parish forms part of the duchy of Lancaster. The living is in patronage of the bishop. The lands of the parish are tithe free. It is 3 m. E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,549.

LECHCYNFARWY, a parish in the hundred of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llantrissaint. It is 10 m. E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 442. A. P., £1,276.

LECHRHYD, a parish in the hundred of Troedyrw, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, returned at £34 12s., and in patronage of Mr Jones. The parish lies on river Teifi, over which is a bridge. It is 3 m. S.E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 392. A. P. not returned separately.

LECHWEDD, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the marquess of Bute. The parish contains 1000 acres, and is situated on the river Elay, 2 m. W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 112. A. P., £897.

LECHWEDDOR, a hamlet in the parish of Llanwrtyd, hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon. Pop., in 1831, 328. A. P., £895.

LECHYLCHED, a parish in the hundred

of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to Llanbeulan rectory. It is 10 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 405. A. P., £915.

LLOUGHOR, or **CASTELL-LLYCHWR**, a parish, containing the borough of the same name, in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 10s. 5d., returned at £105 13s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, 12 aldermen, an ale-taster, with 2 sergeants-at-mace, and several constables. It unites with Cardiff in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 218; in 1831, 280. A. P., £918; area of parish, 2880 acres. Pop. of the borough, in 1801, 365; in 1831, 665. A. P., £965. The borough extends over 1600 acres. Coal is found in abundance. The parish lies on the river Loughor, 212 m. W. by N. from London, 7 m. W. from Swansea.

LLOWES, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 10s., and in patronage of the archd. of Brecon. The parish contains 1500 acres, and lies on the river Wye, 2 m. W. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,622.

LLUGWY, or **PENRHOS-LLUGWY**, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Llanaigrad. Lime and copper are found here. It is 5 m. E. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 557. A. P., £1,454.

LLUGWY (THE), a river in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, falling into the Conway.

LLYSDINAM, a hamlet in the parish of Llanafanfawr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. It is 6 m. N.W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 213. A. P., £882.

LLYSDULAS. See **AMLWCH**, and also **LLANGWMLLYFO**.

LLYSFAEN, a parish locally in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, but belonging to the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph's, rated at £12 0s. 5d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Lime is found here in abundance, and is much used in various agricultural processes. The parish contains about 1150 acres of land, and is 4 m. W. from Abergele. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 585. A. P., £1,113.

LLYSFAEN, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £18, and in the alternate patronage of Mr Tynte and the earl of Plymouth. It is 5 m. N. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,110.

LLYSWEN, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a

discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 14s. 7d., returned at £96 9s., and in patronage of Mr Macnamara. The parish is situated on the river Wye, 6 m. S.W. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 202. A. P., £580.

LLYSWERNI, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 7s. 3½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The parish contains 700 acres, and is 2 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,511.

LLYSYFRAN, a parish in the hundred of Daugleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 0s. 5d., returned at £102 5s. 6d., and in patronage of Mr Scourfield and Lord Milford. The parish contains 1535 acres and is 8 m. N.E. from Haverford-West. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 202. A. P., £712.

LLYWELL, or **LLEWYLLT**, a parish in the hundred of Defynoe, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here is a small endowment for the poor. It is 7 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1831, 1699. A. P., £5,311.

LOAD, or **LONG-LOAD**, a chapelry in Martock parish, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £3, and endowed with £600. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It is 4½ m. S.S.W. from Somerton.

LOAN-END, a township in Norham parish, co. of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,781.

LOBB, a hamlet in Great Hazeley parish, co. of Oxford.

LOBTHORPE, a hamlet in North Wytham parish, co. of Lincoln.

LOCKERIDGE, a township in Overton parish, co. of Wilts.

LOCKERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the county of Southampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St John. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish is crossed by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. It is 6 m. N.W. from Romsey. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 560. A. P., £221.

LOCKHAY, or **LOCKO**, a chapelry in Spondon parish, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Here was an hospital of the order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, rated at £20 per annum. Edward III. seized it, and gave its revenue to King's-hall, Cambridge. It is 4½ m. E.N.E. from Derby.

LOCKING, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 6s. 10½d., in patronage of Colston's charity in Bristol. Church ded. to St Augustine. It is 6½ m. N.W. from Ax-

bridge. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 212. A. P., £2,433.

LOCKINGE (EAST and WEST), a parish in the hundred of Wantage, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £31 10s., and in patronage of the warden of All Souls' college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 3½ m. E.S.E. from Wantage. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 373. A. P., £3,853.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 7s. 3½d., returned at £143, and in patronage of the trustees of the late Rev. P. Story. Church ded. to St Nicholas. It is 7½ m. N.W. by N. from Loughborough. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 633. A. P., £3,989.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £20, and in patronage of the Rev. F. Lundy. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 6½ m. N.N.W. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 475. A. P., £5,115.

LOCKINGTON, a township, partly in the above parish, and partly in that of Kilnwick. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 559. A. P., £4,465.

LOCKSTON, or LOXTON, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 5s. 5d., and in patronage of William Moncrieffe, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is 3½ m. W.N.W. from Axbridge. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 148. A. P., £2,597.

LOCKTON, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. It is 5 m. N.E. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,350.

LOCKWOOD, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a chapel for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 1253; in 1831, 3134. A. P., £3,274.

LODDSWELL, a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Devon, rated at £26 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of F. F. Gunston, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 3½ m. N.N.W. from Kingsbridge. Pop., in 1801, 608; in 1831, 826. A. P., £3,929.

LODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £70, returned at £100, and in patronage of C. Morris, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 7 m. N. by W. from Uppingham. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,966.

LODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 4s. 4½d., and in

patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is 4 m. W. from Kettering. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 218. A. P., £906.

LODDON, a hundred in Norfolk, containing 7457 inhabitants.

LODDON, a parish and market-town in the above hundred. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £60, and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is a fine structure, ded. to the Holy Trinity. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and the Monday after November 21st. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. It is 113 m. N.E. from London. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1176. A. P., £5,852.

LODERS, a parish in the liberty of Bothenhampton and Loders, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 5s. 7½d., returned at £105, and alternately in patronage of the crown and earl of Shaftesbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Here are the remains of an ancient priory, valued at £80 per annum, and suppressed by Henry V. It is 2 m. E.N.E. from Bridport. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 812. A. P., £5,197.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Easebourn, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, returned at £31, and in patronage of W. S. Poynts, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 599. A. P., £1,748.

LOES, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk, containing 18 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 13,544.

LOFTHOUSE, a parish in the eastern division of Langbaugh liberty, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 14s. 0½d., and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Leonard. A market is held every Thursday. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Alum is wrought here. It is 8 m. N.E. by E. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 1186; in 1831, 1038. A. P., £4,480.

LOFTHOUSE, a township in the parish of Rothwell, W. R., co. of York. Pop. with Carlton.

LOFTSOME, a township in the parish of Wressell, E. R. co. of York.

LOGASTON, a township in the parish of Almeley and hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford.

LOLWORTH, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 2s. 3½d., and in patronage of P. Orchard, Esq., and Sir H. Hawley, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 6 m. W.N.W. from Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 139. A. P., £942.

LONDESBROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £16, and in patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to All Saints. Dr Drake considers this place to have been the Roman station *Delgovitia*. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 259. A. P., £2,592.

LONDON,

The metropolis of the British empire, is a city and county of itself, locally situated in the hundred of Ossulston, county of Middlesex. Its suburbs are extensive, and extend into the counties of Surrey and Kent. It lies on the river Thames, the greater portion being on the northern banks, the centre, about St Paul's cathedral, being in 51° 31' north latitude, and 0° 52' west longitude.

Name.—The origin of the name is involved in considerable obscurity. The most common opinion is, that its ancient British name was *Llyn-Dyn*, the town on the lake, a name by no means inappropriate, when we remember the wide extent of marshy ground which formerly bordered, and must often have been overflowed by the river. The name *Londinium*, by which it was known to the Romans, is obviously a corruption of the more ancient appellation. This is doubtless the city of the Trinobantes, mentioned by Cæsar, and which is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus under the name of 'Augusta Trinobantium,' an ancient town, once called *Lundinium*.

History.—London first appears in history about the year 61, and is mentioned by Tacitus in his description of the spirited conduct of Queen Boadicea. It was then frequented by merchants, and an important commercial station. It was soon erected into a station and fortified, but the period at which it was first surrounded with walls is a matter of some doubt. The original station is supposed by Dr Stukeley to have formed an oblong square, extending in breadth from Maiden-lane to the Thames, and from Ludgate to Walbrook, a space not longer than half a mile, or broader than one-third of a mile. The original erection of the walls of London has been attributed by most writers to Constantine the Great; Maitland supposes them to have been the work of Theodosius, in the year 379. The wall began near the site of the present Tower, and ran along the Minories to Aldgate, whence it passed Broia-Marks, Houndsditch, Aldersgate, Old Newgate, Ludgate, and Fleet-brook, running down the bank of the latter to meet the Thames. This circuit was about 2 miles and 1 furlong in length, and included a space which was guarded on the side of the river by another wall 1 mile and 120 yards in length. The wall was about 22 feet high, and had 15 strong towers and bastions. A few traces of it yet exist in the court between Ludgate-hill and the Broadway; also in the churchyard of Cripplegate. From London there were originally four great roads leading to the different stations scattered over the kingdom. The original British Watling-street, formed into the Prætorian way, passed out at a gate near Old Newgate; the Ermin-street passed out by Cripplegate; others passed Aldersgate and Billingsgate. New gates and roads were subsequently formed, the names of which yet remain in Bridgegate, Ludgate, Moor-gate, Bishopsgate, and the postern on Tower-hill.

The town increased rapidly in importance under the dominion of the Romans, and many relics of the wealth and grandeur of that people have been discovered at various times. In 211 it was renowned for its commerce, and in 359 it had no less than 800 vessels of various sizes employed in the exportation of corn alone. In the fifth century it was abandoned by the Romans. After being for some time in the undisturbed possession of the Britons, it was taken, as the Saxon chronicle relates, about 477 by the Saxons under Hengist. Ambrosius retook it after the death of Hengist in 488, and it remained in the hands of the Britons for nearly a century after. It afterwards formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and on the introduction of Christianity was nominated as the see of a bishop: the first bishop—Melitus—being appointed in 604, and the cathedral being founded in 610, on the site now occupied by St Paul's.

During the Saxon heptarchy, history relates little respecting this city beyond a series of disasters. Plague ravaged it in 664; fire in 764, 798, and 801. A parliament was held here by Egbert in 833, subsequent to which it suffered severely from the inroads of the Danes. In 804 London was taken from the Danes by Alfred, and constituted by him the capital of all England. It was again consumed by fire in 893, but rose from its ashes with great rapidity. A royal palace and a mint were first established here by Athelstane in 925.

Being abandoned in 1013 by Ethelred II., London again fell under the dominion of the Danes, whose king, Sweyn, conferred the sovereignty on his son Canute. After a considerable resistance on the part of the inhabitants and of Edmund Ironside, this prince succeeded in establishing himself securely on his throne, and proceeded to levy an impost of £11,000 on the city; the payment of which is a strong proof of the wealth to which it had already risen.

The approach of William I. was early opposed by the citizens of London, who declared themselves in favour of Edgar Atheling, but the resistance was dropped in consequence of the influence exercised by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and by the clergy in general.

The earliest charter under which the city was governed, is that granted by William I., which is still preserved in the archives of the city. It is remarkably laconic, and has been translated as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be, all three law-worthy, as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong.—God preserve you."

The city suffered severely from fire in 1077, and in the next year the Tower of London was erected. The perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex was granted to the corporation by Henry I. in 1100, and gave a charter, in which the privileges of the citizens are for the first time distinctly enumerated. Previous to this time they

had been matters of use and wont from time out of mind, they now became the subject of public record. The citizens took an active part in favour of the usurper Stephen, for which Henry II. revenged himself by the extortion of considerable sums of money under the name of free gifts. The chief magistrate, who had previously held the title of *bailliff*, received that of *Mayor* in the reign of Richard I., who granted several charters, and in particular, one on which the corporation has established their claim to the conservatorship of the Thames. In 1176 a bridge of stone was built; and 60 years later, the inhabitants, having been deprived of their usual supply of water, in consequence of the buildings extending over Oldbourn, Walbrook, and Langbourne, brought an additional supply from springs in the neighbourhood of Tyburn. In 1255, a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water brought from Tyburn in leaden pipes. In 1258, according to the chronicles of Evesham, 20,000 persons died of hunger in consequence of a scarcity of corn. In 1264 a massacre of upwards of 500 Jews took place, on some trivial pretext. In 1320 a fish market was established at Fish-wharf; and in 1340 tolls were established for defraying the expenses of roads and streets. In the reign of Edward III. the citizens obtained many important privileges; such as the right of holding courts of jail-delivery for Newgate,—that the citizens should not be compelled to go to war out of the city,—and that the mayor should be the sole escheator within the city.

In 1348, a terrible plague appeared in England, having spread from the east and devastated the continent, an account of which may be found in Dr Barnes' history of Edward III. "But in the famous city of London," he says, "death was so outrageously cruel, that every day at least 20, sometimes 40 or 60, or more dead corpses were thrown together into one pit; and yet the church-yards not sufficing for the dead, they were fain to set apart certain fields for additional places of burial."—"But especially between Candlemas and Easter this year, (1349), there were buried in the place aforesaid, about 200 corpses per diem every day."—"The meanwhile, in consideration of this grievous mortality, all suits and pleadings in the King's Bench and other places ceased; and all sessions of parliament for the space of more than two years were hindered."—"But in England early this year the plague began to abate, and about the end of August was wholly extinct at London and in most other parts of the land; and immediately a more pleasant face of things began to smile, and cheer up the late dejected minds of the people; and thus we shall end this tragical chapter." In 1380, occurred the celebrated rebellion of Wat Tyler. His followers did much mischief in the town, many streets being burnt, the houses of the nobility plundered, and the prisoners in the Fleet, Newgate, and King's Bench, liberated. Another plague, in which 30,000 people lost their lives, occurred in 1406. The streets were first lighted, ten years after this, with lanterns, at the command of the mayor, Sir Henry Barton. The insurrection of Jack Cade occurred in 1450.

He entered London with his followers, and committed many outrages; among the rest, beheading Lord-treasurer Say, and other persons of consequence. At length, the citizens rose in opposition to him, assisted by the governor of the Tower, and expelled him from the city. He was soon after deserted by his followers, and met the fate he deserved. In 1460, the houses of London were first constructed of brick, at least the earliest historical notice of it appears at this time. In 1473, the right of choosing the lord-mayor and sheriffs was vested in the masters, wardens, and liveries of the different corporations. About this, or a year earlier, William Caxton established his printing press, under the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury and abbot of Westminster, who gave him a place in his convent as a workshop. Soon after Henry VII. came to the throne, in 1485, the inhabitants of London suffered in common with the rest of the kingdom from a severe epidemic called the sweating sickness, of which two mayors and six aldermen died in one week. "In the 13th year of his reign, several gardens were destroyed in Finsbury, out of which a field for archers was formed, which was the origin of the artillery ground. The river Fleet was made navigable to Holborn-bridge. Houndsditch was arched over and Henry VII.'s chapel erected. The citizens were dreadfully plundered by this king and his iniquitous agents, Empson and Dudley."

In the reign of Henry VIII. the city received many improvements. The royal palaces of St James's and Bridewell were erected. The police was put under improved regulations, nuisances were removed, and streets were widened and paved. In consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries, many additional persons were thrown upon their own exertions for subsistence, and trade increased accordingly. The attempts made by Henry VIII. to exact money, were obstinately and successfully resisted by the citizens. In 1543, a sumptuary law was passed by the mayor and common-council, by which the mayor was ordered to confine himself to seven dishes at dinner or supper; the aldermen and sheriffs to six; and the sword-bearer to four.

The reign of Edward VI. was chiefly memorable from the erection of the hospitals of St Thomas, St Bartholomew, and Christ's, and the conversion of the palace of Bridewell into an hospital. In this reign, also, the borough of Southwark was constituted a ward of the city.

In the reign of Elizabeth a proclamation was issued, forbidding the further extension of the town by the erection of buildings on new foundations within three miles of the city gates. It may be interesting to many of our readers to know the extent of the town at that time. The following account is extracted from a late 'Picture of London':—"By a map then published, and still extant, it may be seen how much of that which is now the very interior of the town, was then field and garden. Then, as now, the most crowded part of the city, properly so called, extended from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames. With the exception of Colman-street, and a few

buildings here and there, from Lothbury to Bishopsgate and from Bishopsgate to the Tower, all was uncovered or garden ground. Goodman's-fields were only enclosed pasture-grounds; and there were very few buildings east of the Tower. Whitechapel consisted of a few houses only, and Houndsditch, which contained a single row of houses opposite to the city walls, opened behind into the fields. Spittalfields, from the back of the church, lay entirely open. From Bishopsgate Without to Shoreditch church, there existed a tolerably regular street, yet still with unoccupied sites intervening. West of Bishopsgate to Moorfields and Finsbury was nearly all unbuilt. From the upper end of Chiswell-street to Whitecross-street, there were very few houses, and Goswell-street was called the road to St Alban's. Clerkenwell was chiefly occupied by the monastery and church, Cowcross and part of St John's-street excepted. From the back of Cowcross to Gray's-inn-lane, which extended a very little way from Gray's inn, the ground was either unoccupied, or laid out in pasture or gardens. From Holborn-bridge to Red Lion-street, the houses continued on both sides, after which the road was open, or bounded on one side by a garden wall, to the village of St Giles, which was formed by a small cluster of houses on the right; it was therefore called the parish of St-Giles-in-the-Fields, which name it still bears. Beyond, all was country, both northward and westward, Oxford-street having trees and hedges on both sides; indeed, so recently as 1778, a German writer, describing the metropolis, speaks of Tyburn, the place of execution at that time, as being distant from London about two English miles. From Oxford round to Piccadilly there was a road called the Way from Reading, proceeding through Hedge-lane and the Haymarket—which avenues were entirely destitute of houses—to St James's hospital, now the palace, and a few small buildings on the side of Carlton-house, were all that existed of the present Pall-Mall. Leicester-square was all open fields; and St Martin's-lane had only a few buildings above the church towards the Convent-garden, which extended as a garden to Drury-lane, these buildings alone existing in that extensive site. Long-acre, Seven Dials, and even Drury-lane, to the top of Wych-street, were quite open. The Strand was a street with houses, but principally formed of the mansions of the nobility and prelates; those on the south side having large gardens open to the Thames. The present names of Norfolk-street, Arundel-street, Surrey-street, Salisbury-street, Cecil-street, Villiers-street, Buckingham-street, and several others, point out the relative situations of several of them. At that time it was customary for noblemen, resident on the banks of the Thames, to proceed to the court at Whitehall in their own barges, and, in consequence, they retained a number of watermen in livery, who were thereby protected from impressment. Spring-gardens were what the name imports, and the gardens extended to the present Treasury, which occupies the space of the Cockpit and Tilt-yard, opposite to which stood the palace of Whitehall.

From King-street to the Abbey the buildings were close and connected, as also from Whitehall to Palace-yard. Several houses also stood near the present Abingdon-street, and on the shore opposite to Lambeth-palace. On the Surrey side of the Thames there were but six or seven houses from Lambeth-palace to the shore opposite White-friars, where a line of houses with gardens commenced, which were continued to Winchester-house in Southwark. On the site of the present Christ-church stood a theatre with gardens; the place was called Paris-garden. Opposite to Queenhythe were the circular buildings appropriated to bull and bear beating, which Elizabeth often witnessed. Southwark extended but a little way down the High-street. London-bridge was crowded with buildings. Along Tooley-street to Horsleydown was much built over, after which a few houses and gardens only appeared." In 1594 the water of the Thames was first raised for the supply of the inhabitants. The engine was established at Broken-wharf, on the site subsequently occupied by the London-bridge water works. In 1603 the plague appeared here, and cut off 30,578 persons. The commerce of the city was now in the highest degree flourishing. The citizens were able to contribute to the fleet sent against the Spanish armada, 16 ships fully equipped, and manned with 10,000 men.

The year 1604 was memorable for the gunpowder plot. In 1613 Sir Hugh Myddleton completed the New River. In 1616 the paving of the sides of the streets with flag-stones was first introduced. In 1618, James issued a proclamation against the further extension of the city, which, however, appears to have been as little attended to as those of his predecessors. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I., 35,000 persons died of the plague. The exactions of the high-commission and star-chamber naturally led the citizens to take the part of the parliament in the subsequent civil war. The city still continuing to extend, the protector removed the former proclamations, and imposed taxes and fines on the owners of all houses erected within a certain period. In 1661, a great many streets in St James's parish were built or finished; among the rest, St James's-street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly: other streets were paved and widened, and candles, or lights in lanterns, were ordered to be hung out by every house fronting the streets, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from dusk till nine in the evening.

The great plague, so called to distinguish it from the former visitations of pestilence, commenced in December 1664, and had not entirely ceased in January 1666. It is supposed to have been brought by infection from Holland, and broke out first in Long Acre. The cold of winter appears to have had a considerable influence upon its progress, but in May it began to spread rapidly, and between this time and October the deaths weekly ranged from 500 to 8000. The mortality was so great that ordinary graves could not be provided for the dead. Large carts were sent through the streets at certain hours, and the bodies which they col-

lected were thrown into large pits dug for the purpose. In June, Charles II. left London with his court and took refuge in Oxford. All business was suspended, and even the centre of the exchange and some of the most public streets were overgrown with grass. The inns of court were closed and all law proceedings were stopped. The return of deaths from plague was 68,950, but it is thought that the returns fell far short of the actual number, which is generally estimated at upwards of 100,000. Since this period the plague has never re-appeared in London as an epidemic. Immediately succeeding the year of the great plague was that of the great fire. This broke out on Sunday morning, September 2d, 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, not far from Thames-street. The wind happening to be strong, and the houses being for the most part constructed of wood, the fire spread with great violence and raged during four days and four nights. Within the walls it consumed about five-sixths of the city, and without the walls, about one-fifth as much. Many public buildings and churches suffered, but St Paul's cathedral and some of the corporation-halls escaped. The fire extended its ravages over an oblong space measuring upwards of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It destroyed 13,000 houses, and the value of property consumed is calculated at not less than £10,000,000 sterling, though it could never be exactly ascertained. To commemorate this terrible occurrence, the monument on Fish-street-hill was erected in 1671-77, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. This is a fluted column of the Doric order. The height from the pavement is 202 feet, the diameter of the body or shaft is 15 feet, the ground bounded by the lowest part of the pedestal is 28 feet square, and the pedestal is 40 feet high. The top may be reached by means of a large winding stair-case, consisting of 345 steps. Above the capital is a cippus, supporting a gilded blazing urn. "The fire of London," says Mr Hume, "though at that time a great calamity, has proved in the issue beneficial both to the city and kingdom. The city was rebuilt in a very little time; and care was taken to make the streets wider and more regular than before. A discretionary power was assumed by the king to regulate the distribution of the buildings, and to forbid the use of lathe and timber, the materials of which the houses were formerly composed. The necessity was so urgent and the occasion so extraordinary, that no exceptions were taken at an exercise of authority, which otherwise might have been deemed illegal. Great advantages have resulted from the alterations; London became much more healthy after the fire. The plague, which used to break out with great fury twice or thrice every century, and, indeed, was always lurking in some corner or other of the city, has scarcely ever appeared since that calamity." The number of houses erected in the city is said to have been greater than that of those which were destroyed, for the extensive gardens which were formerly attached to the houses of rich

merchants and to the halls of various corporations were built upon. There was still a prejudice against the increase of the city, and in 1674, an act was passed imposing severe penalties on the erection of houses on new foundations. In 1683 the penny-post was established. The privilege of sanctuary, which belonged to various places in the metropolis, as Salisbury and Mitre courts, and Ram-alley in Fleet-street; Fulwood's-vents and Baldwin's-gardens, Holborn; Sanctuary, Minorities; Savoy, Strand, &c., was suppressed in 1697, a measure of great importance, as those places had become the haunts of vice and the refuge of the most abandoned characters. The year 1703 was remarkable for a terrible storm which raged during the night of the 29th of November. Two millions sterling is estimated to have been the damage suffered by the city alone, and the ships in the river were driven from their moorings, many of smaller size being destroyed. Upwards of 200 persons were either killed or maimed. At sea, immense damage was done by the same storm. Twelve men-of-war were lost on the shore of our own island, having more than 1800 men on board. In 1711, fifty new churches were erected in and about London, the expense of which was defrayed by a tax, levied on imported coals, for eight years. St Paul's cathedral was completed about this time. In 1714, George I. made his public entry into London. The next year more than 120 houses were destroyed by fire in Thames-street, and 50 persons perished. In 1722, the Chelsea water-company was formed, for the better supplying of Westminster and the western suburbs with water. During the reign of George II., great improvements were made in the metropolis and its neighbourhood; several new parishes were formed, as St George's, Bloomsbury; St Ann's, Limehouse; St Paul's, Deptford, &c. Fleet-ditch was arched over, and a part of the site is occupied by Fleet-market. Grosvenor-square and Westminster bridge were built; the houses on London bridge were removed, and new roads were made in various directions. During the reign of George III. the metropolis continued to extend, and many important improvements were effected. Most of the city gates were removed; in 1768, commissioners were appointed by parliament to superintend and regulate the paving, lighting, cleaning, and watching the streets, as well as the stands of hackney coaches. Various companies for supplying water and gas have since been established. The events which have occurred in London during the present and the latter part of the former century, are too numerous to admit of sufficient condensation for the present work. The extension of the city has continued during that period; its present extent will be noticed hereafter.

Situation, &c.—The metropolis is situated on the banks of the river Thames, at the distance of about 60 m. from the sea. On the north side of the river, the ground rises in a gentle slope, but on the south side the surface is uniformly flat. The highest level in London above high-water mark, is at the north side of

the aqueduct, crossing the Regent's canal, which is 103 feet 6 inches. The north end of Northumberland-street, Strand, is elevated 19 feet, 7 inches; the centre of Regent's-circus, 77 feet, 2 inches; the base of St Paul's, 52 feet. The whole of Westminster, except the abbey and part of the Horse-ferry road, is below the level of the highest tide.

Climate.—The temperature of London ranges from 20° to 81° Fahr., and the average has been calculated at 51° 9'. The limits of the annual variation appear to be one degree above and one and a half below the mean. The thermometer has been known to fall six degrees below zero, and to rise to 94° in the shade, but these are extremely rare occurrences. The quantity of rain which falls is various, and it is calculated that London is one of the driest places in the kingdom. The average of four years at the end of last century, gives 19 inches; in 1802, 15 inches fell; in 1806, 27. The metropolis is subject to dense fogs, especially during the months of November and December, rendering it necessary to use lights in shops and warehouses throughout the day. The most prevalent wind in London is the S.W., the least common is the N., the former being calculated to blow during 112 days, and the latter only during 16 days of the year. The S.W. appears to prevail chiefly in July and August; the N.E. in January, March, April, May, and June; the N.W. occurs most frequently from November to March. The mean height of the barometer is stated to be 29.9 inches.

Mortality.—London is remarkably healthy, though many circumstances, too obvious to require notice, would lead us to expect the contrary. In 1700, the rate of mortality was one in 26; in 1815, it was one in 38. The salubrity of London arises from several causes.

Divisions.—We shall here follow the divisions given by Mr Rickman, in his statement of the population returns for 1831. He divides it into London within the walls; London without the walls; the borough of Southwark; the city of Westminster; parishes within the bills of mortality; and lastly, a few parishes not within the bills of mortality.

1. London within the walls is the original metropolis of the kingdom. It extends along the north side of the Thames, from Tower-hill to the foot of Ludgate-hill, a distance of a mile and a quarter. On the south it is bounded by the river, which is here crossed by Southwark and London bridges. It is bounded on all the rest of its circumference by the division of London without the walls, with the exception of a short space on the east, where it is bounded by the Town-liberty and Old precinct. The area is about 370 acres, and rather more than three miles in circumference. Within the walls are 97 parishes. "In the beginning of last century, the population was not much less than 140,000, as proved by deduction from the parish registers; and the annual mortality was as 1 to 20 of that population. Fortunately for the health of the citizens, space is becoming more valuable for warehouses than for human habitations, so that the population of

the city within the walls is diminished to 55,778, and the rate of mortality to less than 1 in 40."

2. London without the walls. This is a space of various width, extending around the walls of the ancient city, beginning at the Thames, where it is crossed by Blackfriar's bridge, and running northward, eastward, and south-eastward, round the city as far as the Town-liberty. On the outer side it is bounded by the parish of St Clement-Davis; Rolls liberty; parishes of St Andrew, Holborn, and St Sepulchre; Glasshouse-yard; parish of St Luke, Middlesex; Norton-Fulgate liberty; Old Artillery-yard; Christ-church parish, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel; and the Town-liberty. The main part of this area extends westward to Temple-Bar, constituting what was in the reigns of the Plantagenets the best part of the town. It occupies about 230 acres. From the same causes as were already mentioned, the population of the city without the walls has diminished though not in an equal degree with that of the city within the walls. In the beginning of last century, the population was 60,000; it was 66,209, in 1831.

3. The borough of Southwark lies on the south side of the Thames, along which it extends for a distance of two miles. Its form is somewhat irregular. It sends a long narrow branch about a mile in length down the Kent road, and extends southward about a mile between the parishes of Lambeth and St-Mary-Butts. This district has repeatedly been granted to the city. Maitland says, "In the year 1550, the citizens having purchased of King Edward VI. the borough of Southwark, with divers privileges thereunto belonging, they erected the same into a 26th ward, called Bridge-ward-without; but it seems the power granted them by charter not proving sufficient to support their title thereunto, by excluding the justices of peace for the county of Surrey from interfering in the government thereof, it is therefore only a nominal ward: however, it serves to dignify the senior alderman, called the Father of the city, who generally by his great age is rendered unable to undergo the fatigue of business; therefore, as there is nothing to be done, 'tis a post fit for one worn out with age." The borough of Southwark includes 600 acres. The river is here crossed by Blackfriar's, Southwark, and London bridges. The population has been rather more than doubled since the commencement of last century.

4. The city of Westminster is a very extensive part of the metropolis. It extends along the Thames from Chelsea to Temple-stairs, a distance of about 3 m. It is bounded by St Luke's parish, Chelsea; Kensington, Paddington, St Mary-le-bone, and St George, Bloomsbury. It is bounded on the north by Oxford-street, whence the boundary line passes along Crown-street, Castle-street, and Drury-lane, encircling in the western direction Hyde-park, and Kensington-gardens. The population of the city of Westminster, in 1831, was 202,891.

5. The division including the parishes within the bills of mortality. This term is derived from the following circumstance: London suf-

ferred frequently, as has already been related, from various pestilences, especially the plague; this frequent recurrence caused the establishment of notices, called weekly bills of mortality, kept and published by the parish-clerks, as a warning to the court and others to leave London whenever the plague became more fatal than usual. The somewhat obsolete names of diseases in these bills, have injured their reputation, and in some of the large parishes they are discontinued. The parishes within the bills are, Lambeth, South Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington-Bath, Bermondsey, Horsley-down, and Rotherhithe, which are in the county of Surrey; St Andrews, Holborn, St Giles, St George's, Bloomsbury, part of Pancras, Clerkenwell, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, St Luke's, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, St George's on the East, Shadwell, Limehouse, Islington, Hackney, Stepney, and Stratford-le-Bow. In consequence of the great increase of population, it was found necessary to divide some of the large out-parishes. This has been the case in particular with the parish of Stepney, which formerly contained those of Stratford-le-Bow, Whitechapel, Limehouse, Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe-highway, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-green; and even yet is one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality. The population of this division has been more than doubled since the beginning of the last century.

6. The parishes not within the bills of mortality are Chelsea, Kensington, St Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and St Pancras, with part of Highgate. The increase of population in these within a century and a third has been prodigious, being from 9150 to 293,560.

Line of the Streets.—“It has been remarked,” says a writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, “that it is much easier to acquire a practical knowledge of the geography of London than of Paris, which has not the same rallying points except the Seine. In London, the principal streets follow the course of the Thames from west to east, and the main cross streets run chiefly in a direction from north to south. Entering London from the west, there are two principal avenues or grand lines of streets: If we enter from the west on the northern side of the city, the first street is Oxford-street, which leads through St Giles', Holborn, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the road into Essex: If we enter by the Bath road, on the south side of Hyde-park, the streets are Piccadilly, St James's-street, Pall-Mall, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St Paul's-churchyard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Tower-street, Wapping, Limehouse, &c. The two principal avenues—Piccadilly and the Strand—Oxford-street and Holborn—unite at St Paul's, whence, as from a common centre, they separate again to form two other great avenues—Cheapside and Watling-street. The longest line of street, though under several different names, which runs from south to north, is the principal street in Southwark, which extends from the country to London-bridge, and

thence, under the names of Fishstreet-hill, Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, &c. to the northern extremity of the city, on the road to Kingsland, Hackney, &c. The longest street in London under one appellation is Oxford-street, which is 1 mile, 2 furlongs, and 19 poles in length.” London is computed to have contained in 1830, 80 squares, 9000 streets, lanes, rows, places, &c., in which the houses were not less than 170,000. All the streets are paved with great regularity, and have a foot path laid with flags, divided from the carriage way; the latter is formed by small cubical blocks of Scotch granite. The footway has a regular curb-stone, and is divided from the carriage way by a gutter, which flows into the common sewer. Some of the streets have recently been partially Macadamised. Nearly all are lighted with gas, which is supplied by several companies. The London Gas-light company has existed since 1812; it has works in the Horse-ferry-road, Westminster, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and on the Curtain-road. It consumes about 20,000 chaldrons of coals annually, and the main pipes extend 125 miles. The City Gas company has works in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square; those of the South London company are at Bankside; the Imperial company, near the Hackney-road, and the London Portable Gas company, in St John-street, Clerkenwell.

The most elegant streets in London are situated in the west end of the town. Few streets can compete with Regent-street, Portland-place, and the buildings around or near the Regent's park. Many of the latter are of recent erection, and new houses are springing up with great rapidity. At the west end of the town also are the parks. St James's-park lies near the palaces of St James's and Whitehall. It is of a triangular shape, and its greatest length is rather more than half a mile. This was a complete marsh till enclosed and drained by Henry VIII. In the centre is a long irregular sheet of water, and around are agreeable walks. The Green-park lies in the immediate vicinity of that of St James's, and extends from it to Piccadilly. Near the place where the two parks meet is the royal palace, erected on the site of Buckingham-house, to the west of which is a large triangular space of ground called the palace garden. Hyde-park is an extensive piece of ground extending westward from Park-lane, and bounded at its western extremity by the ends of Oxford-street and Piccadilly. On the west it touches Kensington-gardens, and the whole area is about 395 acres. It is intersected with walks, and planted with very fine trees, and is much frequented at certain times both by pedestrians, equestrians, and carriages. No hackney coaches are admitted. There are five entrances, each of which has an elegant lodge. At Hyde-park-corner, at the end of Piccadilly, the entrance is through a triumphal arch. At the S.E. corner is a colossal statue of Achilles, erected in honour of the duke of Wellington's military achievements. The metal was obtained from twelve 24-pounders taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. On the south side of the park are the

barracks of the Life-guards. The Serpentine river is situated in Hyde-park, near the south side. It is in the form of a parallelogram, and was dug about the year 1730. The Regent's-park is situated at the north-western angle of the metropolis, in the parishes of Pancras and Mary-le-bone, but chiefly in the latter. It is nearly of a circular form, and contains about 450 acres. Many trees have been planted here, though a large proportion are still young. The shrubbery is tastefully arranged, and the walks are agreeable. On the western side is a sheet of water above half a mile in length, of an irregular form, and studded with small islands. In the centre is a large circular spot called the Ring, laid out with greater regularity and neatness. Around this are three villas in Grecian styles of architecture, called South villa, the Holme, and St John's-wood lodge. There are other villas in different parts of the park, a part of the northern border of which has also been granted to the Zoological society, whose gardens will be described elsewhere. The buildings around the Regent's-park are among the most recently erected in London, and deserve particular notice. At the entrance from Portland-place is Park-crescent, the buildings of which are handsome; we next come to Park-square, a short distance from which, on the east side, are the handsome structures containing the Diorama and Colosseum. Proceeding along the road we pass Cambridge-terrace, a fine row of houses in the Roman style; Chester-terrace, a row designed by Mr Nash, in the Corinthian order, with a great profusion of decorations; Cumberland-terrace, also designed by Mr Nash, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former being a splendid colonnade of twelve columns. Further on are the marquess of Hertford's villa, Grove-house, and Hanover-lodge, erected after designs by Mr D. Burton. Hanover-terrace was planned by Mr Nash, as also Sussex-place, a whimsical range of buildings consisting of a centre with a pediment, flanked by octagonal towers and wings, with four similar towers, the whole being disposed in a semicircular form, with a garden in front. All the towers are finished with cupola tops and minarets, which give them a very singular appearance. Cornwall and York-terraces are handsome ranges of houses, the former designed by Mr D. Burton, the latter by Mr Nash. The entrances to York-terrace are all on the side farthest from the park, so that it has the appearance of a single building, with the magnificence of a palace. Ulster-terrace is the corner of Park-square, thus bringing us to the point from which we started.

Palaces.—St James's palace is situated near the corner of the Green-park, opposite the foot of St James's-street, and looking toward the south over St James's-park. It was erected by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital for lepers, dedicated also to St James. Since the destruction of Whitehall in 1695, this has been the town-residence of the English kings, nevertheless it presents few external attractions; in fact, its general aspect is mean. It is constructed chiefly of brick, and the gateway look-

ing towards St James's-street has much more the aspect of a prison than a palace. In 1809, the south-east wing was burnt, and is still in ruins, though the other parts of the palace received a thorough repair about three years ago. The state-apartments were newly furnished in 1824, and are very handsome, though in a remarkably plain taste.

Buckingham-house, on the site of which the new palace has been erected, was built in 1703 by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. In 1761 it was purchased for the town residence of Charlotte, queen of George III. In constructing the new palace a very small portion of the old structure has been allowed to remain. The whole forms three sides of a square. The basement is of Doric, and the superstructure of the Corinthian order, designed by Mr Nash. Though highly ornamented, and erected at a great expense, this building has not given general satisfaction, and least of all to his late majesty George IV., for whom it was built. It has an insignificant appearance, and there is an ugly hemisphere of stone above the centre which has a very bad effect. Above the central pediment, as well as on the faces of the wings, there are emblematical statues. A semicircular space in front is enclosed with a massive iron railing, in the middle of which is the grand entrance, an arch of white marble, copied from that of Constantine at Rome, over which it is intended to place an equestrian statue of George IV. Many of the mantle-pieces and other ornaments belonging to this palace formerly adorned Carlton-house, at the east end of Pall-Mall. This was the town-residence of his late majesty when Prince Regent, and was a small inconvenient structure, which was taken down some time ago.

The palace of Whitehall, which stood at the east end of St James's park, was in a great measure destroyed by fire. The portion now remaining is called the Banqueting-house, the great room of which is used as a chapel. The ceiling was painted by Rubens. In the space behind the Banqueting-house is a brass statue of James II. by Gibbons.

Kensington palace is situated in the gardens of the same name, at the west end of Hyde-park. This was bought by William III. from the chancellor Finch. The building is plain, and very irregular. It contains a good collection of pictures, and the grand staircase and the ceilings of many of the rooms were painted by Kent.

The most important residences of the nobility deserve some notice in this place. Apsley-house, at Hyde-park-corner, is the residence of the duke of Wellington, though originally built by lord-chancellor Apsley, after designs by Messrs Adam. It has lately been remodelled under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville. It is in the Corinthian style.—Gower, or York-house, is situated at the corner of the Green-park. It was founded in 1825, and intended for the residence of the late duke of York. It is now the property of the duke of Sutherland. It is a large quadrangular structure in the Corinthian style of architecture. The north front exhibits

a portico of eight columns, which is the entrance. The east side has no projecting columns; the south and west project slightly at each end, and in the centre of each are six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment.—Northumberland-house, near Charing-cross, is the town-residence of the duke of Northumberland. It has an imposing but not an elegant appearance, and was erected in the reign of James I. by the earl of Northampton. It extends backward from the street forming a spacious quadrangle, from behind which two wings 100 feet in length run down towards the river. After the death of the earl of Northampton it was possessed by the earl of Suffolk, from whom it passed by marriage into the Northumberland family in 1642. The interior is fitted up in a magnificent style, and contains a superb collection of paintings. Behind the house a garden extends to the Thames.—Burlington-house, in Piccadilly, is the residence of Lord Cavendish. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, so that its beauties are not seen from the street. It is in the Doric order of architecture.—Spencer-house, in St James's-place, is the residence of Earl Spencer. It is a handsome square structure, surrounded with shrubbery, and having a fine front looking toward the Green-park.—Marlborough-house, in Pall-Mall, was the residence erected for the great duke of Marlborough. It was lately the residence of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.—Among the other splendid residences of the nobility may be mentioned those of the earl of Chesterfield in South Audley-street, of the duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly, of the late duke of Manchester in Manchester-square, of the marquess of Anglesea in Burlington-gardens, of the marquess of Hertford in Regent's-park and Piccadilly, of the duke of Buckingham in Pall-Mall, of the duke of Norfolk in St James's-square, of the marquess of Lansdowne in Berkeley-square, of the duke of Portland in Cavendish-square, of Earl Grosvenor in Upper Grosvenor-street, and Melbourne-house, Whitehall.

Squares.—The squares of London are numerous, and contain some of the finest residences in the metropolis. Bedford-square is near the east end of Oxford-street; it is spacious and regular, but not worthy of particular notice.—Belgrave-square, about a quarter of a mile west of the new palace, was begun in 1825. It is 684 feet by 617, and consists of elegant houses adorned with Corinthian columns. Berkeley-square lies to the north of Piccadilly, and contains Lansdowne-house, the residence of the marquess of Lansdowne. The area in the centre contains three acres, and was formerly adorned with an equestrian statue of George III.—Bloomsbury-square lies to the north of High-Holborn, and formerly contained the residence of the duke of Bedford. Here are the monument of the duke of Bedford, and a bronze statue of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, the work of Westmacott, erected in 1816.—Cavendish-square, near Langham-place and Regent-street, contains a gilt equestrian statue of William, duke of Cumberland, erected in 1770.—Covent-garden, between the Strand and

Long-acre, occupies about three acres, and is so called from its having been the garden of the convent of St Peter. In the centre is the market of Covent-garden, on the west side is the church of St Paul, and on the north a piazza, designed by Inigo Jones.—Eaton-square, near Belgrave-square, is 1637 feet by 371, and contains St Peter's church. Eaton-square was founded in 1812, and was but lately finished. It is crossed by the New Road, and contains St Pancras new church.—Finsbury-square is situated in the east, about half a mile north of the bank. The houses are regular and handsome. A little to the south of this is Finsbury circus. Fitzroy-square was completed in 1825, after the designs of Messrs Adams. It is one of the most elegant in London, though not of great extent, and lies near the Regent's-park, a little to the south of the New Road.—Golden-square lies near the east end of Piccadilly, and is about 150 years old.—Grosvenor-square lies at an equal distance from the south side of Oxford-street and the end of Hyde-park. It contains most magnificent houses, and a fine garden in the centre, containing about six acres. A gilt equestrian statue of George I. has stood in the centre since 1726.—Hanover-square, near the corner of Oxford and Regent-streets, contains many handsome residences.—St James's-square is situated near the north side of Pall-Mall, and is of considerable extent. In the centre is a statue of William III., surrounded by a piece of water. Here are the residences of the bishop of London, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir P. Hastings; also Norfolk-house, in which George III. was born.—Leicester-square, to the east of Piccadilly, contains a fine equestrian statue of George I. Here lived Sir Joshua Reynolds, Woollet the engraver, Hogarth, and John Hunter the celebrated anatomist.—Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which lie to the south of Holborn, are surrounded by irregular houses. The space is the largest inclosed ground in London, and is well planted. The execution of Lord Russell took place in the centre of this area in 1683. Here is the building belonging to the royal college of surgeons, containing their library and the anatomical museum of John Hunter.—Manchester-square contains the residence of the marquess of Hertford. This was originally built by the duke of Manchester, and was for some time the residence of the Spanish ambassador. Portman-square, which lies to the north of the west end of Oxford-street, was begun in 1764. The houses are very fine, and the centre is formed into a garden with remarkably luxuriant shrubbery.—Prince's-square, which is very small, and lies a little to the north of the London-docks, is only worthy of notice from its containing the Swedes' church, in which lies buried the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg.—Queen-square, a little to the north of Bloomsbury-square, contains a statue of Queen Anne. In the southwest angle is the church of St George the Martyr.—Russell-square, very near the last, is a handsome square, containing very good houses. Here is a colossal statue of the late duke of Bedford, erected in 1809. It is cast in bronze, and is the work of Westmacott. In

this square are the houses in which lived Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Soho-square is near the east end of Oxford-street, and takes its name from the word Soho having been the word of the day at Sedgmore. Here was the house of the duke of Monmouth, and in the south-west angle is the former residence of Sir Joseph Banks. In the centre of the garden is a pedestrian statue of Charles II. In the north-western corner is the Bazaar. Tavistock-square consists of elegant houses, but is not worthy of particular notice.—Trinity-square, in Newington-Butts, contains Trinity church, before which stands a statue of King Alfred.—There are many other squares in this city, but these are the most deserving of notice.

Statues.—We have already noticed various public monuments and statues to eminent individuals which adorn the metropolis; a few remain to be noticed. At Charing-cross is a statue of Charles I., executed in 1633, by Le Sueur. This was sold by the parliamentary party, and supposed to have been broken up, but after the restoration it was brought forward by the person who had purchased it, and resold to the government. Within the inclosure fronting St Paul's is the statue of Queen Anne, by Bird. In Hanover-square is a statue of William Pitt, the work of Chantrey, cast in bronze, and erected in 1831. A statue of the late George Canning was erected in 1832, in Palace-yard. It is colossal, cast in bronze, and the work of Mr Westmacott. Temple-bar is adorned on the east side with statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the west side with statues of Charles I. and II. Between Whitehall and the Thames stands a bronze statue of James II., executed by Gibbons. There are other statues and monuments which will be noticed along with the public buildings in which they are placed.

Bridges.—The bridges over the Thames are among the finest objects in London. Highest up the river is Vauxhall-bridge. This was founded in 1813, and completed in three years. It consists of nine arches of cast-iron, resting on piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, and faced with Kentish rag-stone and Roman cement. It has a light and elegant appearance, and is 860 feet in length. The span of each arch is 78 feet and the height 29. The architect was Mr Walker, and the expense of erection was £150,000, which is to be defrayed by the tolls exacted from all passengers. It receives its name from the vicinity of Vauxhall-gardens. It is proposed to carry a new bridge from the Horse-ferry road to Lambeth-stairs. Westminster-bridge is the second in order. It crosses the river in the immediate vicinity of Westminster-hall, and was begun in 1739 and completed in 1750. The architect was Mons. Labelle, a Frenchman, and the expense of erection was about £389,000. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of 15 arches, gradually diminishing from the centre to each end, that in the centre 76 feet span, those at each end 20. The arches are all semicircular. The length of the whole is 1223 feet, and the extreme breadth 44. The road over this bridge

was Macadamized in 1824.—The next in order is Waterloo-bridge, which crosses the Thames a little to the west of Somerset-house. An act of parliament for its erection was obtained in 1806. It was originally planned by Mr G. Dodd, but executed under the superintendence of Mr Rennie. The works were begun in 1811, and on the 18th of June, 1817, it was opened in the presence of various distinguished persons. The structure is formed of granite, and each pier rests on 320 piles. All the arches are elliptical, and of equal size, so that the surface is level, in which circumstance this bridge surpasses all the others in London. The summit is exactly on a level with the Strand, and 50 feet above the level of the Thames. It is much frequented as a promenade, and the view from it is very fine. In order to connect the bridge with the streets on the same level on each side, the road is supported on brick arches, of which there are 60 on the Surrey side. The whole length of the structure, including the concealed arches, is 2890 feet; the length of the bridge is 1242; the width within the balustrade 42; the span of each arch 120; the thickness of each pier 20. At each end are two handsome toll lodges, in the Doric style.—Next in order is Blackfriars-bridge. This was constructed between 1760 and 1768, after the plan of Mr R. Mylne, at an expense of £152,840. It was intended that this bridge should bear the name of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, which is stated on the plate buried under the foundation. The arches are nine in number, and of the elliptical form. The central arch has a span of 100 feet, and the whole length of the bridge is 995. It rises considerably in the centre, and commands a fine view of the river, the city and borough, the monument, St Paul's cathedral, &c. Above each pier is a recess, supported by Ionic pillars. The width between the balustrades is 35 feet.—Southwark-bridge crosses the river about half a mile below the last. It was founded in 1814, and completed in 1819, under the superintendence of Mr Rennie, assisted by Mr Weston. The iron work was cast in the foundry of Messrs Walker & Co. of Rotherham. It consists of three arches, the centre one having a space of 240 feet, and the others 210 feet each. The arches are of iron, resting on piers of solid masonry founded on piles. The whole weight of iron employed in the construction of this bridge is above 5,308 tons. The whole expense, including that of forming the approaches, which was great, was about £800,000. Its general aspect is very striking. About one-third of a mile lower is the New London-bridge. The first stone of this building was laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and it was finally completed on the 31st of July, 1831. It was opened with great pomp by the king on the 1st of August. This bridge consists of five semi-elliptical arches. The least of these is larger than any other stone arch of this form ever erected. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high water mark of 29 feet 6 inches. The roadway is 53 feet wide between the parapets, the footways occupying 9 feet each; the rise in the road is 1 in 132. The length of the

bridge from the extremities of the abutments is 928 feet. The whole is constructed of granite, after the design of the late Mr Rennie, and the quantity of stone employed amounts to 120,000 tons. No tolls are levied on this bridge. The expense was defrayed partly by the corporation and partly by government. The share of the corporation is to be defrayed by a tax of 10d. per chaldron, levied during the next 26 years, on all coals entering the port of London.—Old London-bridge was the lowest structure on the river. It is now in process of being pulled down. It was begun in 1176, and was then covered with houses, chiefly constructed of timber. In 1212, a dreadful fire took place here, and many people perished. In 1756, the houses were finally removed. The bridge has long been found inconvenient from the narrowness of the arches, and were dangerous to the navigation.—The Thames tunnel deserves to be noticed here. As early as the year 1802, a project was set on foot with a view of opening an archway under the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Limehouse, upwards of a mile and a half below London-bridge. Various attempts were made, and a narrow passage was formed upwards of 900 feet in length, but the river breaking in frequently, the undertaking was abandoned in 1809. The subject was again revived by Mr Brunel, some years after, and a new company was incorporated by act of parliament in 1824. The work was begun in March, 1825. After various difficulties, more especially from the bursting in of the river, the tunnel was carried out upwards of 550 feet into the bed of the river. On the 18th of May, 1827, however, the river broke in through the roof and filled the tunnel. After examining the hole from without, with the assistance of a diving bell, the damage was repaired by throwing into the opening about 9000 tons of clay, contained in bags armed with small hazel rods. The water was pumped out of the tunnel by the 21st of June, and after repairing the slight damage which the works had suffered, the workmen proceeded in the excavation, which was carried 50 feet farther. The roof gave way again, however, in the month of January, 1828, when six men were drowned, and Mr Brunel, Jun., was placed in the utmost hazard of his life. The same means were used on this occasion as on the former, and 4000 tons of clay were required for filling the opening. The resources of the company were now at an end, and after clearing out the water and mud they discontinued the works, which have not since that time been resumed. The tunnel, so far as it has been carried, consists of a double carriage way, with paths for foot passengers; the whole structure is 38 feet in width, and 22 feet 6 inches in height. At high water the head of the river is about 75 feet above the roof. The ground is also arched, so that the whole structure may be said to consist of two cylinders, having a central portion common to both. The ground is very unequal in firmness, and it has been found necessary to prepare much of it for the work, by the processes of underpinning and underlaying. The subscriptions raised by the

company amounted to £100,000, which sum has been expended, and there is no present prospect of their being able to resume the works.

Population.—At the beginning of the last century the population of London was about 674,000. It had increased in 1801, to 864,845; in 1811, to 1,009,546; in 1821, to 1,225,694; and in 1831, to 1,474,069. The population of the several districts is thus given in Mr Rickman's work :

	1831.	Males.	Females.
London within the walls,	57,695.	28,626.	29,069.
without the walls,			
including the lanes of	87,878.	33,401.	34,477.
Courts,			
Southward,	91,501.	44,318.	14,783.
Westminster,	202,080.	95,314.	106,766.
Parishes within the bills	761,348.	354,253.	407,095.
of mortality,			
Adjacent parishes not	293,567.	128,529.	165,038.
within the bills,			

It is usual to allow an addition of one twenty-fifth part for seamen belonging to registered shipping, soldiers quartered in the various barracks, and for the transitory population always arriving and departing so irregularly as to prevent a proper enumeration being made. Taking this into account, the total population of all the parishes whose churches lie within 8 m. in a direct line from St Paul's church, was 1,776,556, in 1831. The number of marriages which took place in 1811, was 11,549; of baptisms, 20,274; of burials, 20,726. In 1820, there were 12,757 marriages, 30,422 baptisms, and 24,367 burials. These returns are of course extremely imperfect.

Fairs and Markets.—There is but one annual fair in London, that of St Bartholomew, which is opened on the 3d of September and continues for four days. It is now held chiefly for amusement, but formerly was celebrated for extensive sales of cloth and other goods. In the villages around London numerous fairs are held.

Smithfield market is open on Mondays and Thursdays for the sale of cattle. The value of the cattle sold annually here is said to average £8,000,000. The number of oxen averages 156,000; of sheep and lambs 1,500,000; of calves 21,000; of hogs 20,000. Leaden-hall market is held for the sale of country-killed meat, skins, and leather; Newgate-market is also open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for country-killed meat, and daily for provisions. At these two markets there is an extensive sale of pigs, poultry, eggs, fish, butter, &c. Farringdon-market, for butcher's meat, fruit, vegetables, &c., is situated between Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane, to which site it was removed in 1829, from the situation which it had occupied since 1737, on the site of Fleet-Ditch. The ground and houses which were taken down were purchased by the corporation at an expense of £200,000, and the new building erected on the site of the latter, cost upwards of £80,000. It covers an area of an acre and a half, and is 232 feet in length by 150. A double row of shops forms an avenue round three sides of the quadrangle,

and there are two great entrances for waggons and two for foot passengers. Finsbury-market is held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the sale of butcher's meat, vegetables, &c. There are various other markets for butcher's meat, &c., as Newport-market, Borough-market, besides those which are held in the adjacent villages. At Billingsgate is a fish-market which was long the only one in the metropolis. Among the recent improvements of the metropolis, may be noted the erection of Hungerford-market. An act was obtained for this purpose in 1830. The site of the old market has been purchased, together with the surrounding houses, those in Hungerford-street, and some few in the Strand, in order to insure a proper frontage and a convenient access. The new-market was designed by Mr C. Fowler. The front to the river is elegant. The basement of the centre next the river constitutes the Fish-market. The wings are intended for taverns, connected by a colonnade, with a terrace which occupies the entire front. From the Fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two stair-cases within, at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a series of arches. The hall, exclusive of the portico, is 157 feet long by 123 feet wide, consisting of a nave and two aisles, besides ranges of shops against the side walls with galleries over. These galleries will be appropriated for the sale of such articles as require a neat display, and will be disposed somewhat in the manner of a bazaar, with a range of counters, and a walk in front. Under the whole of the hall is a range of arched cellars or vaults, having approaches in various directions. The upper court corresponds nearly with the Fish-market, but at the level of a story above it. The colonnades are here combined with shops and dwellings for resident shopkeepers. The columns, stairs, pavement, and part of the front of this important building are of granite. The total length of the building from the river to Hungerford-street, is 475 feet, and the river-front is 126 feet. The principal market for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, is Covent-garden, the buildings of which were rebuilt in 1829, after the designs of Mr Fowler. The exterior elevation of the north and south ranges is embellished with a colonnade of granite pillars, 12 feet in height, and placed at the distance of 8 feet from the shops so as to form a covered walk. The east front, which looks towards Great Russell-street, presents a colonnade about 34 feet in depth and surmounted by a terrace. Hay and straw are sold three times weekly in the Haymarket, at Whitechapel, and in Smithfield. Much of the milk used in London is supplied by cows kept within the metropolis.

Supply of Provisions, &c.—It is calculated that about 9600 cows are kept by the London cow-keepers, producing annually upwards of seven millions of gallons. Of butter about 11,000 tons, and of cheese about 13,000 are consumed annually. Of the consumption of bread it is not easy to form an accurate estimate, but that of wheat is said to average one

million quarters, four-fifths of which are supposed to be consumed in bread. The supply of vegetables is chiefly drawn from the kitchen-gardens of Kent and Surrey. The extent of these is estimated at 10,000 acres, and the value of the produce annually sold at £645,000. The utmost economy is used in the cultivation of the ground, so as to obtain several crops of different vegetables from the same spot in the course of the year. Fruit is produced in great abundance by the gardens about Kensington, Hammersmith, Brentford, Twickenham, &c., which are said to be not less than 3000 acres in extent. The value of the fruit sold annually in London is said to be about £400,000. The nursery gardens in the immediate vicinity of London, extend over 1500 acres. The supply of fish is very irregular, and this article is almost always expensive. The number of vessels entered as employed in supplying London with fish a few years ago, was 3827. In the same year the following return of the supply was made. Salmon, 45,446; plaice and skate, 50,754 bushels; turbot, 87,958; fresh cod, 447,150; herrings, 3,366,407; haddocks, 482,493; sprats, 60,789 bushels; mackerel, 3,076,700; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8672 bushels; whittings, 90,604; and eels, 1500 cwt. The consumption of poultry, game, and venison, is not large, in consequence of the high price of these articles. Malt liquors are consumed in great quantity. The twelve principal houses in London brew annually about 1,400,000 barrels of porter; and the quantity of ale brewed by the six principal ale-brewers is above 80,000 barrels. Besides these there are numerous smaller breweries, but it is impossible to calculate the amount of the produce. The annual consumption of coals in the metropolis is about 2,000,000 chaldrons. There is a coal-exchange in Thames-street, which is principally occupied by the great dealers, who, having a sort of monopoly of the market, the consumers have no control over it. London is well-supplied both with hard and soft water. The former is obtained from wells, which may be sunk in any place, as water exists under the whole city. The soft water is supplied by different companies, and is distributed through the metropolis in pipes of cast-iron. The New River water-works at Spa-field, derive their supply from springs at Chadwell; they supply 67,000 houses, and furnish 13,000,000 gallons daily. The East London water-works are situated at Old Ford; they supply 42,000 houses, and furnish 6,000,000 gallons daily. The West Middlesex works draw water from the Thames at Hammersmith, to the extent of 2,250,000 gallons daily, supplying 15,000 houses. The Chelsea water-works supply 12,400 houses with 1,760,000 gallons. The Grand Junction company derives its supply from the Thames near Chelsea, and serves 7700 houses, supplying daily 2,800,000 gallons. The Lambeth company draws from the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo bridges; it supplies 16,000 houses and furnishes 1,244,000 gallons daily. The Vauxhall company draws the supply of 1,000,000 gallons from the Thames near Vauxhall bridge, and serves

10,000 houses. The Southwark works draw from the middle of the Thames, between London and Southwark; about 7000 houses are supplied by these works with about 720,000 gallons daily. Some of these companies have reservoirs and filtering apparatus, but others deliver the water directly from the river.

Civil Government.—The civil government of the city is vested in the corporation, the last charter having been granted by George II. The corporation consists of the lord-mayor, two sheriffs, 26 aldermen, 240 common-councillmen, and the livery. These are assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common sergeant, comp-troller, city remembrancer, town-clerk and other officers. The lord-mayor was originally elected by the people in general, but in 1475, the election was vested by an act of the common-council, in the mayor, aldermen, and common-councillmen, with the masters, wardens, and livery-men of the city companies. The manner of election is this:—the livery in common assembly choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to the late mayor and the other aldermen, by whom one is appointed to the office of mayor. This takes place on the 29th of September. The annual revenue attached to the office is £8,000. The powers and privileges of the mayor are very extensive. On the death of the sovereign he is considered the principal officer in the kingdom, and takes his place in the privy-council till a new king is proclaimed. He is the king's representative in the civil government of the city; first commissioner in the lieutenantancy; perpetual coroner and escheator within the city and liberties of London and the borough of Southwark; chief-justice of oyer and terminer, and gaol-delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea; and chief butler to the king at all coronations, for which services he receives the fee of a golden cup and cover, with a golden ewer. No acts of the corporation are valid without the authority of the mayor.

The office of alderman is of high antiquity, and the name is derived from the Saxon *aelder-man*, expressive of mature age. The office was originally held for one year, but since the reign of Richard II. the aldermen have been appointed for life. There are 26 aldermen, or one for each ward of the city, one being elected by the free householders of each of 25 wards, and the other, namely the alderman of the ward of Bridge-without, being chosen by the aldermen themselves, generally from their own body. The lord-mayor presides at the elections, and must, if required, keep the poll open for three days. The aldermen who have filled the office of mayor are justices of the quorum; the others are justices of peace for the city, and governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the mayor. They held courts for the election of common-councillmen, and transacting the business of the ward.

The common-councillmen are the popular representatives of the wards, and are elected an-

nually by the inhabitant householders, the alderman for the ward presiding, on St Thomas's day. Bridge-ward-without has no representatives. The numbers vary in the different wards: the following are the names with the respective numbers: Aldersgate 6, Aldgate 6, Bassishaw 4, Billingsgate 10, Bishopsgate 14, Broad-street 12, Bridge 15, Broad-street 10, Candlewick 8, Castle-Beynard 10, Cheap 12, Coleman-street 6, Cordwainers 8, Cornhill 6, Cripplegate 12, Dowgate 8, Farringdon-within 17, Farringdon-without 16, Langbourn 10, Lime-street 4, Portsoken 5, Queenhithe 6, Tower 12, Vintry 9, Walbrook 8.

The court of common-council consists of the mayor, aldermen, and common-councillmen, and regulates the funds of the corporation. It appoints committees of aldermen for certain business, and, in fact, superintends the whole civil administration of the city. This court cannot meet unless called by the lord-mayor, but he is bound to assemble a certain number during his mayoralty, and is likewise expected to call it together on a requisition.

There are two sheriffs for London and Middlesex; in the former they have separate jurisdictions, but in the affairs of the latter they are regarded as one, and no one can act without the other; even in case of the death of one, the other cannot act till a new colleague be appointed. The sheriffs are elected by the livery out of fourteen persons nominated by the mayor. Those elected are obliged to serve under heavy penalties, unless they swear that they are not worth £15,000. No alderman can be chosen mayor without having passed this office; but persons not aldermen are sometimes chosen to the shrievalty. Whoever serves is obliged to give a bond for £1,000 to the corporation as a pledge for the fulfilment of his duties.

The recorder is appointed for life, by the lord-mayor and aldermen, and receives a salary of £2,500. He must be a lawyer, and presides at the Old-Bailey and other courts.

The livery of London consists of the freemen of the different city companies, which are 91 in number, and contain upwards of 1200 individuals. About 50 of these companies have halls in different parts of the city.

Connected with the corporation of the city are some buildings which may be noticed here.

The Mansion-house is the official residence of the lord-mayor, and stands at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks-market. It was erected in 1753 after designs by Dance, at an expense of nearly £48,000. The whole structure is of an oblong form and is constructed of Portland stone. It has a magnificent but rather a heavy aspect, and loses much of its effect from the confined situation in which it is placed. A wide and lofty portico, composed of six pillars of the Corinthian order, with two pilasters at each side of the pediment, of the same order, forms the chief ornament of the front. A flight of steps ascends to the principal entrance under this portico. The pediment is adorned with a piece of sculpture, designed by Sir R. Taylor, emblematical of the wealth and grandeur of the city. The west side of the

edifice presents a range of noble windows between coupled Corinthian pilasters. The interior is splendid, but many of the rooms are dark. It contains a superb ball-room and a banquet-room.

The Guildhall, or common hall of the corporation, is situated at the upper end of King-street, Cheapside. The present building was erected in 1669, on the site of a former one which had suffered severely from the fire, and of which only the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall are now remaining. The front was constructed in 1789, and is in a debased Gothic style, consisting of three divisions, separated from each other by fluted pilasters; over the centre are the arms of the city supported by dragons. This building is occupied by the chief public officers of the city. The hall, which is built and paved with stone, is a noble room of 153 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 55 in height. It is used on occasion of great city feasts, when it can accommodate nearly 7000 persons; also for the public meetings of the livery and freemen, and for elections of members of parliament and city officers. It has two windows of stained glass representing the arms of the city and the royal arms. Under the west window are two colossal figures of wood, said to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon, commonly called Gog and Magog. This magnificent room contains monuments erected at the expense of the city to Lord Nelson, earl of Chatham, William Pitt, and Beckford, lord-mayor of London in 1763 and 1770. The monuments of Beckford and Chatham are the work of Bacon, that of Pitt of Bubb, and that of Nelson of Smith. Over the entrance is an orchestra. In the same building are the chamberlain's office and city library. Here is also the common-council chamber, which contains some fine paintings, busts of Nelson and Wellington, and a statue of George III. by Chantrey. This room is used for the meetings of the court of aldermen.

Courts.—The courts of law belonging to the city are numerous. The lord-mayor's court is held by the lord-mayor, recorder, and aldermen, in the King's-bench, Guildhall, for trying actions for debt and trespass. The court of Hastings takes cognizance of common pleas and pleas of land. Courts of record are held by the sheriffs three times weekly. The courts of conscience and requests are held by commissioners and aldermen for debts under £5, every Wednesday and Saturday. Besides these are the court of Orphans; the Chamberlain's court; the court of pie-powder during Bartholomew fair; a court of conservancy; a court of petty-sessions, and a coroner's court. The sessions for the county are held in the Old Bailey. It is held eight times in the year by the king's commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are the lord-mayor, recorder, the aldermen who have passed the mayoralty, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed in the county by one formed of housekeepers in the

county. There are besides, the Middlesex sessions, held at Clerkenwell, where the grand jury also sits, and the Southwark sessions at Horsemonger-lane.

The military government of the city is one of its peculiar privileges, possessed from the earliest times. Its forces consist of two regiments of militia, raised by ballot, according to an act of parliament passed in 1794, besides a regiment of light horse volunteers. The king is at liberty to order one regiment to march to any place not exceeding 12 miles from the city, the other remaining at the same time in the city.

Westminster.—The government of the city of Westminster continued under the arbitrary jurisdiction of the abbots and monks till the Reformation. It was afterwards under that of the bishop, dean, and chapter; it was next settled by 27th Elizabeth, 1585, fixing the civil government in the hands of the laity, though the nomination of the chief officers remains with the dean. The principal magistrate is the high-steward, usually a nobleman, and chosen by the dean and chapter. His post resembles that of a chancellor to a university, and is held for life. On his death or resignation, the dean takes his place till a chapter be called and a successor elected. The next great officer is the high-bailiff, who is chosen by the high-steward, to whom he pays a considerable sum for the post, which is productive of great emolument from fines and forfeitures. He holds his office for life, and has the chief management of the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and all the other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summonses juries, and in the courts-leet sits next to the deputy steward. There are also 16 burgesses and their assistants, who exercise functions in their several wards similar to those of the aldermen of the city of London. Two of these are elected at the court-leet to act as head burgesses for the city and liberties. At the same court is chosen a high-constable, who has all the other constables under his jurisdiction. This city has no power of making freemen, it has no trading companies, nor any courts except the courts-leet, the sessions, and a court of requests.

Southwark.—This extensive portion of the metropolis was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. In the reign of Edward VI. the borough, or town of Southwark was granted to the city of London for a pecuniary consideration. The lord-mayor acts by deputy, and appoints a steward and bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St Margaret's-hill, for debts, damages, and trespasses. The liberty of the Clink is under the jurisdiction of a court of record held by the steward of the bishop of Winchester.

Suburbs.—For the suburbs, the following are the principal courts. The sheriff's court for the county of Middlesex, East Smithfield court, General and Quarter sessions, and a court of requests for the Tower Hamlets.

Police.—The police of the city is under the jurisdiction of the lord-mayor and aldermen. There are two police courts; one in the Mansion-house, where the lord-mayor presides, and

one in Guildhall, where different aldermen preside in rotation. All cases occurring east of King-street are taken to the Mansion-house, all those occurring to the west, to Guildhall. The police officers of this establishment are two marshals, 8 marshalsmen, day and night patrol, and watchmen belonging to the different wards to the number of 700 or 800.

The new metropolitan police, established in 1829 by Mr Peel, are placed under a board of commissioners. It consists of eight companies, each destined for a particular district, and comprising 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 16 sergeants, and 144 police constables. Each officer is dressed in a blue uniform, and is furnished with a cutlass, rattle, and staff. The number employed during the night is greater than that employed in the day-time. In each division is a station, or police-office. They are named after the streets in which they stand. Bow-street, Great Marlborough-street, Hatton-garden, Worship-street, Shoreditch, Lambeth-street, Whitechapel, High-street, Mary-le-bone, Queen-square, Westminster, and Union-street, Southwark. The police magistrates are now almost universally chosen from amongst barristers, according to regulations established by Lord Sidmouth. Their salary is £600 per annum, and three are attached to each office. The Bow-street office is on the most extended scale, and the expenses in some years exceed £12,000. There are officers connected with this station who are employed in executing criminal warrants in all parts of the country. The Thames police was established in 1798, for the purpose of repressing the numerous depredations on the Thames, which had then become notorious. The superintendence of this police extends from Vauxhall to Woolwich, embracing the quays, docks, wharfs, &c. on both sides, except from the Tower-stairs to the Temple. The chief office at Wapping is never closed. Boats are kept plying on the river at night.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—London appears anciently to have been the seat of an archbishop, but in 604 it was reduced to a bishopric, and Mellitus was the first bishop. It is situated in the province of Canterbury, but is independent of the jurisdiction of the archbishop. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, 12 petty canons—one of whom is sub-dean, two are styled cardinals, one is gospeller, and another epistler—six vicars choral, 10 singing men—five in orders and five laymen—10 choristers, an organist, &c. The revenues of the bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £1207 16s. 9d. in the whole, and at £1119 8s. 1d. clear; and besides the distinct and separate revenues of the dean and other members of the chapter, their common revenues were then valued at £1485 in the whole, and at £725 7s. 10d. clear. The 12 petty canons were incorporated by Richard II.; they have a common seal, and are governed by a warden chosen from their own number.

I. Parishes within the walls.

1. Livings within the jurisdiction of the arch-bishop of London.

All-hallows-the-Great, a rectory, rated at £41 18s. 1½d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. All-hallows-the-Less; rectory united with the last. All-hallows-on-the-Wall and St Augustine; rectory, rated at £8 16s. 8d.; patron, the crown. St Alphege; rectory, rated at £8; patron, the bishop. St Andrew by the Wardrobe; rectory, rated at £17 10s.; patrons, the crown and the parishioners alternately. St Anne and St Agnes; rectory, rated at £8; patrons, the bishop and dean and chapter alternately. St Augustine, Watling-street; rectory, rated at £19 16s. 0½d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Bartholomew by the royal exchange; rectory, rated at £18 1s. 8d.; patron, the crown. Christ-church; a vicarage, rated at £26 13s. 4d.; patrons, governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, and the dean and chapter of Westminster alternately. St Ethelburga; rectory, rated at £11 12s. 6d.; patron, the bishop. St John Baptist; a rectory, united to St Antholin, rated at £15 18s. 9d. St John Zachary; rectory, rated at £11 2s. 1d.; united to St Anne and St Agnes. St Catherine, Coleman; rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d.; patron, the bishop. St Magnus; rectory, rated at £69 5s. 5d.; patron, the bishop. St Margaret, Lothbury; rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d.; patron, the bishop. St Margaret, Moses; rectory, rated at £12 4s. 4½d., and united to St Mildred, Bread-street. St Martin, Ludgate; rectory, rated at £33 17s. 8½d.; patron, the bishop. St Mary, Abchurch; rectory, rated at £20 2s. 6d.; patron, Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. St Mary, Colechurch; rectory, united to St Mildred, Poultrey. St Mary at Hill; rectory, rated at £36 13s. 4d.; united with St Andrew, Hubbard. St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street; rectory, rated at £19 5s.; united to St Gregory by St Paul's. St Mary, Mounthaw; rectory, rated at £6 10s.; united to St Mary, Somerset. St Mary, Somerset; rectory, rated at £10 10s.; patrons, the bishops of London and Hereford alternately. St Mary, Staining; rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d.; united with St Michael, Wood-street. St Mary, Woolnoth; rectory, rated at £25; patron, the king, and J. Thornton, Esq. alternately. St Michael, Bassishaw; rectory, rated at £17; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Michael, Queenhithe; rectory, rated at £16; patrons, the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Canterbury, alternately. St Michael le Quern; rectory, rated at £21 10s. 5d.; united with St Vedast. St Olave and St Nicholas; rectories, rated at £17 14s. 2d., and £23 7s. 6d.; patrons, the parishioners. St Olave, Silver-street; rectory, rated at £7 7s. 11d.; united to that of St Alban, Wood-street. St Peter, Cornhill; rectory, rated at £39 5s. 7½d.; in patronage of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council. St Peter, Westcheap; rectory, rated at £26 7s. 9d.; united with St Matthew, Friday-street. St Stephen, Wallbrook; rectory, rated at £17 13s. 9d.; patrons, the crown and grocers' company alternately. St Thomas the Apostle; rectory, rated at £12; united to St Mary, Aldermary. Trinity the Less; rectory, rated at £8 7s. 6d.; united to St Michael, Queenhithe.

2. Livings in the jurisdiction of the commissary and bishop.

St Alban, Wood-street; rectory, rated at £16 8s. 11½d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's and Eton college alternately. All-hallows, Barking; vicarage, rated at £36 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown. All-hallows, Honey-lane; rectory, rated at £19 3s. 9d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury for two turns, and the grocers' company for one turn. All-hallows, Staining; perpetual curacy; patrons, the grocers' company. St Andrew, Hubbard; rectory, rated at £16; patrons, the duke of Northumberland and the parishioners, alternately. St Mary, Undershaft, with St Mary, Axe; rectory, rated at £25 11s. 3d.; patron, the bishop. St Antholin; rectory, rated at £20 2s. 8½d.; patrons, the crown, and dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Anne, Blackfriars; rectory, united with St Andrew by the Wardrobe. St Bennet, Fink; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. St Bennet, Gracechurch; rectory, rated at £18 1s. 3d.; alternately in patronage of the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Canterbury. St Bennet, Paul's-wharf; rectory, rated at £13 19s. 4½d.; in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Bennet, Sherehog; rectory, rated at £8 13s. 4d.; united with St Stephen, Walbrook. St Botolph, Billingsgate; rectory, rated at £23 16s. 0½d.; patrons, the crown, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Christopher le Stocks; rectory, rated at £14; united with St Margaret, Lothbury. St Clement, Eastcheap; rectory, rated at £13 2s. 1d.; in patronage of the bishop and dean and chapter, alternately. St Edmund the King; rectory, rated at £21 14s. 2d.; patrons, the crown and archbishop of Canterbury, alternately. St Gabriel, Fenchurch; rectory, rated at £12; united with St Margaret, Pattens. St George, Botolph-lane; rectory, rated at £8; united with St Botolph, Billingsgate. St James, Duke's-place; perpetual curacy; patrons, the lord-mayor and aldermen. St James, Garlic-hythe; rectory, rated at £17 14s. 7d.; patron, the bishop. St Catherine, Creechurch; vicarage; patron, Magdalene college, Cambridge. St Lawrence, Jewry; vicarage, rated at £18 0s. 5d.; patrons, Balliol college, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Lawrence, Pountney; a perpetual curacy; united with St Mary, Abchurch. St Leonard, Foster-lane; rectory, rated at £26 13s. 4d.; united with Christ-church vicarage. St Margaret, New Fish-street; rectory, rated at £31 11s. 8d.; united with St Magnus. St Margaret, Pattens; rectory, rated at £10; patrons, the crown, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the lord-mayor and common-council, alternately. St Martin, Ironmonger-lane; rectory, rated at £12 7s. 6d.; united with St Olave, Old Jewry. St Martin, Orgars; rectory, rated at £19 16s. 3d.; united with St Clement, Eastcheap. St Martin, Outwich; rectory, rated at £13 9s. 9½d.; patrons, the merchant tailors' company. St Martin, Vintry; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; united with St Michael Royal. St Mary, Aldermanbury; perpetual curacy; in patronage

of the parishioners. St Mary Magdalene, Milk-street; rectory, rated at £19 17s. 6d.; united with St Lawrence, Jewry. St Mary, Woolchurch-Haw; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; united with St Mary, Woolnoth. St Matthew, Friday-street; rectory, rated at £21 7s. 3½d.; patrons, the bishop, and the duke of Buccleugh, alternately. St Michael, Cornhill; rectory, rated at £17; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Michael, Wood-street; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown and the parishioners alternately. St Mildred, Bread-street; rectory, rated at £16 6s. 8d.; patrons, the king and another alternately. St Mildred, Poultry; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patrons, the crown and the mercers' company, alternately. St Nicholas, Acorn, rectory rated at £13; united with St Edmund the king. St Nicholas, Cole-abbey; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patrons, the crown, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Nicholas Olave; rectory, rated at £7 19s. 7d.; united with the last. St Olave, Jewry; vicarage, rated at £18 10s. 6½d.; patron, the crown. St Peter, near Paul's-wharf; a rectory, rated at £9 4s. 2d.; united with St Bennet. St Peter le Poor; rectory, rated at £5 16s. 8d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Stephen, Coleman-street; vicarage, rated at £11; patrons, the parishioners. St Swithin, London-stowe; rectory, rated at £15 17s. 11d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the Rev. H. G. Watkins, alternately.

3. Livings in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.

All-hallows, Bread-street; rectory, rated at £37 13s. 9d.; in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. All-hallows, Lombard-street; rectory, rated at £22 6s. 8d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. St Dionis, Backchurch; rectory, rated at £25; patrons, the same. St Dunstan in the east; rectory, rated at £60 7s. 11d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. St John the Evangelist; rectory, rated at £15 19s. 7d.; united with All-hallows, Bread-street. St Leonard, Eastcheap; rectory, rated at £25 10s.; united with St Bennet, Gracechurch. St Mary, Aldermay; rectory, rated at £41; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Mary-le-Bow; rectory, rated at £33 12s. 3½d.; united with All-hallows, Honey-lane, and St Pancras. St Mary, Bothaw; rectory, rated at £10 10s.; united with St Swithin. St Michael, Crooked-lane; rectory, rated at £26 8s. 4d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. St Michael, Paternoster-Royal; rectory, rated at £7; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Worcester, alternately. St Pancras, Soper-lane; rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d.; united with St Mary-le-Bow. St Vedast, Foster; rectory, rated at £33 5s. 10d.; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately.

4. Livings in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

St Faith the virgin; rectory, rated at £23 17s. 1d.; united with St Augustine, Watling-

street. St Gregory by St Paul's; rectory, not in charge; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Helen, Bishopsgate; vicarage, not in charge; patrons, the same.

II. Parishes without the walls.

1. In the archdeaconry of London.

St Andrew, Holborn; rectory, rated at £18; in the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch. St Bartholomew the Great; rectory, rated at £8; patron, W. Phillips, Esq. St Bartholomew the Less; vicarage, rated at £13 16s. 8d.; patrons, the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital. St Botolph, without Aldergate; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. St Botolph, Aldergate; perpetual curacy; patron, R. Kynaston, Esq. Trinity in the Minorities; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the crown.

2. In the jurisdiction of the commissary.

St Botolph, without Bishopsgate; rectory, rated at £20; patron, the bishop. St Bride; vicarage, rated at £16; in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. St Dunstan in the West; vicarage, rated at £26 4s. 9½d.; patron, the society for purchasing livings. St Sepulchre; vicarage, rated at £20; patron, St John's college, Oxford.

3. In the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

St Giles, without Cripplegate; vicarage, rated at £32 5s.; in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

III. Parishes adjacent to the city.

St George the Martyr, and St Andrew above Bars; rectory, not in charge; patron, the duke of Buccleuch. St John the Baptist, Savoy; perpetual curacy; patron, the crown. St Peter ad Vincula; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown. These are in the archdeaconry of London.

St Giles in the Fields; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St George, Bloomsbury; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St George in the East; rectory, not in charge; patron, Brazennose college, Oxford. These are in the jurisdiction of the commissary.

IV. Parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster.

St Ann, Soho; rectory, not in charge; patron, the bishop. St Clement, Danes; rectory, rated at £52 7s. 1d.; patron, the marquess of Exeter. St George, Hanover-square; rectory, not in charge; patron, the bishop. St James, Piccadilly; rectory, not in charge; patron the bishop. St Martin in the Fields; vicarage, rated at £12; patron, the bishop of London. St Mary-le-Strand; rectory, rated at £13 8s. 4d.; patron, the crown. St Mary-le-Savoy; perpetual curacy; patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. St Paul, Covent-garden; rectory, not in charge; patron, the duke of Bedford. These are in the archdeaconry of Middlesex. St John, Millbank, and St Margaret, are rectories, not in charge; in the royal peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

V. Parishes in Southwark.

Christ church; rectory, not in charge; patrons, the trustees of Mr Marshall's charities. St

George the Martyr; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 9d.; patron, the crown. St John, Horsley-down; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St Olave; rectory, rated at £68 4s. 9½d.; patron, the crown. St Saviour; perpetual curacy; patrons, the parishioners. St Thomas; a donative; patrons, the governors of St Thomas' hospital.

Besides these parishes, the metropolis contains many extra-parochial places, some of which contain a considerable population. The most important are Barnard's-Inn; Bridewell-hospital and Precinct; Clifford's, Fumival's, Gray's, Lincoln's, Sergeants', and Staple Inns; White Friar's Precinct; Inner and Middle Temple; Old Artillery ground liberty; Charter-house; Ely-palace; Norton-Fulgate liberty; Rolls liberty; Tower Precinct; East Smithfield liberty; close of Westminster-abbey, and the verge of the palaces of St James and Whitehall.

The collegiate church of St Peter at Westminster, or, as it is commonly called, Westminster-abbey, was originally a Benedictine-abbey. By Henry VIII. it was converted into a college of secular canons, with a dean and bishop. The abbey was restored by Mary; but in 1560, it was again changed into a college by Queen Elizabeth, and still continues such. It consists of a dean and twelve secular canons or prebendaries.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.—Some of the ecclesiastical edifices in London deserve notice in this place; though the limits of this work make it necessary to pass over many, well-deserving of attention.

St Paul's cathedral is the chief ecclesiastical edifice in the metropolis, and the finest specimen of Italian architecture in the world, after St Peter's in Rome. It stands on an eminence to the north of the Thames, on the site of an ancient Gothic structure of great magnificence, which unfortunately perished in the great fire of 1666. After several ineffectual attempts to repair the ancient structure, it was finally demolished. The first stone of the new structure was laid on the 21st of June 1675, and the last was laid on the top of the lantern in 1710; shortly after which, the queen and both houses of parliament attended public worship in it. The whole erection was thus completed in 35 years, under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, one master-mason, Mr Thomas Strong, and while one prelate, Dr Henry Compton, filled the see of London. "It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, and is divided by two rows of massy pillars, into a nave and side aisles. At the extremities of the great transept are semicircular projections for porticoes; and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c., serve as buttresses of the dome. The west front toward Ludgate-street is extremely noble. The portico forming the grand entrance consists of 12 Corinthian columns, with an upper portico of eight columns of the composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. The entablature represents the history of St Paul's conversion in basso relievo, by Francis Bird. On the centre of the pediment is a statue of St. Paul, and at the side

are statues of St James, St Peter, and the four evangelists. The whole rests on an elevated base, the ascent to which is formed by 22 steps of black marble." Each end of the east front is terminated by an elegant campaniel, each terminating in a dome. The south turret contains the clock, the north the belfry. At each end of the transept is a semicircular portico, formed of a dome supported by six Corinthian columns, with sculptured entablature. The east end of the church is semicircular, and ornamented with sculpture. The side walls are of rustic work, with two rows of pilasters, the lower being Corinthian, the upper composite. The dome, which is the principal feature of the building, rises from the intersection of the cross; the lower part is surrounded by 32 columns surmounted by a balustrade and range of Attic autes, on which rests the proper dome, surmounted by a lantern with a ball and cross. The whole building is surrounded by a cast-iron balustrade, weighing 200 tons, and erected on a low stone wall, at an expense of £11,000. Within the inclosure in front is a statue of Queen Anne, by Bird.

The interior is remarkably imposing, and not the less so from its wanting all that superfluity of ornament and gilding, so often to be met with in Italian churches. The pavement is formed of alternate slabs of black and white marble, and the interior of the dome is ornamented with flags taken in war. The walls are to a certain extent ornamented with monuments to illustrious men, executed by the sculptors of the highest merit. Among these may be named the monument to Lord Nelson, by Flaxman; Earl Howe, by Flaxman; Sir Ralph Abercromby, by Westmacott; Sir John Moore, by Bacon, &c. Lord Nelson lies in the vault immediately beneath the centre of the dome, and Sir Christopher Wren is interred under the entrance to the choir, on the great arch of which is the inscription, terminating with the words, "*si monumentum queris, circumspice!*" The choir is divided from the body of the church by the organ gallery, which rests on eight beautiful Corinthian pillars. This, as well as the rest of the choir, presents much carving in wood, the work of the celebrated Gibbons. The choral service is performed here twice a-day. The whole length of the cathedral is 500 feet; the extreme breadth at the transept, 285; the height of the top of the cross from the floor of the vaults, 404 feet.

The ecclesiastical structure next in importance to St Paul's cathedral, is Westminster-abbey. The oldest part of the present building was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor, on the site of an older structure. A large part was built by Henry III., who added a chapel to the Virgin, and the beautiful chapel, also dedicated to the Virgin, was erected in 1502, by Henry VII. In the end of the 17th century, the whole was repaired under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who completed the western front by the erection of the towers. The finest entrance is that into the north limb of the transept. The appearance of the interior is com-

manding, and from the western entrance a view of the whole is obtained at once. The Gothic arches which separate the nave from the side aisles, are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble. The choir was constructed at a very recent date. On the north side are the monuments of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and his countess, and of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. On the south side are those of Sebert, the reputed founder of the ancient abbey, and of Anne of Cleves. The modern marble altar-piece, which was designed for the royal chapel at Whitehall, by Sir C. Wren, and presented to the abbey by Queen Anne, has been removed, and the ancient one has been as far as possible restored. In front of the altar is a curious mosaic pavement, said to have been executed by Richard de Ware, abbot of Westminster. Along the walls of the nave and transepts are numerous monuments to various celebrated individuals. In this abbey are ten chapels. Edward the Confessor's chapel is situated at the east end of the choir, immediately behind the altar. It contains the now much dilapidated, but once splendid work of Pietro Cavallini, the shrine of Edward the Confessor, erected by order of Henry III. Here are the tombs of Editha, consort of the Confessor, of Henry III., Edward I., Richard II. and his queen, and a small chantry chapel of great beauty, containing the tomb of Henry V. Here are kept also the coronation chairs, one of which contains the stone which Edward I. brought from Scone, in 1297. Henry VII.'s chapel was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, in 1502 and succeeding years. The name of the architect is not certainly known. The whole is in the later style of architecture, and is the most beautiful specimen in existence. It is dedicated to the Virgin, and the sum of £14,000 was expended on its erection. The exterior is unusually rich and varied, and is adorned with crocheted turrets, rising from the buttresses and ornamented with a profusion of sculpture. The entrance is from the east end of the abbey, under a stately arch; and the ascent is by a flight of steps of black marble. At the entrance are curiously formed gates of brass. Along the sides of the nave are the stalls of the knights of the bath. These are constructed of oak with Gothic canopies, and under each seat is the seat of the esquires of whom each knight has three, whose arms and designations are engraved on plates of brass. Above each stall hang the banner, sword, and helmet of the knight. The carving on these stalls is very minute and of a grotesque character. The roof of the chapel is nearly flat and is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon 12 stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The whole ceiling is of stone, most elaborately carved, with exquisite fan-work and pendants. In the centre of the chapel stands the tomb of Henry VII., who erected it as a royal sepulchral chapel, in which none but those of royal blood were to be interred. The tomb is adorned with many devices alluding to his family and alliances, and is

constructed of a basaltic stone, from the designs of Torregiano. Among the illustrious persons whose monuments are seen here, may be mentioned Queen Elizabeth, Edward V., Charles II., William III. and Mary his consort, Queen Anne, and Prince George.

One of the most interesting structures in London is the Temple-church. The age of this building is not certainly known, but it is probable that it was erected about 1185, when Heraclitus, the patriarch of Jerusalem, dedicated it to the Virgin. The oldest portions now remaining are at the western end, where there is a circular edifice with Norman windows. The body, or eastern part of the church, appears to have been built about 1240, and here the arches are pointed. The whole appears to have been formed on the model of the Basilica, or metropolitan temple of Jerusalem. The entrance is through a superb Norman porch. This church very nearly fell a sacrifice to the great fire in 1666, and suffered much by fire in 1695. It has since been completely repaired. The church contains many sepulchral monuments; but the most remarkable are a number of stone figures, disposed in two groupes of five each. Five of these figures are cross-legged, from which they are commonly regarded as the effigies of warriors who had fought with the infidels in the holy land. These figures are supposed to have been collected from various places, and to have been laid together in their present positions long after the death of the persons whom they represent. Antiquaries have formed various conjectures with regard to the individuals for whom these figures are intended, but they have not been able to offer any thing on the subject beyond mere conjecture.

Stepney Old church, dedicated to St Dunstan, is a curious Gothic structure, erected about the 14th century. It contains a remarkable font of high antiquity, and in the wall of the western porch is a stone with an inscription purporting that it came from Carthage, and once formed part of its walls.—St Martin's-in-the-fields, in St Martin's-lane, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture. It was founded in 1721, and designed by Gibbs, and is thought to stand a comparison with the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, after St Paul's cathedral. The expense of the structure was £37,000, to which the king added £1,500 for the purchase of an organ. The portico is greatly admired, but is not in correct taste, the pillars, which are six in number, being placed too far distant from each other. The interior is elegant; the roof is arched and supported by Corinthian columns.

St Margaret's church, New Palace-yard, is an elegant Gothic structure, near Westminster abbey. It was erected in the reign of Edward I., but has been considerably altered by repairs. Over the altar-table is a fine basso-relievo, representing Christ and the disciples at Emmaus. In the composition are some strange incongruities; one of the disciples is dressed like a Roman Catholic friar, and from his shoulders hangs a cardinal's hat; behind the other stands a page in Italian costume, with a hat and feathers!

Here is a superb painted window, executed at Dort in Holland, for Henry VII. It represents the crucifixion. In one of the side aisles is interred Sir Walter Raleigh.

St Stephen's, Walbrook; the interior of this church is regarded as the masterpiece of Sir C. Wren, and is said to excel every modern structure in proportion and elegance. The plan is chaste and beautiful; the dome, supported by eight arches, springing from eight single columns, is wonderfully light and scenic in its effect. Over the altar is a fine picture by West, representing the interment of St Stephen.

St Helen's Bishopsgate-street, is one of the few churches which escaped the great fire. It is remarkable for several monuments, among which are those of Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Exchange, and Hook the astronomer.

St Dunstan's in the East is remarkable for its beautiful Gothic spire, said to have been designed by a daughter of Sir C. Wren.

Besides the parish churches there are 64 Episcopal chapels, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, exclusive of those in the adjoining villages, 6 Jewish synagogues, 6 Quakers' meeting houses, Arminian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Swiss, and Swedish Protestant chapels, 3 Arian chapels, 43 Baptist, 95 Calvinist, 1 of Free-thinkers, 3 of Lady Huntingdon's connexion, 2 Huntingtonian, 1 Moravian, 3 Swedenborgian, 1 Sandemanian, 7 Unitarian, 18 Methodist.

Commerce of London.—The first branch of the commerce of London is that connected with the port, the foreign and coasting trade, both imports and exports. This is beyond doubt the most extensive in the world, and has increased with unexampled rapidity. The following statement of progress within the last 130 years, will suffice to give a general idea of its extent; it is quoted from a little work entitled 'Leigh's New Picture of London.'—"The number of vessels belonging to the port of London in 1701, amounted to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1710 the customs of the city are stated at £1,268,095, and those of all the outports at only £346,081.

"During the reign of George I., the trade of London made little if any progress, owing to the South-sea scheme, the Scottish rebellion, and the Spanish war; but in 1732 commerce began to revive; its advances, however, were comparatively slow till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, after which it extended with uncommon rapidity. The next check it sustained was occasioned by the American war. But no sooner was peace signed, than it proceeded with renewed vigour; for, so early as 1784, the value of exports to America only had increased to £3,397,500, considerably above the greatest amount in any year before the war. The nett sum of duties levied in the port of London, and paid into the exchequer, this year, rose to the vast sum of £4,472,091. From this period, to 1790, the commerce of London continued uniformly increasing. In that year, however, in consequence of the commencement of the war, the value of exports was upwards of £2,000,000 less than the preceding year, though the im-

ports scarcely suffered any diminution. Numerous bankruptcies consequently took place, but the timely interference of the legislature, and the voting of exchequer bills to the amount of £3,000,000, for the use of such persons as could give sufficient security, soon checked the growing distress.

"In the course of the three succeeding years the appearance of things was entirely changed. In 1796 the exports of London amounted in value to £18,410,499, and the imports to £14,719,466. The number of British ships that entered the port amounted to 2007, carrying 436,843 tons; and 2169 foreign vessels, carrying 287,142 tons. The total entering coast-wise was 11,176, including repeated voyages, which made a tonnage of 1,059,915. The following year, some alarm was spread among the merchants by the stoppage of bank payments in specie; but, through the intervention of parliament, confidence was soon restored. The nett amount of the customs was £3,950,608. In 1798, the importation of sugar and rum far exceeded those of any preceding year, as did likewise the revenue of the customs, which amounted to the sum of £5,321,187; in 1799, it had increased to £7,526,353, West India 4½ per cent. duty included; but next year it fell to £6,468,655. The official value of the imports in 1800 was £18,843,172, and of the exports £25,428,922, of which £13,272,494 was in British merchandise. Their real value exceeded £68,000,000, nearly two-thirds of the value of the trade of the whole kingdom. The number of vessels belonging to the port in that year was 2666, carrying 568,268 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this with the numbers returned in the beginning of last century, the increase is truly astonishing. On the quantity of tonnage it is nearly in the proportion of six to one, and on the amount of men and ships upwards of four to one. The East India Company's ships alone, carry more burden, by 21,166 tons, than all the vessels of London did a century ago. In 1806, the value of the imports and exports of London was £36,527,000; in 1819, £46,935,000; and in 1825 it was increased to £96,936,000; and in the year ending January, 1829, to £107,772,805. The number of coasters which entered the port in 1814 was 15,139; in 1821, 18,915; in 1827, 17,677. Of vessels employed in the foreign trade there were 4012 British and 1534 foreign. The number of steam vessels connected with the port of London is about 50. Besides the seamen employed to man these vessels, there are thousands of labourers engaged in loading and unloading, and in navigating the boats and craft."

Port.—The port of London, so far as it is under the jurisdiction of the corporation, reaches on the Kent side to Gravesend, and on the Essex side to the boundary-stone a little above Southend; but in the legal acceptance of the term it extends from the North Foreland in Kent, and Shoeberry-Ness in Essex, to London bridge. As actually occupied by shipping, it extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of four miles. It is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, with a space be-

low extending to Deptford. The *upper-pool* is about 1600 yards in length, and extends from London-bridge to Union-hole; the *middle-pool*, 700 yards long, extends downwards to Wapping-New-stairs; the *lower-pool*, 1800 yards in length, to the Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse, and the space below, extending to Deptford, is about 2700 yards long. The average breadth is from 400 to 500 yards. Vessels of any burden can ascend the river to Deptford; the lower-pool admits vessels of 400 tons, the upper those of 200, and large barges can sail nearly 130 miles above London-bridge. The tide flows up about 80 miles from the mouth of the Thames, but the water is not salt above Gravesend. The spring-tides rise about 18 or 20 feet, the neap-tides 12 or 14.

Docks.—The wharfs and quays along the banks of the river having been found utterly inadequate to the purposes of commerce, the first proposal for the formation of docks was made in 1795, the plans and estimates for which were laid before a general meeting of merchants, and unanimously approved of, and in a few hours a subscription of £800,000 was filled up for carrying the same into execution. The West India docks were begun in 1800, and completed in two years. They are situated in the Isle of Dogs, across the narrowest part of which they extend, and communicate with the river at both ends, at Blackwall and at Limehouse. The docks are two in number: the northern one, which extends over 30 acres, and can accommodate 300 vessels, is intended for vessels arrived from the West Indies; the southern one, for loading outward-bound ships, covers 24 acres, and accommodates upwards of 200 vessels. The length of each is 2600 feet. An open shed, along the whole length of the quays in front of the warehouses, receives the cargoes; the goods are hoisted up to the different floors by means of cranes. These warehouses can contain the whole West Indian imports. By an act of parliament, all West India produce imported into London must be unloaded here. The company has a capital of £1,100,000, and the proprietors are paid an interest which is fixed by law at a maximum of 10 per cent., which the trade of the company has hitherto enabled them to pay. The canal to the south of the West India docks, which was cut to enable vessels to avoid the circuitous navigation, has not been much used for that purpose, and has been sold by the corporation to the West India dock company a few years ago.

The East India docks were founded in 1803, and completed in 1806. The Brunswick dock, at Blackwall, originally formed by Mr Perry, was purchased for the outward-bound shipping, and enlarged to the extent of 9½ acres. In addition, a new dock of 18 acres was dug for the discharge of the cargoes of homeward-bound vessels. The management of these docks is in the hands of the East India company, and all East Indian produce entering the port of London must be discharged here.

The London docks, which are situated between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames, were begun in 1802 and completed in 1805. There

are two docks, one of 20 and the other of 14 acres, with basins for small craft. The capital of the company is £2,200,000. Here are extensive tobacco warehouses, covering 4 acres of ground, for which government pays a rent to the proprietors of £15,600 annually.

St Catherine's docks, which are situated between the London docks and the Tower, were opened in 1828. Eleven acres are covered by the wet docks, and 13 are occupied by the warehouses and quays. The cost was not less than £2,000,000.

It is proposed to form a dock for collier vessels at Bermondsey, thus leaving the river free from an encumbrance of which the owners of large trading vessels have long complained.

Inland Trade.—The inland communication of London with the interior, is accomplished partly by means of the river Thames, partly by the public roads, and partly by canals. The canals are the Paddington, the Regent's, and the Grand Surrey. The first and second communicate with the Grand Junction, leading into Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Surrey canal passes merely from Camberwell to Rotherhithe. It is supposed that the limited nature of the inland navigation of London arises from the prohibition to import coals through this channel. It is impossible to calculate the value of the inland commerce.

Manufactures.—“The manufactures of London are very various, and some of them are carried on on a most extensive scale. The southern banks of the river, for a considerable extent, are covered with manufactories, such as iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil makers, glass-makers, distillers, hat-makers, &c. The other principal manufactures consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver plate, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, carriages, &c. The breweries, ship-building yards, oil-cloth, and paper-hanging manufactories, vinegar and chemical works are also on a large scale; but the manufactures that employ the greatest number of men, are the silk manufactures in Spitalfields, and the watch manufactory in Clerkenwell, each of which employ, when trade is brisk, about 700 persons. The retail trade is immense. This will clearly appear, when we reflect that the population of London is upwards of a million and a half; that the strangers who are constantly in the metropolis are very numerous, and are always purchasers to a large amount; and that there are two sets of streets running almost parallel nearly the whole extent of London, from east to west, which, with very few exceptions, form a line of shops; the one lying to the south, near the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, more than three miles in length, including Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, St Paul's church-yard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross. The northern line, which extends about four miles, reaches from Shoreditch church almost to the end of Oxford-street. There are, besides, other streets, not in either of these lines, which contain many large shops, such as Fenchurch and Grace-

church-streets in the city, Cockspur-street, Pall-Mall, St James's-street, the Hay-market, Piccadilly, Bond-street, Regent-street, &c., at the west end of the town.”

Public Buildings connected with Commerce.—The Bank of England. This is a heavy piece of Grecian architecture, fronting Threadneedle-street, and facing also Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, and Princes-street. The centre of the principal, or south front, the hall, the bullion-court, and court-yard, were designed and erected in 1732, by George Sampson; the lateral wings of this façade, and the returns on the east and west sides, with several offices immediately attached, were built by Sir Robert Taylor, between 1770 and 1786, since which time the remainder of the building has been constructed by Mr Soane. The whole exterior has also been remodelled by the last named architect. The form of the area is irregular; its south front measures 365 feet in length; the west, 440; the north, 410; and the east, 245. There are eight open courts. The interior is in much better architectural taste than the exterior. For example—the entrance to the bullion court is copied from the arch of Constantine, and the chief cashier's office from the temple of the sun and moon at Rome.

The Royal Exchange, situated on the northern side of Cornhill, was erected in 1668, at an expense of £80,000, by Mr N. Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. It occupies an area of 203 feet by 171, on the site of the former exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, which was destroyed in the great fire. The principal front faces Cornhill. In the centre is the grand entrance, and a piazza extends along the front. On each side of the entrance are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting an architrave, without pediment. In the inter-columnar space on each side is a niche, with well-executed statues of Charles I. and II., in Roman costume. On the entablature are the royal arms in relief. On each side of the entrance is a row of windows placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the composite order, and above all is a balustrade. Above the principal entrance rises a tower, 72 feet in height, erected in 1821, after the design of Mr G. Smith. It consists of a square story, an octagon, and a circular story of eight Grecian columns, surmounted by a vane in the form of a gilt grasshopper, the crest of Sir T. Gresham's arms. This tower is ornamented with various statues, emblematical figures, and reliefs. The north front, which faces Threadneedle-street, is very plain. The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, supporting a curiously ornamented entablature. Here are the arms of the king, the city, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the mercers' company; and 24 niches, 20 of which contain statues of the kings and queens of England, from Edward I. to George III., with a few exceptions; these were the work of G. Cibber, Rysbrach, and Wilton. Under the piazzas are 28 niches, only two of which are filled, with the statues of Sir T. Gresham and Sir John Barnard. In the centre of the area is a statue of Charles II., by Gibbons. The ex-

change is open daily from 8 in the morning to half-past 4 afternoon, but is most frequented from 1 to 4 o'clock. In the galleries above are the Royal exchange, Assurance office, Lloyd's coffee-house, &c.

The East India house, in Leadenhall-street, contains the offices of the East India company. The building was originally founded in 1726, but was completely remodelled and enlarged in 1796, under the superintendence of Mr Jupp. The front, which is of stone, and about 200 feet in length, is in the Grecian style of architecture, and in the centre is a portico, rising to the full height of the building, supported on six fluted Ionic columns. The frieze is ornamented with sculpture, and an emblematical groupe of figures in alto-relievo adorns the pediment. The basement windows are arched, those of the principal story square, and a handsome balustrade surmounts the whole. In the anterior are several noble rooms, containing many paintings and sculptures. The grand court-room, the sale-rooms, the library, and the museum, are particularly worthy of notice. The last may be visited by strangers, who obtain tickets from any director.

The Trinity-house, on Tower-hill, was erected in 1793, under the direction of Mr S. Wyatt. It is constructed of Portland stone, in the Grecian style, with a rustic basement. It is ornamented with busts and reliefs. In the interior are some good pictures and various naval curiosities. The corporation of the Trinity-house is the guardian of the interests of British shipping in general. They examine such children as are educated for the sea in Christ's hospital, and the masters of king's ships; they also appoint pilots for the Thames, settle the rate of pilotage, &c.

The Custom-house, which stands in Lower Thames-street and fronts the river, was founded in 1813, and first opened for public business in 1817. The river front consists of a central division and two wings, each of which has a central colonnade of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic basement, and supporting an architrave, which in the centre is surmounted by a balustrade, and in the wings by attic stories. The central portion was rebuilt in 1825, the foundations having previously been found insecure. In this is the long-room, 186 feet by 60. The whole length of the building is 480 feet, and the breadth 100. During the erection of this structure the old custom-house was burnt to the ground, in 1814.

The Excise-office, in Broad-street, was founded in 1763, on the site of Gresham college. It is a handsome structure of considerable extent, and well adapted for the purposes for which it was erected.

The Auction-mart, in Bartholomew-lane, is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1809, under the superintendence of Mr John Walters. The interior contains a spacious saloon for the exhibition of particulars of sales of every description; various apartments for auctions; office-room, &c.

Commercial-hall, in Mincing-lane, is an elegant structure, built in 1811, after designs by Mr Woods. In front is a portico of six Ionic

columns, ornamented with some emblematical reliefs. The interior contains show and sale-rooms, for the exhibition and sale of colonial produce, as well as a large coffee-room, and various private counting-houses.

The Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, is a neat structure, with a Doric portico, and forming a colonnade about a quadrangular court. Under the colonnade are seats and tables for the corn-dealers. In the entrance building are two coffee-houses.

Immediately adjoining this is the New Corn Exchange. This was erected in 1828, and is a handsome Grecian structure, well adapted for the accommodation of the merchants.

The Stock Exchange is situated at the upper end of Capel-street, close to the Bank. It was erected in 1801, stock-jobbers having previously transacted business in the Bank Rotunda. Regular stock-brokers alone are allowed to transact business here.

The South Sea House, in which the affairs of the South Sea company are transacted, is a handsome Doric edifice in Threadneedle-street. In the interior is a square court, surrounded by a piazza of Tuscan pillars.

"The General Post-office was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black-Swan in Bishopsgate-street. On occasion of the great fire in 1666, it was removed to Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards to Lombard-street, where it continued to September 23d, 1829, when it was removed to its present situation on the site of an ancient college and sanctuary in St Martin's-le-Grand. This magnificent building was begun in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, Esq., and completed in 1829. It is of the Ionic order. The basement is of granite, but the building is of brick, faced with Portland stone. It is 400 feet in length and 80 in depth. In the centre of the front is a portico, consisting of six columns of Portland stone, resting on pedestals of granite. The vestibule, or great hall, occupying the centre of the building, forms a public thoroughfare from St-Martin's-le-Grand to Foster-lane. This hall is 80 feet long, 60 broad, and 53 in height. On the north side of this hall are the receiving-rooms for newspapers, inland and ship letters, behind which are rooms for the letter-sorters and carriers. The mails are taken in at the eastern door. On the south side are the offices of the receiver-general and accountant, also the foreign letter office. At the east end is the two-penny post-offices, with rooms for receivers, sorters, and carriers. In the upper rows are apartments in which the foreign clerks reside. The basement story is fire-proof. It contains the rooms of the mail-coach guards, and offices for the servants, with an armoury. The whole building is lighted with gas. According to a calculation made in May, 1828, it appears that the average number of letters, brought daily into the London office by 24 mails, was 28,466, or 8,681,704 in the course of a year. The two-penny post, for the conveyance of letters within three miles of the general post-office, is only a branch of the latter. There are many receiv-

ing offices scattered about town, and the number of letters sent daily through this medium is calculated at 40,000. There are six collections and deliveries in town daily, Sundays excepted.

Offices of Government and other Public Buildings.—The House of Lords, in Old Palace-yard, is a plain building, with a front in the Gothic style, designed by Mr James Wyatt. The interior of the house is ornamented with tapestry, representing the victory over the Spanish armada. The chamber in which the peers meet is oblong, and rather less than that of the House of Commons. The throne, which was erected in 1820, has a superb canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by two columns, richly gilt and adorned with oak leaves and acorns. In the same building is the celebrated star chamber.—The House of Commons is connected with the House of Lords by a Gothic colonnade. The room in which the assemblies of the commons are held, was formerly called St Stephen's chapel, having been erected by King Stephen. It was rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and 12 secular priests were appointed. There still remains a beautiful Gothic window in the west front. There are galleries on each side of the room for the use of the members, and a small gallery at the end, for the accommodation of strangers. The speaker's chair stands at some distance from the wall, and is surmounted with the royal arms. The seat on the floor, on the right hand of the speaker is called the *Treasury Bench*, because some of the members of administration usually sit there. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition. Beneath the House of Commons, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains of an under chapel of curious workmanship, and a side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed by the exquisite beauty and richness of Henry VII.'s chapel in the neighbouring abbey.

The Horse-guards, in Whitehall, is the office of the commander-in-chief of the army, and is so called from being the station where his majesty's guards do duty.

The Treasury, in St James's-park, close to Whitehall, is a handsome Grecian structure, planned by Kent, in which the treasury-board meets.

The Council-office, Whitehall, was erected after the designs of Mr Soane, in 1826. It is an oblong rectangular structure, projecting at both ends, and surrounded with Corinthian pillars. These support an entablature and balustrade, above which is an attic story, also surmounted by a stone balustrade. The Corinthian columns are copied from the temple of Jupiter Stator. In the west end is the council-chamber, a magnificent apartment, occupying the whole height of the edifice. The sides are ornamented with Ionic pillars in scagliola. In this splendid room his majesty's privy council meets to hear appeals from the subordinate tribunals of the East and West Indies.

The Admiralty-office, Whitehall, is a large

structure of brick and stone, erected on the site of Wallingford-house. The front has two deep wings, and a lofty Ionic portico. Here are the chambers for transacting the business of the admiralty, as well as handsome residences for seven of the commissioners.

Somerset-house, Strand, is situated on the site of an older structure, erected in 1549 by the protector Somerset. In succeeding years, Somerset-house became the residence of various queens. Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and the consorts of Charles I. and II. resided here. The old structure presented a curious mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, and was pulled down in 1774, to make room for the erection of a spacious building for certain government offices. The designs were made by Sir William Chambers, and the centre and west wing were early completed, but the east wing was wanting till 1829, when it was begun for the new establishment for education called King's college. "Somerset-house, occupying a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 in depth, is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The Strand front consists of a rustic basement of nine arches, supporting Corinthian columns, surmounted in the centre by an attic, and at the extremities by a balustrade. The key-stones of the arches are adorned with colossal masks in alto-relievo, emblematical of Ocean and the eight principal rivers of England. On the three central windows of the first floor are medallions in bas-relief of George III., his queen, and the prince of Wales. The attic is divided into three parts by four statues of venerable men, representations of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Moderation. The whole is surmounted by the British arms, supported by Fame the genius of England. The three central arches of the basement form the entrance of the vestibule, in which are two busts, by Wilton, of Michael Angelo and Sir I. Newton. In the court, opposite the entrance, is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is a statue of George III. Before the river front, is a spacious terrace commanding a magnificent view of the metropolis and river, raised on rustic arches, ornamented with a colossal mask on the Thames in alto-relievo." The principal departments of government which are carried on here, are the stamp-office, the victualling-office, the audit-office, and the navy-office. The front towards the Strand contains the apartments allotted to the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological Society, and the Royal Academy of Arts.

The Mint is a handsome Grecian structure, on Tower-hill. The front is adorned with columns and pilasters, and consists of three stories, having a centre and wings, the centre being surmounted by a pediment, the remainder by a balustrade. The architect was Mr Smirke, Jun.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames, at the eastern extremity of the city. The origin of the building is involved in great doubt, but it is generally believed that the oldest part of the structure now

in existence, was constructed under the direction of William the Conqueror. The whole structure is surrounded by a ditch, and is separated from the Thames by a platform. The exterior circuit of the ditch is 3156 feet. "The ditch, of very considerable width and depth, proceeds northward on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a semi-circle; the slope is faced with brick, and the great wall has been repaired with that material so frequently, that it might almost be disputed whether any part of it but the turrets had ever been stone. Cannon are planted at intervals round the line, and command every avenue leading to Tower-hill. The ditch is much neglected, and contains but little water. The interior of the wall is lined with houses, to the evident injury of the place as a fortress." The principal buildings within the walls are the following:—The church called *St Peter ad Vincula*, in which have been interred the bodies of many persons beheaded in the Tower; the White Tower, which is considered the oldest part of the structure, and is the most prominent building in the Tower; the walls are eleven feet in thickness, and it contains the sea and *minstrel* armouries, as also the chapel of St John, a curious specimen of Gothic architecture, now used as a depository for some of the records; the office of the keeper of the records, containing all the rolls from the time of King John to that of Richard III.; the jewel-office, a strong stone room, in which the crown jewels are preserved; the horse armoury, in which are suits of armour of various dates, from 1272 to 1685, attributed to various celebrated personages; the grand storehouse, containing the small armoury, &c.; the Spanish or Asiatic armoury; the Beauchamp tower, in which many celebrated state prisoners have been confined, and the Lion's tower, built by Edward IV.; in which the menagerie is kept. The Tower is governed by a constable, usually a man of high rank, who has under him a lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, the latter of whom has the title of governor, and resides in the Tower.

Courts of Law.—The great courts of judicature are the courts of chancery, of exchequer, or king's bench, and of common pleas. The court of chancery is the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, after the parliament. During term time, the lord-chancellor sits in Westminster-hall, during the vacation in Lincoln's-inn-hall. These courts are open to the public. The court in Westminster is a spacious square room, having a handsome circular gallery for the accommodation of students and suitors. It is surmounted by a dome, through each side of which the light is admitted by a large circular window. The vice-chancellor sits in a court at Lincoln's-inn, and sometimes in Westminster-hall. The master of the rolls, who is keeper of the records of these courts, has also a court in which cases of equity are decided. He sits in a room adjoining the Rolls chapel in Chancery-lane.

The court of exchequer, the judges of which are styled barons, has the power of trying causes both in law and equity. All matters relating to

the king's revenue, treasury, customs, and fines, are within its jurisdiction. The records of this court are of high value.

The court of king's bench is the supreme court of common law, and is so called from its proceedings always being supposed to be conducted in presence of the king. It was wont to be held in any palace in which the king happened to be actually residing, but it has been fixed at Westminster, as an ancient royal palace. The court likewise sits at certain periods in the court-room at Guildhall. The court of common-pleas is also a king's court. Its jurisdiction extends over all England, and it takes cognizance of pleas between subject and subject, but not of pleas of the crown, as the king's bench has. This court sits at Westminster, and one of the judges goes, after term, to Guildhall in the city, to hear *nisi prius* causes. Westminster-hall, in which these courts are held, was originally erected by William Rufus, and was used as a banqueting house. Having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, it was repaired and altered by Richard II., in 1397. It was first called the New-hall Palace, to distinguish it from the Old Palace at the south end. Westminster-hall is one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars; its length is 270 feet, its height 90, and its breadth 74. The roof consists chiefly of cheamut wood, most curiously constructed, in a fine Gothic style. It is everywhere adorned with angels supporting the arms of Richard II. and Edward the Confessor, as is the stone-moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant under a tree and other devices of the former monarch. Parliaments often sat in this hall, which has likewise been used for the trial of peers and other distinguished persons, and for the banqueting room at the coronation of the kings of England. At each extremity is a fine Gothic window. The front is partly in the florid style of English architecture, highly ornamented with sculpture.

Other courts of law are, the exchequer chamber, which is merely a court of appeal, held by the lord-chancellor, lord-treasurer, and judges of the king's bench and common-pleas; the court of admiralty, which takes cognizance of all crimes committed on the high seas, or on rivers below the first bridge next the sea; the court of arches, and the prerogative court, held in Doctors commons, for the trial of ecclesiastical, and certain classes of civil causes; the insolvent debtors court, which is held by three commissioners, in a neat building, erected in 1824, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, after designs by Mr Soane; the Palace or Marshalsea court, which decides all civil suits within twelve miles of the king's palace, except in the city, or regarding the affairs of any of the king's household.

Inns of court.—These are institutions in which the professors of the law originally lived and were educated. At present no form of education is carried on, mere residence alone being required to qualify a person to be called to the bar. These inns are governed by masters, principals, benchers, stewards, &c., who have

the power of excluding from the common-table, or even of expelling from the society such persons as are found guilty of certain offences. The principal inns of court are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's, and Gray's Inn. The temple was anciently the dwelling of the knights' templars. The principal entrance is by Middle Temple gate, a short distance within Temple-Bar. The Inner Temple stands off the east of the entrance, and has a cloister and a large garden. The society consists of benchers, barristers and students. The Middle Temple joins the Inner Temple on the west, and is chiefly remarkable for its hall, which contains an ancient carved screen, a picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I. and George II. The church of the Temple has already been described. Lincoln's-Inn, so called from its occupying the site of a mansion of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in the reign of Edward I., stands between Chancery-lane and Lincoln's-inn-square. The chapel, which forms one side of the quadrangle, was erected in 1620, after designs by Inigo Jones. The hall is a handsome room in the Gothic style, the windows of which are adorned with painted glass. It contains Hogarth's painting of Paul before Felix. The gateway in Chancery-lane is of brick, and was erected in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovell. Gray's-Inn is in Holborn; it receives this name from its having been the residence of the ancient family of Gray of Wilton, by whom it was bequeathed to students of the law, in the reign of Edward III. The spacious garden connected with this is open to the public. The hall contains a curious screen of carved oak, and portraits of Charles I. and II., James II., and Lord Raymond. The Inns of Chancery are chiefly occupied by attorneys and solicitors. They are Clement's, Thavies', Clifford's, Staple, Lyon's, Furnival's, Barnard's, Symond's, and New Inns. There are two Sergeants' Inns; one in Fleet-street and the other in Chancery-lane.

Prisons.—The prisons of the metropolis are: for criminals, Newgate, Cold-bath-fields, Millbank penitentiary, New prison at Clerkenwell, Tothill fields, Bridewell, and Surrey county gaol; for debtors, Giltspur-street compter, the Fleet, the Marshalsea, Borough compter, King's-Bench, and the Debtors' prison.

Establishments for Education.—The London university was instituted in 1825, and the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex, 30th April, 1827. The capital proposed to be raised by the shareholders is from £150,000 to £300,000, in shares of £100. The subscribers expect to be recompensed by the fund formed by fees taken from pupils, and in part by the privilege of recommending pupils at a lower rate of entry. The building was opened for lectures on October 1st, 1828. There are professors of Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Moral Philosophy, and the sciences connected with it, Law, History, Political economy, and the Medical sciences. Hitherto the success of the school has not equalled the expectations that were raised, but there cannot be a doubt of

its ultimate prosperity. Its affairs are managed by a council, elected biennially by the shareholders. The building, which is in the Grecian style, was designed by Mr Wilkins.—King's college was founded shortly after the above, chiefly with the view of uniting a religious education in conformity with the doctrines of the church of England with the other branches. The building forms the east wing of Somerset-house. The estimated expense of the whole is £170,000. The archbishop of Canterbury is perpetual visitor.

The Charter-house, so called from its position on the site of a convent of Carthusian monks, was founded in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, at an expense of £20,000, who also left for its endowment estates worth £4,500 per annum. The scholars are admitted on the recommendation of the governors, and receive classical and other instruction, and are supplied with all the necessaries of life. There are numerous exhibitions at the universities, belonging to this school. Those children who are found not qualified for the universities are apprenticed with a fee of £40. The governors have the advowson of nine livings. There is connected with the foundation an hospital for 80 poor men, who have been merchants or military officers, each of whom receives £14 per annum, with board and lodging. The buildings are ancient and curious, situated in Charter-house-square.

Westminster school, in Deans-yard, Westminster, was founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth. The foundation is for 40 scholars, who receive education and necessaries free, but many private pupils are educated here. Eight boys are admitted annually on the foundation. There are many small exhibitions in different colleges, to which the scholars of Westminster have claims.

St Paul's school, situated behind St Paul's cathedral, was founded in 1509, by Dr Colet, dean of St Paul's. The revenues exceed £6000, and 158 boys receive free education, with the prospect of valuable exhibitions in the universities. The Mercers' company are perpetual trustees, and the master of the company nominates the scholars. The building was rebuilt in 1822, after designs of Mr G. Smith; it is a handsome Grecian structure with a projecting portico of six columns, resting on a rustic basement, through which is the entrance.

Merchant-tailors' school, formed by the company in 1561, stands in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street. In this 100 boys are educated gratis, 50 at 2s. 6d. per quarter, and 100 at 5s. This school possessed 37 fellowships in St John's college, Oxford, and many scholarships and exhibitions in other colleges.

Christ's hospital, Newgate-street, was founded in 1552, by Edward VI. on the instigation of Dr Ridley. This, which was at first only a grammar school for boys and a sewing school for girls, has gradually been extended, and at present from 1000 to 1400 boys are educated, at an annual expense of £30,000. This school has also exhibitions in the universities. The whole buildings, except a small portion of the

more ancient part, have lately been rebuilt from designs by Mr Shaw. There is a preparatory school at Hertford to which the younger children are sent previously to their being admitted on the foundation.

There are 237 parish schools in London. Upwards of 20,000 children are taught in the national schools, about 12,000 in the Lancasterian, and about 66,000 in the Sunday schools.

Lectures on the various branches of Medical science are delivered at the hospitals, London university, King's college, at the schools in Windmill-street, Webb-street, and by eminent men at private establishments.

Lectures on painting, anatomy, architecture, sculpture and perspective, are delivered at the Royal academy in Somerset-house.

The Royal academy of music has been founded for the education of professed musicians.

Various Philosophical courses of lectures are delivered at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, and the London Institution in Moorfields. There are Mechanics' institutions in Chancery-lane, Spitalfields, Rotherhithe, &c., where lectures are delivered on various subjects, chiefly scientific.

The Gresham lectures, which had become more sinecures, are about to be resumed and delivered in the theatre of the London Institution. The endowment left by Sir T. Gresham affords a salary of £100 to each professor.

Literary Institutions.—These are so numerous that little can be done beyond enumerating them. The Royal Society, founded in 1663, by Charles II., holds its meetings in Somerset-house. It possesses a museum and library of great value. The society of Antiquaries was chartered in 1751, by George II., but was founded in 1572. They also possess a museum and library. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, was founded in 1754, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its meetings are held in a building in John-street, Adelphi. The collection of pictures, models, &c., is of considerable value and interest. The Royal Academy, Somerset-house, was incorporated in 1765. It is instituted for the encouragement of the fine arts. An annual exhibition of works of living artists takes place in Somerset-house, at which upwards of £6,000 are drawn for entrance money, which is sufficient to defray all the expenses connected with the institution. The Royal society of Literature was established in 1823; its general object is the encouragement of learning. The Zoological society, which was instituted in 1826, possesses a museum and garden. The former, which is in Bruton-street, contains an extensive collection of animals preserved in various ways. The gardens, which are situated on the north-east side of the Regent's-park, are not extensive, but are laid out in such a manner as to appear so. A large number of living animals are kept here, in paddocks, dens, or cages, according to their peculiar habits. The number was upwards of 450 above a year ago. Other societies are: the Linnæan, the British Mineralogical, the Geological, the Royal Asia-

tic, the Entomological, the Mathematical, the Medico-Botanical, the Philosophical, the Horticultural, the board of Agriculture, the Phrenological society, the Architectural, &c. &c. The musical societies are the Philharmonic, the Antient concerts, the Cecilia society, the Madrigal club, and the Vocal concerts. The medical and surgical corporations are the Royal college of Physicians, the college of Surgeons and the Apothecaries company. There are likewise several medical societies, the members of which meet for mutual instruction.

Libraries.—The library of the British museum may be regarded as the grand national repository of books, as well as of other interesting objects. The foundation of this is due to Sir Hans Sloane, who by will directed that his collection of books and curiosities should be offered to parliament at a price much below the half of that which was expended in collecting them. Sir Robert Cotton presented his library, and those of the secretary Harley, of George III., of Mr Maddox, Major Edwards, Dr Birch, and of Dr Burney, were added at different periods by gift or purchase. "The building of the British museum (in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, formerly the residence of the duke of Montague,) forms a square, inclosed by a high brick wall, which excludes the house from view; at each corner is a turret, and over the great Ionic arch of the entrance is a large and handsome cupola. On entering the gate, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side and the main building on the north. The length of this is 216 feet and the height 57." The architect was Peter Paget, a native of Marseilles. Copies of all books entered in Stationers'-hall are given to the library. It is extremely rich in manuscripts, both ancient and modern, in rare books and curious editions. The library is open to the public on certain conditions. Among the curiosities possessed by the museum are numerous Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, especially the Elgin marbles from the Parthenon, and an immense collection of coins. There are likewise large collections of objects illustrative of natural history, of the arts of foreign nations, and other articles which cannot well be reduced to any classification. A new and commodious building, from the elegant designs of Mr Smirke, is now in process of erection in the vacant space behind the present structure, and is intended as the future depository of the collection. When finished it will form a quadrangle, built of brick and faced with stone. The east wing, which is already completed, is an edifice of noble proportions, 500 feet long. In the centre is a portico of four Ionic columns, fronting the inner side of the quadrangle. Among the other important collections of books in the metropolis may be mentioned the City Library, in Guildhall, those of the London, Royal, and Russell Institutions, and of the Medical Society.

Public Charities.—The Foundling hospital, established in 1739, stands close to Brunswick and Mecklenburg squares. There are generally

about 200 children here, and about 180 supported in the country. The annual expense is above £13,000.—The Deaf and Dumb asylum, founded in 1807, is capable of receiving 200 children.—The Magdalene asylum, in Blackfriars'-road, contains about 80 females.—The asylum at Lambeth, and the London Orphan asylum, are intended for the support and education of orphans. Females only are admitted into the former.—The school for the Indigent blind, founded in 1799, accommodates 60 persons, who are educated in various employments, so as to enable them to contribute to the support of the establishment while in it, and to their own in after life.—Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals are retreats for disabled seamen and soldiers, for descriptions of which see articles GREENWICH and CHELSEA, and where are also noticed the royal Naval and Military asylums.—St Thomas's hospital, High-street, Borough, was founded in 1213 by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, and enlarged in 1551 by the mayor and citizens of London. The whole was rebuilt in 1693, and a large addition was made in 1732. The number of patients which this hospital can contain is 485, and about 11,000 pass through it annually. The annual expense exceeds £10,000.—Guy's hospital, in St Thomas-street, Borough, was founded in 1721 by Thomas Guy, bookseller in London. The erection cost him £18,793, and the sum he bequeathed for its endowment was £219,419. In 1829, Thomas Hunt, Esq. left £200,000 to this charity. It contains upwards of 400 beds.—St Bartholomew's hospital, in West Smithfield, was founded in the last year of Henry VIII.'s reign. In 1729 it was rebuilt, after designs by Gibbs, and now forms a spacious quadrangle of lofty buildings, one side of which is occupied by the offices. There are 3 physicians, 3 surgeons, 3 assistant surgeons, and an apothecary. About 10,000 persons are annually treated in this hospital. Persons suffering from accidents are admitted at all times.—St George's hospital, near Hyde-park-corner, was founded in 1733, and rebuilt in an elegant style in 1828, after the designs of Mr Smirke. It can accommodate 350 patients.—Westminster hospital, in St James's-street, Westminster, was established in 1719.—Middlesex hospital, in Charles-street, Cavendish-square, was founded in 1745. Its finances are low, and though there are 300 beds, not above 200 patients can be admitted. Lying-in-women are attended at their own houses. There are 3 physicians, an accoucheur, and 3 surgeons.—The London hospital was founded in 1740, and rebuilt in 1759. It is situated in Whitechapel-road, and the persons relieved are seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, shipwrights, and the like.—The Small-pox hospital, Battle-bridge, opened in 1767, has been of late chiefly employed for the reception of fever cases.—Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-hospital was founded in 1752.—The British Lying-in-hospital, founded in 1749, is in Brownlow-street.—Other hospitals of this class are the City of London, the General, the Central, and the Knight-rider-street institutions, some of which receive patients, or supply attendance to the poor at their

own houses, according to circumstances.—Bethlehem hospital, Lambeth, is a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, to which Henry VIII. granted a charter of incorporation. The present structure was begun in 1812, after designs by Mr Lewis, and finished at an expense of £100,000. The front is a magnificent range, upwards of 580 feet in length. In the centre is an Ionic portico of six columns, and from the middle of the roof rises a dome. Upwards of 200 patients can be accommodated here, and the annual expense is about £18,000. The building and airing grounds occupy a space of 12 acres.—St Luke's hospital is an establishment of a similar nature, in Old-street-road. It was founded in 1732, and the present building was completed in 1786 at an expense of £55,000. The edifice is of brick, and about 500 feet long, affording accommodation for 300 patients. The annual expense is £9,000.—Besides these, there are the Lock hospital, near Hyde-park-corner; the Ophthalmic infirmary in Moorfields; the Samaritan society; the Grey-coat hospital, and the Green-coat hospital.

The dispensaries, which are about 20 in number, are of extensive usefulness, relieving upwards of 50,000 patients annually at the small expense of £5,000. There are also about 12 vaccine dispensaries, at which more than 8000 are annually vaccinated.

The principal miscellaneous charities are the following.—The Royal Humane society, founded in 1774, for the encouragement of efforts to save persons in danger of drowning.—The Small-debt Relief society, founded in 1772.—The Mendicity society, established in 1818.—The Philanthropic society.—The Prison Discipline and Marine societies.—The African institution.—The Westminster Benevolent society.—The British and Foreign Bible society, and many others too numerous to mention.

There are numerous almshouses, as Emmanuel hospital, Aske's hospital; Bancroft's, Trinity, Fishmongers', Whittington's, Drapers', Henry VIII's, and other almshouses; Norfolk college, &c.

On the subject of pauperism and parish relief, the latest information which we can obtain is the following. "The number of persons relieved permanently in London, on an average of three years, 1817-1819, was 36,034; occasionally, being parishioners, 81,282; so that the number of persons relieved from the poor rates appears to have been nearly 11½ per cent. of the resident population, while in 1803 it was only 7½. The total amount of money raised by the poor rates was £679,284 per annum, being at the rate of 13s. 5½d. per head on the population, or 2s. 5d. in the pound on the sum of £5,603,057 as assessed for property tax in 1815. The increase of pauperism has been accompanied by a decrease of friendly societies. Much pains were taken in 1815, by a remarkably humane gentleman, to ascertain the number of mendicants in *London only*, and the result was, that there were 6876 adults, and 7288 children, making the total of 14,164."

Places of Public Amusement.—The theatres are—the King's theatre, or Italian opera-house,

in the Haymarket, is a handsome structure, erected in 1818, after designs by Mr Nash.—Drury-lane theatre, Brydges-street, erected in 1811.—Covent-garden theatre, a superb Grecian structure in Bow-street, erected in 1809 after designs by Mr Smirke.—Haymarket theatre, opened in 1821, is a fine building with a Corinthian portico of six pillars.—The English Opera-house, Strand, was burned to the ground in 1830, but is now rebuilding.—The Surrey theatre, in Blackfriars'-road, was lately opened for a secondary class of theatrical performances.—The Royal Coburg theatre was opened in 1818 in Waterloo-bridge road, for ballets, melodramas, and the like.—Saddler's-Wells, in St John's-street road, is appropriated to the performance of pantomimes, burlettas, spectacles, dancing, &c.; but is particularly famous for its aquatic exhibitions, which have some resemblance to the ancient *sawmachie*, the whole space beneath the stage being filled with water, and allowing a display very different from that of the other theatres.—Astley's, or the royal amphitheatre, is a summer theatre, where pantomimes, burlettas, and unrivalled feats of horsemanship, rope-dancing, &c., are exhibited.—The Adelphi theatre, Strand, is open during the winter for the performance of burlettas, pantomimes, and dancing, and in spring for an entertainment in which Messrs Mathews and Yates (the proprietors) are the sole performers.—The Olympic theatre, in Wych-street, was opened in 1806 for equestrian performances, and is now used in winter for melodramas, pantomimes, &c.—West London theatre, Tottenham-street, is similar to the last.

Of the public gardens, those of Vauxhall are alone worthy of notice. They are situated in the parish of Lambeth, near the Thames, about 1½ m. from Westminster-bridge. The gardens are beautiful and extensive, and contain a variety of walks: when open for public amusement they are illuminated with variegated lamps, and adorned with transparent devices. Nearly facing the west door is an orchestra, and opposite to it is a pavilion of the composite order. The musical performance takes place in a great room, or rotunda, 70 feet in diameter.—The tea-gardens in the metropolis and its vicinity are numerous, and well-frequented by the lower and middle classes of society, but do not deserve particular notice.

Among other public amusements are concerts, oratorios, &c. which take place at stated seasons.

The public exhibitions of works of art are the following:—The exhibition of the Royal Academy in Somerset-house; those of the British institution; of the society of British artists; and of the society of water-colour painters. The national gallery, in Pall-Mall, is open to all on four days of the week; it is not extensive, but contains some pictures of great value. Of private collections and galleries, to which admission may be obtained, the following are the most important: the duke of Sutherland's gallery; marquis of Westminster's; Mr Hope's; Mr Soane's museum, &c. The diorama, in Regent's-park, the panoramas, and the microcosm, and the cosmorama, are all interesting objects.

The colosseum, in the Regent's-park, is a superb polygon, surmounted with a dome 400 feet in circumference, and having a doric portico of six columns. It is only used for the exhibition of a panoramic view of London as seen from the top of St Paul's, from sketches taken by Mr Horner in 1821. It occupies 40,000 square feet of canvas, and the illusion is perfect.

The periodical press in the metropolis.—The newspapers have now risen to a high degree of importance. The number of copies of the morning journals now daily put into circulation is about 28,000, and of evening journals about 12,000. The profit which daily accrues to the government from this source is £722 16s. 8d. Of Sunday papers not less than 110,000 copies are circulated, producing an annual revenue of £92,000. There are 7 daily morning papers, 6 daily evening, 4 printed three times weekly, 2 twice, 1 on Monday, 1 on Tuesday, 1 on Wednesday, 4 on Thursday, 13 on Saturday, 9 on Sunday, and 4 on Sunday and Monday. Of periodical reviews there are 9, mostly quarterly; of magazines, monthly and weekly, 20; of periodical philosophical and scientific works upwards of 12, quarterly, monthly, and weekly; of theological magazines upwards of 6.

Representatives.—The city of London, comprehending in that term the whole space within the exterior boundaries of the liberties of the city of London, including the Inner-Temple and the Middle-Temple, returns 4 members to parliament. The number of electors is nearly 15,000. The returning officers are the two sheriffs. The 40s. freeholders in London vote for Middlesex. The Tower-Hamlets, comprising the several divisions of the liberties of the Tower, and the Tower division of Ossulston hundred, return 2 members. The number of electors in this district is about 23,000. The borough of Southwark also returns 2; as likewise the old city and liberties of Westminster. Two members are also returned by the Finsbury division of the city, comprising about 23,000 electors.

Antiquities.—The remains of ancient religious buildings about the metropolis are pretty numerous, but in many cases so trifling as to be scarcely worthy of notice. The most important are to be found at Westminster abbey, Bermondsey abbey, the Charter-house, the Temple, the Roll's-chapel, &c. There were upwards of 50 monastic establishments; monasteries, convents, colleges, priories, &c. Fragments of the ancient walls may be seen in various places, but the works of the Romans have been entirely obliterated.

Among the many celebrated men to whom London has given birth may be named, Thomas à Becket, Geoffrey Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Edmund Spenser, Lord Bacon, Ben Jonson, John Milton, Alexander Pope, Sir William Blackstone, Dr S. Horsley, the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, and Lord Byron.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry in the parishes of St Peter and St Albans, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Alban's, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London. The chapel, ded. to

St Peter, was erected at an expense of £2,700. Here is a bridge of seven arches over the river Colne, over which the London road passes. It is 3 m. S.E. from St Alban's.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Donnington, co. of Hereford.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Passenham, co. of Northampton.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Benager, co. of Somerset.

LONDON-MINSTD, a hamlet in the parish of Minsted, co. of Southampton.

LONDONTORPE, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, annexed to that of North Grantham. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Grantham, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 187. A. P., £2,333.

LONG-ANLER, a hamlet in the parish of Creech-St-Michael, co. of Somerset.

LONG-BENTON. See **BENTON (LONG)**.

Longborough, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 15s., having the rectory of Seasoncote annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, and in the alternate patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. and Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, with Banksfoot, 473; in 1831, 619. A. P., £4,075.

LONG CRITCHELL. See **CRITCHELL LONG**.

LONG EATON. See **EATON LONG**.

LONG MARSTON. See **MARSTON LONG**.

LONG PRESTON. See **PRESTON LONG**.

LONG SLEDDALE. See **SLEDDALE LONG**.

LONG SUTTON. See **SUTTON LONG**.

Longbridge, a hundred in the rape of Pevensy, near the centre of the county of Sussex, containing 5 parishes.

Longbridge, a hamlet in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Here was a priory ded. to the Holy Trinity, founded by Lord Berkeley in the reign of Henry II.

Longbridge, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary-Warwick, co. of Warwick.

Longburgh, a township in the parish of Burgh-on-the-Sands, ward and co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 118.

Longcote, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Shrevenham, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Shrevenham. Distance from Great Farringdon, 3½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 452. A. P., £3,023.

Longdon, a chapelry in the parish of Pontesbury, hundred of Ford, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy, rated at £8 14s., in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, and in the patronage of the rector of Pontesbury. Chapel ded. to St Ruthen. Distance from Shrewsbury, 5 m. S.W. by S.

Longdon, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It stands on a brook which flows into the Trent, in a district in which much coal, especially can-

nel coal, exists. Living, a vicarage, rated at £5 5s., in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The church is ded. to St James, and has lately been enlarged. Here are remains of an ancient encampment. Here are ten endowed almshouses, and endowments for education of children. The Trent and Mersey canal passes within 2 miles. The Independents have a chapel here. Distance from Lichfield, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1147. A. P., £6,673.

Longdon, a township in the parish of Leeke, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1821, 350.

Longdon, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, co. of Worcester.

Longdon, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, with the perpetual curacies of Castle-Morton and Chaeley annexed, rated at £14 17s. 3½d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed free school. A court-leet is held annually. Distance from Upton-on-Severn, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 612. A. P., £4,012.

Longdon-upon-Tern, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford-South, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Longdon-upon-Tern, and subordinate to the rectory of Pontesbury. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is crossed by the river Tern, and by the Shrewsbury canal. Distance from Wellington, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,323.

Longfield, a parish in the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £5 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Dartford, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 125. A. P., £543.

Longfleet, a tything in the parish of Canford-Magna, hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Distance from Pool, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 840. A. P., £1,604.

Longford, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby, containing, in 1831, 1233 inhabitants. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £93 16s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq. The church, ded. to St Chad, presents some specimens of Norman architecture. The sinecure rectory is rated at £14 19s. 7d. Here are endowed schools and almshouses. This parish contains the townships of Alkington, Hollington, and Longford, the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodaley. Distance from Ashborne, 5½ m. S. by E. Pop. of the township of Longton, in 1801, 414; in 1831, 536. A. P., £4,764.

Longford, a hamlet in the parishes of St Catherine and St Mary-de-Lode, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 178.

LONGFORD, a parish in the Newport division of the hundred of Bradford-South, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 2s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, R. Leeke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Newport, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 206. A. P., £3,017.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Stanwell, co. of Middlesex.

LONGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, returned at £19. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from East Dereham, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 333. A. P., £988.

LONGHAM, a hamlet in the liberty of Westover, co. of Southampton, locally in the hundred of Cranborne, co. of Dorset. It stands on the Stour, which is here crossed by a large bridge, erected about the year 1740.

LONGHOPE, a parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 7s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Probyn, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Courts leet and baron are held annually here. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish is divided into upper and lower, and is 5 m. S.W. by S. from Newent. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 673. A. P., £3,425.

LONGLEAT, in the parish of Longbridge Deverill, co. of Wilts. Here was a priory of Black canons, annexed to that of Henton, Somerset.

LONGNEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester, bounded on the west by the river Severn, here navigable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 1s. 8d., returned at £80. Patron, the crown. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Gloucester, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,513.

LONGNOR, a chapelry in the hundred of Condoover, co. of Salop. Living a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £402 12s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Condoover. Here is an endowed school and a Sunday school. Distance from Shrewsbury, 8 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,557.

LONGNOR, a market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Alstonefield, hundred of Totmonslow, northern division, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3, and returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Alstonefield. Chapel ded. to St Giles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school with a small endowment. The town is situated near the source of the Manifold, and is connected with the navigable part of that river by a small canal. Tuesday is market day. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and pedlery, are held on the Tuesday before old Candlemas, Easter Tuesday, May 4th and 17th, Whit-Tuesday, August 5th, Tuesday

before old Michaelmas, and Nov. 12th. Distance from London, 162 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 429. A. P., £818.

LONGPARISH, a parish in the hundred of Wherwell, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, Dr Woodcock, as prebendary of the same. The rectory is formed into a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester, rated at £18 9s. 7d., of which, in 1829, Lady Henrietta Churchill was patroness. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The parish is crossed by the river Test, and contains the tythings of East and West Acton, Forton, and Middleton. Here is a school with an endowment of a small rent-charge. Distance from Whitchurch, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 775. A. P., £4,283.

LONGPORT, a portion of the city of Canterbury, commonly called a borough, in the parish of St Paul, partly in that of Westgate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Pop., in 1831, 1025.

LONGPORT, a part of the township of Burslem, belonging to the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford. The population is returned with the parish. It is rapidly extending, and abounds in manufactories of earthenware and glass. The Trent and Morsey canal passes here. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Longport is adjacent to Newcastle-under-Lyne.

LONGRIDGE, a township in the parish of Norham, district of Northamshire, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Berwick-on-Tweed, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 105. A. P., £817.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Ribchester, hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £122, and in patronage of the trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions. Here was an ancient hospital ded. to the Virgin Mary. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on March 16th, April 16th, May 13th, and November 6th. It is 7½ m. N.E. from Preston. Pop. returned with the parish.

LONGRIDGE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, eastern division of the hundred of Cuttleshone, co. of Stafford. It is 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford.

LONGSHAW, a township in the parish of Longhorsley, Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1831, 44.

LONGSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourne, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 15s., and in patronage of Sir C. Mill, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 1½ m. N. from Stockbridge. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 428. A. P., £3,337.

LONGSTONE (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £116 13s. 3d., a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and subordinate to

Bakewell vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Giles. This chapelry is in the honour of Tuthury, duchy of Lancaster, and under the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday. Here is a school, endowed for the instruction of 25 poor children. It is 3 m. N.N.W. from Bakewell. Pop., with the township of Holme, in 1801, 389; in 1831, 506. A. P., £2,861.

LONGSTONE (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Bakewell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 146. A. P., £804.

LONGSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Throwley, co. of Devon.

LONGSTOW, a hundred in the co. of Cambridge, containing 14 parishes. Pop., in 1801, 4975.

LONGSTOW, a parish in the above hundred. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 8s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. Wright. It is 2 m. S. by W. from Caxton. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,423.

LONG-STREET, a tything in the parish of Endford, co. of Wilts.

LONGSTROTH-DALE, a district in the parish of Arncliffe, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, W. R., co. of York.

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of St John the Baptist, liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Borough-bridge, 1 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 265.

LONGTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby-hill, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York.

LONGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Penwortham, hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £14, returned at £72 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Rawstorne, Esq. Here is a free school, endowed with £27 per annum. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. It is 5 m. S.W. by W. from Preston. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1744. A. P., £4,404.

LONGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, hundred of Pirehill, north division, co. of Stafford. Pop. with Lane-End.

LONGTOWN, a small market-town in the parish of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. It lies on the banks of the river Esk, near where it flows into the Liddel, and is passed by the high-road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. The streets are composed of good houses, regular and spacious, but not paved or lighted. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here. The parish church is about a mile distant. The inhabitants are partly employed in weaving. This is a market-town of considerable antiquity, though in 1688 it consisted merely of 12 turf cottages and a stone town-hall or market-house. The market was established by Henry III., and is still held on Thursday and Monday,

chiefly for provisions. Bacon and butter are the chief articles sold, also cranberries at the proper season. Fairs for horses, cattle, and linen, are held on Thursday after Whitsunday, Thursday after Martinmas, and November 22d. The petty sessions for the division are held here on the last Thursday of every month. Courts leet are held at Easter and Michaelmas. Here are an hospital, charity school, and school of industry, well endowed. It is 309 m. N.N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1335; in 1831, 2049. A. P., £2,208.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry in the parish of Clouddock, hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, returned at £100, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Jas. Rogers. Chapel ded. to St Peter. The school has a small endowment. Courts baron for the parish and hundred are held annually. It is 17 m. S.W. by W. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 768; in 1831, 938. A. P., £3,738.

LONGTREE, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester, containing, in 1831, 18,312 inhabitants, nine parishes, and the town of Tetbury.

LONGWITTON, a township in the parish of Hartburn, Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland, containing 143 inhabitants.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, returned at £116 8s., and in patronage of the vicar of Huddersfield. Here is a free school, endowed with £97 11s., with a free house and garden for the master, who educates 80 children free. It is 2½ m. W. from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 1276; in 1831, 2111. A. P., £2,143.

LONGWORTH, a parish in the hundreds of Gansfield and Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £27 1s. 10d., and in patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school with a small endowment, also a national school. Parish contains the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycot-Moore. The parish is crossed by the river Isis. Here is an ancient entrenchment called Cherbury-camp. Bishop Fell was born here. It is 7 m. N.E. by E. from Great Faringdon. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 1034. A. P., £2,920.

LONGWORTH, a township in the parish of Bolton, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is 5½ m. N. by W. from Great-Bolton. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 179. A. P., £545.

LONTON, a hamlet in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham.

LONSDALE, a ward in the south-eastern part of the co. of Westmoreland. It is bounded by the counties of York and Lancaster, and takes its name from the river Lune, which passes through it. It contains three parishes, with the town of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and the pop., in 1831, was 5440.

LONSDALE (NORTH OF THE SANDS), a hun

dred in the northern extremity of the co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is bounded by Westmoreland, Cumberland, the Irish sea, and the co. of York. The river Ken and bay of Morecambe divide it from the rest of the county. It contains nine parishes, with the boroughs of Hawkshead and Ulverston. Pop., in 1831, 24,311.

LONSDALE (SOUTH OF THE SANDS), a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, lying to the S. of the river Ken. It takes its name from the Lune, which passes through it. It contains 12 parishes, with the borough of Lancaster. Pop., in 1831, 19,802.

LOOE (EAST), a market-town, borough, chapelry, and sea-port, in the parish of St Martin, hundred of West, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It is situated on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Looe, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge of 13 stone arches. The name is probably taken from that of the river, though, perhaps, it is derived from the Cornish *Lo*, a port. The importance of Looe was formerly much greater than at present. It was erected into a market-town by Henry II., at the instance of Henry de Bodrygan, lord of the manor. In the reign of Edward III., it was able to equip 30 ships and man them with 315 sailors, for the siege of Calais. The inhabitants are much employed in the pilchard fishery, and had formerly considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean. This has considerably declined. and in 1826 the whole number of vessels employed in foreign trade was four which cleared inwards, and three outwards. In 1828, two vessels of upwards of 100 tons, and 24 of smaller burden, belonged to the port. These are chiefly employed in coasting trade. Tin, copper, and lead, timber, salt, bark, and fish, are exported; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The Looe and Liskeard canal facilitates internal conveyance; much tin is brought from Liskeard for sea carriage. The port is defended by a battery of ten guns erected on the shore. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably fine. Saturday is market day. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on February 13th, July 10th, September 4th, and October 10th. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth in 1587, which was confirmed in 1623 by James I. These charters were surrendered to James II., on the granting of a new one in 1685. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, and 36 free burgesses. Of these, the mayor and recorder are in the commission of the peace; also the late mayor, and the deputies whom the mayor and recorder may appoint. The mayor and recorder are elected by the aldermen, who are in turn chosen by the mayor and aldermen. Petty offences are tried at the borough sessions once or twice a year. The charter authorises the holding of a court of record, but it has been disused. Here is a gaol for felons and debtors. The town is a borough by prescription, and sent a delegate, in conjunction with West Poywy, to a national council held at Westminster by Edward I. Two members were returned in the 13th Elizabeth,

and ever since, till the passing of the reform act, when this place was included in the fatal schedule A. The influence of the Buller family was wont to predominate. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27. Patrons, J. Buller, Esq., and the Rev. Sir H. Trelawney, Bart. Here is a free chapel, endowed in 1716 by the bishop of Exeter. It was rebuilt in 1806. The Wesleyan Methodists and Society of Friends have places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed free school for all children of the county, founded in 1716, by John Speecot, Esq. Looe is 234 m. W.S.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 865. A. P., £920.

LOOE (WEST), a chapelry and borough in the parish of Talland, hundred of West, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It was formerly a market-town, but the market, which was held on Saturday, has been discontinued. A fair for cattle, &c., is held on the 6th of May. The town lies opposite East Looe, on the west side of the river Looe, and has a small harbour defended by a battery. It was also called Port Pigham, after the name of a manor now annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and held on lease from the crown by the corporation. The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, dated 1573. The corporation consists of a mayor, 11 burgesses, steward, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and steward are justices of the peace within the borough, and are entitled to hold a weekly court for the recovery of debts under £5, but this has been disused. An annual court leet is held. The chapel was dedicated to St Nicholas, and had fallen into ruins, but was repaired for a guildhall. The Independents have a place of worship here. The borough returned two members to parliament from the 6th of Edward VI. till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. West Looe is 16 m. W. from Plymouth, and 234 W.S.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 593. A. P., £565.

LOOSE, a parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Ragstone is quarried here, and hops are grown in abundance. Here are many paper and corn mills, of which twelve are turned by a small stream within the space of 3 m.; also extensive tanning and fulling establishments. It is 2½ m. S. from Maidstone. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 1061. A. P., £3,204.

LOOSEBARROW, a hundred in the Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. It contains three parishes.

LOPEN, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £85. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a manufactory of linen. It is 3 m. N.N.W. from Crewkerne. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,418.

LOPHAM (NORTH OR MAGNA), a parish in

the hundred of Gilt-Cross, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, united with that of South Lopham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. H. Barrow, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 4 m. S.E. from East Harling. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 807. A. P., £2,852.

LOPHAM (SOUTH or PARVA), a parish in the hundred of Gilt-Cross, county of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, not in charge, united to that of Lopham-Magna. Church ded. to St Nicholas. It is 4½ m. S.E. by S. from East Harling. Pop., in 1801, 692; in 1831, 729. A. P., £2,850.

LOPPINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 12s. 1d., and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 2½ m. from Wem. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 669. A. P., £4,921.

LORBOTTLE, a township in the parish of Whittingham, co. of Northumberland. It is 11½ m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 128.

LORDINGTON, a manor, formerly a parish, annexed to that of Racton, co. of Sussex.

LORTON, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7, returned at £60, and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a school with a small endowment. It is 4 m. S.E. by E. from Cockermouth. Pop. of the township in 1801, 298; in 1831, 388. A. P., £1,804. Pop. of chapelry, in 1831, 639.

LOSCOE, a township in the parish of Heanor, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby.

LOSCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset.

LOSELEY, a hamlet in the town of Guildford, co. of Surrey.

LOSENHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Newenden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. A priory of Carmelites was founded here, 1241.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Bolton, co. of Lancaster. Here is a school for 30 children. Here is an old manor-house called Lostock-hall, erected in 1563. It is 3 m. W. from Great Bolton. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 606. A. P., £1,668.

LOSTOCK, or LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. It is 2 m. E.N.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,164.

LOSTWITHIEL, a borough, market, and county town, and parish, locally in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It lies on the banks of the river Fawy, in a beautiful valley. The high road from Plymouth to Balmouth passes through it, and the river, over

which there is a bridge, is navigable for very small barges. The houses are chiefly of stone, and form two parallel streets, which are paved and lighted. This town was anciently possessed of numerous and valuable privileges, such as being the sole stannary town in Cornwall, and the county-town. Its exclusive privileges have been gradually taken away, though it remains the county-town so far that the elections of the knights of the shire take place here. Here is a neat town-hall, with a prison, erected in 1740. The shire-hall was erected by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, nephew of Henry III. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the importation of coal and timber, and in the exportation of the produce of the tin and copper mines. Slate is found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Friday is market-day, and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held March 31st, July 10th, September 4th, and November 13th. The market-house was erected in 1781, at the expense of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. Pop., in 1801, 743; in 1831, 1548. A. P., £1,498.

This town was made a free borough by Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. It returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. downwards, to the passing of the reform act by which it was disfranchised. The influence of the earl of Mount-Edgcumbe was predominate here under the old system. The first charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1623 by James I. It was renewed in 1738 by George II. and the corporate body consists of a mayor, six aldermen, 17 assistants, a recorder and other officers. These supply vacancies occurring in their own body. The mayor—who is coroner—the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace. Petty sessions are held on Friday. The mayor holds an annual court-leet. Lostwithiel being a manor of the duchy of Cornwall, pays a quit-rent of £11 19s. 10d., in return for which they not only enjoy the profits of all their own tolls, but also the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn, sold in the town of Fowey.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £92 10s., and in patronage of the earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The church, ded. to St Bartholomew, is an interesting structure of considerable antiquity, in the early style of English architecture. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Bryanites, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with £50 per annum. There are also several other schools with small endowments. In the vicinity are the ruins of Restormel-castle, the ancient seat of the Cardinan family. It was fortified by the parliamentary party in the reign of Charles I. Distance from London, 234 m. W.S.W.

LOTHERS and BOTHERNHAMPTON, a hundred in the Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. It contains three parishes, and the borough of Lyme-Regis.

LOTHERS. See LODDERS.

LOTHERSDEN, a manor in the parish of Carleton, W. R., county of York.

LOTHERTON, a township in the parish of

Sherburn, upper division of the hundred of Barkston-Ash, W. R., co. of York. It is 6 m. S.S.W. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 426. A. P., £1,134.

LOTTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of North Cheriton, co. of Somerset.

LOTTISHAM, a tything in the parish of Ditchet, co. of Somerset.

LOUDWATER, a chapelry in the parish of High Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £59 10s., and in patronage of trustees. It is 3½ m. S.E. from High Wycombe. Pop. returned with the parish.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town and parish in the western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. It contains the townships of Knight-thorpe, Loughborough, and Wood-thorpe. The town is situated in the midst of a beautiful country, on the high road from London to Manchester, and consists of a number of streets, paved and lighted. The houses are chiefly of brick and the general aspect of the town is respectable. It has been much improved by new buildings since some destructive fires which took place at different times. Here are a subscription library and a theatre. The chief manufactures are those of hosiery, cotton goods, and bobbinet. There is considerable trade carried on through the Loughborough canal, which communicates with the river Soar, the Union canal and the Leicester navigation. Slate is found in the vicinity. Thursday is market-day, and fairs for horses, cows, sheep, cheese, &c., are held February 14th, March 24th and 28th, April 25th, Holy Thursday, August 12th, September 25th, and November 18th and 14th. A new market-house was recently erected.

The lord of the manor holds an annual court, at which are chosen a jury of twelve men, two constables, two third-boroughs, the street masters, field-men, pinders, parish-beadle, common crier, and watchmen, for the regulation of the affairs of the town. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here weekly, and an annual court-baron is held. Loughborough is the principal place of election of the members for the northern division of the county.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 16s. 3d., but returned at £23 4s. 2d., and in patronage of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians have places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed grammar school, free to all children resident in the parish. This is divided into the Latin school, and the writing and arithmetic school, in each of which about 20 boys are educated. There is also a national school for 250 children. Here are also other charities of a similar kind, and a dispensary. Distance from London, 109 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4546; in 1831, 14,969. A. P., £18,544.

LOUGHRIGG, a hamlet in the parish of Grassmere, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a beautiful little lake called

Loughrigg-Tarn. It is 3 m. W. by S. from Ambleside. Pop. returned with Rydal.

LOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 5s. 2½d., and in patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 3½ m. N.W. from Fenny-Stratford. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,081.

LOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 3s. 9d., and in 1829, in patronage of Miss Whitaker. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Baptists have a chapel here. An annual stag hunt takes place here on Easter-Monday, attended by a vast concourse of people chiefly from London. Here is a building said to have been the hunting-lodge of Queen Elizabeth. It is 14 m. N.E. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 1269. A. P., £5,908.

LOUGHTON, formerly a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. The church is in ruins, and the living, a vicarage, has been annexed to the rectory of Folkingham.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Chetton, hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy, not in charge. It is 9 m. N.E. by E. from Ludlow. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 112. A. P., £410.

LOUND, a hamlet in the parish of Witham-on-the-hill, co. of Lincoln.

LOUND, a township in the parish of Sutton, liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 4 m. N. by W. from East Retford. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,921.

LOUND, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lotheringland, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Blanchard. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 5 m. N.W. by N. from Lowestoft. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 425. A. P., £2,263.

LOUTH, a market-town and parish, locally in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, but having separate jurisdiction. The name is derived from *Luda*, the ancient appellation founded on its situation near the river Ludd. It stands in an agreeable valley on the south side of the Ludd, and to the eastward of the Wolds. The streets are neat and the houses well-constructed of brick and roofed with tiles. Water is obtained in abundance from springs. Here are a small theatre, assembly-room, billiard and news rooms, a handsome town-hall or session-house and prison. The inhabitants have considerable employment in some carpet, blanket, paper, and soap manufactories. There is also considerable trade in wool and woollen articles. A market-house for this branch of commerce was erected in 1825. Here are also ship-builders, and other artisans more or less directly connected with ship-building. A canal

was formed in 1761 and subsequent years, between this place and the Humber, at an expense of £12,000. Through this, the town has considerable trade with Yorkshire and London. The exports are corn and wool; the imports coal, timber, iron, groceries, &c. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Cattle-markets are held every Friday in spring. Fairs for horses and cattle are held April 30th, 3d Monday after Easter, August 5th, and November 23d.

The town was incorporated by a charter of 5th Edward VI., and is governed by a warden and six assistants, with a high-steward, bailiff, and town-clerk. The warden and one assistant are justices of the peace for the parish, and hold petty-sessions every Wednesday, and quarter-sessions in January, April, July, and October. A court of requests for debts under £5, is also held here. In the prison is a treadmill. The manor of Louth and various other lands, valued at £78 14s. 4d. yearly, were granted to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth. The quarter-sessions for the southern division of the parts of Lindsey are held alternately here and at Spilsby. Before the Reformation there were here three fraternities or guilds of traders, under the patronage of the church. Their property was applied by Edward VI. to the endowment of a free school and almshouses.

There were formerly two parish churches in Louth, but that of St Mary is in ruins. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Louth in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £12. The church, ded. to St James, is a beautiful structure in the later style of English architecture, with a rich tower and spire, 288 feet in height. Annexed to the living is the perpetual curacy of St Mary, Louth. The prebend of Louth is rated at £36 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. Here is a free school, under the direction of the corporation. The revenues of the dissolved guilds, now amounting to £600 per annum, were bestowed on it by Edward VI. Of this sum £300 are given to the master, £150 to the usher, and £150 are bestowed on twelve almswomen. Here is a school founded by Dr Mapletost, endowed with £5 per annum. Here is also a national school for 300 children. Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1139, built an abbey in the park near Louth for the Cistercian monks, whom he brought from Fountains to Haverholm. The revenues were about £169. Of the buildings very slight traces remain. Distance from London, 149 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 4236; in 1831, 6927. A. P., £16,497.

LOUTH-ESKE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, containing 38 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 1402.

LOUTH-PARK, an extra-parochial place, locally in the parish of Louth, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 49. A. P., £1,264.

LOVEDEN, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, containing 19 parishes, and, in 1831, 7965 inhabitants.

LOVEDALE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford.

LOVERSALL, a chapelry in the parish and soke of Doncaster, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Doncaster, rated at £10 10s., returned at £37 4s., in the archd. and dio. of York, and in patronage of the vicar. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,631.

LOVESTON, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 5s. 5d., returned at £8 4s. 3d., and in patronage of Lord Cawdor. The parish contains 1400 acres of land. It is 5 m. S. W. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1831, 180. A. P., £741.

LOVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells, rated at £10, returned at £52. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a school, endowed with £9 per annum. It is 3 m. W. S. W. from Castle-Cary. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 214. A. P., £1,290.

LOVINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Old Alresford, co. of Southampton.

LOW, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton.

LOW, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverley, co. of Worcester.

LOWCROSSE. See HUTTON-LOCRAE.

LOWDHAM, or LUDHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. It contains the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 4d. Patron, Earl Manvers. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Here is a considerable manufactory of stockings. It is 7 m. N. E. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 1463. A. P., £2,894.

LOWDHAM, or LUDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 10s., returned at £126, united to the vicarage of Pettistree, and in patronage of the crown. It is 1½ m. S. from Wickham-Market. Pop. returned with Pettistree.

LOWER-MILL, a hamlet in the parish of Exford, co. of Somerset.

LOWESBY, or LOSEBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 1s. 5½d., returned at £57, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, and in patronage of Sir J. G. Fowke, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish contains the chapelry of Cold-Newton. It is 10 m. E. by N. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, with Cold-Newton, 231. A. P., £2,437.

LOWESTOFT, a sea-port, parish, and market-town, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothlingland, co. of Suffolk. The origin of the name—which has been variously spelt Lotherwistoff, Laystoft, Lestoff, Leostoff, and Lowestoff—is involved in doubt. Tradition refers it to Lothbrock, a Danish noble, who held an

estate and resided here, in the kingdom of the East Angles. The history of this town presents nothing remarkable except the ravages which were committed by the plague, the number of shipwrecks which have occurred on the coast, and an engagement between the Dutch and English fleets which took place within sight of the town. The town is situated on a lofty headland on the shore of the German ocean. This is considered the extreme eastern point of England, and between it and Greenwich the difference of time is seven minutes. The principal street is of considerable length, and from it many smaller streets diverge on both sides. The houses are built of brick, and have in general a neat appearance, especially those which are constructed on the face of the declivity leading to the beach. The streets are paved, and the situation is dry and healthy. It is pretty much frequented by invalids and young families during summer, as the shore is well adapted for bathers, for whose accommodation bathing machines are kept. In the town are a theatre, assembly-room, subscription reading-room and library, and a bathing-house. Races are held annually on the downs to the north of the town. The houses, which stand on the face of the cliff, have gardens and terraces, and present a very agreeable aspect from the sea. On the shore are two light-houses; the upper is of stone, and has a revolving lantern, the lower is constructed of timber, and can be removed at pleasure. This is necessary, for as the mariners are guided to a proper channel by bringing the lights to coincide, and as the shifting nature of the sands alter the direction of the channel very often, it is obvious that if the lights were fixed, they would occasionally indicate a wrong course. The parish was anciently a demesne of the crown, and by a charter granted by George II., are exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or quarter-sessions, but not from those empannelled by the lord of the manor or coroner. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on May 12th, St Michael's day, and October 10th. Here are manufactures of china-ware, soap, twine, and sail-cloth. Here are also boat-building and sail-making establishments. The chief support of the inhabitants is the herring fishery, in which about 40 boats, from 20 to 45 tons burden, are employed. The herrings are in great request in the London market, on account of their superior quality. Mackerel and soles are caught in abundance at certain seasons and sent to Norwich and London. The coast is protected by two forts and a small battery. A harbour, intended as a refuge for vessels in bad weather, has been constructed here. It has been made to communicate with Lake Lothing, into which the river Waveney runs. This communicates with the Yare, and opens a communication between Lowestoft, Beccles, and Bungay. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here every week, and the steward occasional manorial courts.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 1s. 0½d. Patron, the crown or the bishop. The church—which is ded. to St Margaret—is a handsome

structure, in the later style of English architecture, having a tower 182 feet in height, a curiously ornamented roof, an antique font, and a fine eastern window of stained glass. It contains the tombs of Lord-chief-justice Holt, and of the learned and Rev. Robert Potter, the translator of the Greek tragedies, who was vicar of this parish, and died in 1804, at the age of 84 years. Here are a chapel-of-ease, and places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free grammar school for 23 boys, and another free school of later foundation, also a national school for boys. Some curious organic remains are found in the cliffs in the vicinity. Distance from London, 114 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 2332; in 1831, 4238. A. P., £7,451.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chapelry in the ward of Allerdale, above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 11s., returned at £46 16s. 6d., and in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. It was, till lately, a part of the parish of St Bees. The parish lies in an extensive valley, watered by the Cocker, and containing Loweswater lake, and part of that of Crumnock. Here is a school with a small endowment. A lead mine has been opened lately. The shores of Loweswater lake are of great beauty, and it abounds in pike, perch, and trout. It is about one mile in length and has an air of great seclusion and quietness about it. A stream flows through it from N. to S., and empties itself into the Crumnock water. It is 10 m. W. by S. from Keswick. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 454. A. P., £1,910.

LOWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverston, co. of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, returned at £63, and in patronage of W. F. Blencowe, Esq. It is 5½ m. N. from Ulverston. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 371. A. P., £2,145.

LOWICK, or LUFFWICK, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 8s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Dorset. The church—ded. to St Peter—is a handsome Gothic structure, and formerly belonged to a college or chantry of secular priests, founded in the reign of Edward II. Here is a small charity school. It is 2 m. N.W. by N. from Thrapston. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 394. A. P., £2,740.

LOWICK, a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Glendale, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £11 10s., returned at £69, subordinate to the vicarage of Holy Island, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are mines of coal and quarries of limestone. Here is a congregation of Presbyterians. It is 7 m. N.N.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 1380; in 1831, 1864. A. P., £11,030.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

Distance from Ulverston, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 565. A. P., £8,541.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Hexham, co. of Northumberland. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Distance from Hexham, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 544.

LOWSIDE, a township in the parish of Wickham, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Gateshead, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1184.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of St Bees, co. of Cumberland. Here are the ruins of Egremont castle, built by the first baron of Copeland. Distance from Whitehaven, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,430.

LOWTHER, a parish in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £25 7s. 3½d. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Church ded. to St Michael. Here are several schools with small endowments. Here is Lowther castle, the residence of the earl of Lonsdale. The river Lowther bounds the parish on the west. Distance from Penrith, 4½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 494. A. P., £4,474.

LOWTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £9 3s. 8d., returned at £67. Patron, W. St Quentin, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here was formerly a college, or chantry, of a rector, 6 chaplains, and 3 clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III. Distance from Great Driffield, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 158. A. P. £2,574.

LOWTON, a chapelry in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800, not in charge. Patron, the rector. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Here is a school, with a small endowment for six poor children. Distance from Newton-in-Makerfield, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1402; in 1831, 2374. A. P., £4,484.

LOXBEAR, a parish in the hundred of Tiverton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £120. Patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church presents some interesting Norman remains. Distance from Tiverton, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1046.

LOXFIELD DORSET, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, containing four parishes.

LOXFIELD PELHAM, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, containing 3 parishes.

LOXHORE, a parish in the hundred of Sherwill, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple, and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 16s. 4½d. Patron, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Barnstaple, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,118.

LOXLEY, a liberty in the parish of Uttoxeter, co. of Stafford. It is in the honour of Tutbury, part of the duchy of Lancaster.

LOXLEY, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Limestone is wrought here in abundance. Distance from Stratford-on-Avon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,434.

LOXWOOD-END, a chapelry in the parish of Wisborough-Green, co. of Sussex. The chapel is endowed with £6 5s. per ann. Distance from Horsham, 9½ m. W. by N.

LOYNTON, a township in the parish of High Offley, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 68.

LUBBENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s., returned at £42. Patron, Mr Grimes. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish is bounded on the east by the Union canal. Here are traces of a Roman encampment, extending over 8 acres. Distance from Market-Harborough, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 542. A. P., £4,932.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Aylestone, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy not in charge. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Leicester, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 70. A. P., £984.

LUCKER, a chapelry in the parish of Bambrrough, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, returned at £56, and subordinate to the curacy of Bambrrough. Distance from Belford, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 266.

LUCKHAM, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 3s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Wentworth, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. Iron abounds in the vicinity. The parish contains the hamlets of Dover-Hay, Horner, and West Luckham. Distance from Minehead, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 546.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmersdon, co. of Somerset.

LUCKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 7s. 8½d. Patrons, the Rev. J. Turner, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Malmesbury, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,068.

LUCOMBE, a villa in the hundred of Tollerford, co. of Dorset.

LUTION, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £40. Patrons, the governors of Lutton school. Church ded. to St Peter. The school, in which 50 poor children of this and five adjoining parishes receive education gratis, and 14 others on the payment of a small fee, was founded in 1708 by Mr Pierrepont, and endowed with lands now yielding £800 per annum. On leaving school each scholar receives £10 as an ap-

peetice fee, and £20 on the termination of his apprenticeship. Distance from Leominster, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,296.

LUDBOROUGH, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsay, co. of Lincoln, containing 9 parishes, and 1430 inhabitants.

LUDBOROUGH, a parish in the above wapentake. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of Mrs Thorold, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Louth, 6½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 322. A. P. £1,878.

LUDCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 14s. 4½d., returned at £82 18s. 3d. Patron, the crown. The parish contains 1100 acres, and abounds in lime. Distance from Narbeth, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 228. A. P., £766.

LUDDENDEN, or **LUDDINGTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £78 15s. 4d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Halifax, 4 m. W. by N. Pop. with the parish.

LUDDENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £12 8s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Feversham, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,822.

LUDDESDON, a parish in the hundred of Teltintrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £11 11s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Thomson, D.D. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Rochester, 5½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,027.

LUDDINGTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, J. M. Lister, Esq. Distance from Barton-on-Humber, 15 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 905. A. P., £3,693.

LUDDINGTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Old Stratford, co. of Warwick. It stands on the river Avon, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Stratford-on-Avon. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,500.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Montague. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. Distance from Oundle, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 117. A. P., £859.

LUDFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of Wolphy, Hereford, and partly in that of Munslow, Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy rated at £11, returned at £105, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Patron, in 1829, L. Kinchant, Esq. Here is an hospital for 6 poor persons, with a revenue of £63, founded in 1672 by Sir J. Charlton. Distance from Ludlow, ½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 284. A. P., £1,846.

LUDFORD, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, G. R. Heneage, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This is supposed to have been a Roman station. Distance from Market-Raisin, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 322. A. P., £2,989.

LUDFORD-PRIOR, a parish now united to the above. The living was a rectory, but has been consolidated with Ludford, and the church is in ruins.

LUDDERSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 18s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Martyn. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was an alien hospital, cell to that of Santingfield, founded by Henry II. Distance from Bicester, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, with Titchworth and Kingswood, 585. A. P., £3,468.

LUDDERSHALL, a parish, formerly a borough and market town, in the hundred of Ameshury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 6s. 8d. Patrons, Sir James Sandford Graham, and Mr Everett. The church, ded. to St James, is an ancient building in the early English style, there is also a meeting house for Baptists here. There are several charitable institutions in this parish, one in particular yielding about £20 per annum, bequeathed by a person called 'Beggan Smith,' for the relief of the poor in winter. It was a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and began to send members regularly to parliament in the reign of Henry V., but was disfranchised on the passing of the reform act. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Saxons, and under them to have been a place of such importance as to be made the residence of some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Soon after the conquest a castle was built here, which is supposed to have been taken down about the time of Henry III. Slight traces of the ruins are still visible in the vicinity. This castle is said by Stow to have been given by Richard I. to his brother, prince John, and to have belonged in the reign of the latter to the earl of Essex. The great seal of England used in the reign of Stephen, was found some years ago in this parish. Distance from London, 71 m. W.S.W.; from Salisbury, 16½ m. N.N.E.; situated on the borders of the ancient forest of Chute. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 535. A. P., £1,556.

LUDGVAN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-

with, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory, of which the duke of Bolton was patron in 1791, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30 11s. 0½d. It contains a church ded. to St Paul, and two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are two trifling benefactions for teaching poor children. The parliamentary army threw up an earthwork across the road leading to Marazion during the siege of St Michael's-mount. Distance from Penzance, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1324; in 1831, 2322. A. P., £5,755.

LUDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk. Living, rated at £5 6s. 8d., a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk, within the dio. and under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Catherine. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each places of worship here. After the reign of Queen Mary the diocesans resided here. In 1611 an accidental fire destroyed the house belonging to them, along with a number of valuable books. In the reign of Elizabeth grants were obtained for a market and fair, which are now discontinued. Distance from Acle, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 724; in 1831, 909. A. P., £4,199.

LUDLOW, a parish, borough, and market-town, situated within the limits but beyond the jurisdiction of the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £19 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the crown. The church, ded. to St Lawrence, is a very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture of the early English and decorated styles; it is built in the form of a cross, surmounted with a square tower 130 feet in height, crowned with pinnacles; the principal entrance is by a hexagonal porch into the nave, which is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, and is lighted by a range of small and one large west window; the choir is lighted by five windows on each side, and one splendid east window which occupies almost the whole end, and is filled with stained glass, the compartments of which represent the history of the tutelary saint. On the north side of the choir is a chapel ded. to St John, which is remarkable for some precious relics of stained glass recording the presentation of a ring to Edward the Confessor, by some pilgrims from Palestine. The parliamentary commissioners under Cromwell destroyed many of the ornaments of this church, but left untouched the richly wrought oaken roof which still adorns several parts of the building. The ecclesiastical courts are held here in May and October, for granting probates of wills and letters of administration. In the chancel are several interesting monuments, especially one erected to the memory of Judge Bridgeman and his lady. The Independents and Methodists have places of worship in the town. The free grammar school which exists in this town was founded in the reign of Edward IV. There is also a national school attended by about 200 scholars. A public dispensary and lying-in institution are supported by public contribution. A work-house, was endowed in 1674.

History, Castle, &c.—Ludlow appears formerly to have been included within the borders of Wales, as from its name in the British language it seems to have been the site of a castle belonging to the Welsh princes. After the conquest Robert de Montgomery, to whom it was then presented, built a castle here and fortified the town strongly with walls. This castle, having fallen to the crown on the attainder of the Montgomery family, was put under the charge of Gervase Paganell, who, being in the interest of the Empress Maude, held it out for some time against the forces of King Stephen. In the reign of Henry III. we find it made by proclamation the place of rendezvous for the lords marchers, for the purpose of assisting Roger Mortimer, at that time governor, in restraining the Welsh marauders, and shortly after it was nearly demolished by the earl of Leicester, who had joined the confederated barons in rebellion. Roger Mortimer, a descendant of the above mentioned governor, having escaped from the Tower of London, built a chapel within the castle in commemoration of his success, but being re-taken in the reign of Edward III. he was executed for high-treason. Having come into the possession of Richard, duke of York, the castle, on his insurrection, was subjected to a siege by the forces of Henry VI., and on its capture the town was plundered by the soldiery, and the duchess of York with her two sons fell into the hands of the conqueror. In the subsequent wars of the Roses it was chiefly in the possession of the house of York, and was afterwards made the residence of Edward V. and his brother the duke of York, previous to their fatal removal to the Tower of London. Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII. died here and was buried in the church of St Laurence. Being now a place of considerable extent it was, by Henry VIII., made the seat of a 'Council in the marches of Wales,' which consisting of a lord-president, counsellors, and 4 justices of the peace, constituted a local government which continued in operation till the time of William III., who abolished the court and appointed in its place lords-lieutenants of North and South Wales. During the civil war the castle held out under the earl of Bridgewater, for the interest of the king, but was ultimately surrendered to the parliament. Ludlow-castle is famous for having been the place where Milton's 'Comus' was first performed, in 1631. The remains of the castle are still to be seen, situated on an eminence overhanging the river Corve, and forming an important feature in a country rich in picturesque scenery. Part of the site of the castle is occupied with a delightful promenade planted with trees. In the interior, on the right hand are the barracks, erected by the lords-presidents, and on the left is the beautiful and massive keep, of Norman architecture, 110 feet in height, the walls being from 9 to 12 feet in thickness, opposite to the portal—which is a paltry specimen of modern taste—are the state apartments and principal hall, in the early and decorated English styles of Gothic architecture, but which are now in a great measure in ruins. Of the chapel

is now standing little more than a Norman arch leading to the choir and the nave. The solemn and picturesque nature of these ruins added to the historical interest which they possess, makes them a favourite resort for travellers and artists. In this neighbourhood, Lucien, the brother of Napoleon Buonaparte, resided for some years.

General Description.—The town is situated at the confluence of the Teme and Corve, the former bounds it on the west and south, and is crossed by an old bridge, at one end of which is the Broadgate, now the only remaining town-gate. Over the Corve, which is on the north-west of the town, is a bridge of three arches erected in 1738. Part of the wall, built in the reign of Edward I., can still be traced. The town is well-sited and the houses in general well-built; it is paved and arrangements for lighting it with gas have been made. There are a public subscription and two circulating libraries here, and assemblies are held in a suit of rooms in the market-house, which is a large brick building containing rooms for the corporation and other public offices, with the corn-market below, and a reservoir for water attached, from which the town is supplied. There is also a guild-hall in which the borough-courts are held. The prison, built in 1764, contains 4 wards for the different descriptions of prisoners, and one yard for the common use. There is a market on Monday for grain, and on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, for provisions. The fairs held in this town are, two on the Monday before February 13th, and on the 6th December for dairy produce; and five for horses, cattle, sheep, hops, &c., on the Tuesday before Easter, May 1st, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, August 21st, and September 28th. The manufactures of gloves and malt are rather extensively carried on in Ludlow, and there are woollen, corn, and paper-mills on the Teme.

Municipal Government, &c.—The charter of the corporation appears to have been ancient, it was however renewed by Edward IV. and Charles I., annulled on a writ of *quo warranto* by Charles II., again renewed by James II., and finally had its ancient constitution restored by William III. As it now stands, the municipality consists of a recorder, two bailiffs, two justices, 12 aldermen, and 25 common-councilmen; there is also a town-clerk, coroner, and subordinate officers; the five first named office-bearers are justices of the peace *ex officio* within the liberties; the election of the high bailiff from among the aldermen, and the low bailiff from the common-councilmen takes place on the 13th October, annually, with no small display of civic pomp and splendour; the corporation appoint the recorder for life, subject, however, to the approbation of the king; the freedom of the borough is attainable either by being the son or by marrying the daughter of a freeman. A court of session is held quarterly by the corporation, but on account of the recorders of late not being barristers, all capital offences are tried at the county-assizes. A court is held here every Tuesday for the recovery of all debts, as also a petty-court of requests for debts under 40s. The borough first re-

turned members to parliament in the 12th year of Edward IV., the right of election is now possessed by about 550 voters. This town is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Among the natives of this place who have distinguished themselves, may be mentioned Thomas Johnes, Esq., the author of the quaint translations of Froissart's chronicles, Monstrelet, and other works; R. P. Knight, author of an essay on taste; T. A. Knight, author of various Horticultural works; and Dr Badham, an excellent classical scholar and the translator of Juvenal. Distance from London, 142 m. N.W. by W.; from Shrewsbury, 29 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 8897; in 1831, 5253. A. P., £9,407.

LUDNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Grainthorpe, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Louth, 8 m. N.E.

LUDNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Kingstons, Somersetshire.

LUDSHOT, in the parish of Bramshot, co. of Southampton, 7½ m. S.E. from Alton.

LUDWELL, in the parish of Charleton, Wiltshire, 17½ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.

LUDWELL-BRIDGE, in the parish of Cutcombe, co. of Somerset, 7½ m. S.W. from Dunster.

LUDWORTH, a township in conjunction with Chisworth, in the parish of Glossop, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 4s. 4d.; patronage with Glossop rectory. Distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 9½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 1794. A. P., £3,140.

LUFENHALE, a hamlet in the parish of Yardley, co. of Hertford. Distance from Stevenage, 5 m. N.E.

LUFFENHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £17 0s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, in the patronage of Emanuel college, Cambridge. In this parish are schools, endowed by a former rector Archdeacon Johnson. Distance from Uppingham, 5½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 447. A. P., £2,328.

LUFFENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, and co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John Bush, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. There is a subscription school here. Distance from Uppingham, 5½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,719.

LUFFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred of Green's-Norton, co. of Northampton, and partly in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. In 1124, Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, founded a priory here, which was suppressed in 1494, on account of its funds not being sufficient for its support; it was presented by Henry VII. to the abbot of Westminster, and its site is now occupied by a farm-house. Distance from Buckingham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 10.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £60. Patrons, in 1829, J. Venner, and J. Spettigue, Esqrs. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Holworthy, 6 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 92. A. P., £203.

LUFTON, a parish in the hundred of Stone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Patron, John Phelps, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Yeovil, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 20.

LUGWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Ballingham, Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Langarrin, and St Weonard; it is exempt from visitation, being under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford; it is rated at £22 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hereford, 3 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 662. A. P., £3,815.

LUKE (Sr), a chapelry in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Distance from Midhurst, 3 m. N.N.W.

LUKE'S (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Ossulstone, Finsbury division, co. of Middlesex. It includes the liberties of the City Road, East and West Finsbury, Whitecross-street, Golden-lane, and Old-street. Part of this district was formerly occupied by a fen, which is said to have given name to Finsbury. In the protectorship of the duke of Somerset, a great part of this fen was raised by means of a large quantity of bones from the charnel-house of St Paul's, from whence the name of Bonehill (now Bunhill) Fields. Part of it was used as a cemetery during the plague of 1665; another part was appropriated by the corporation of London, in 1498, as a place of exercise for archery, which last is now in the possession of the artillery company, who equipped a regiment at their own expense during the late war, and possess—in the grounds called from them the Artillery ground—buildings for regimental purposes. Along this fen ran the Roman road, called by the Saxons *Eald*, or Old-street, which beginning at London-wall, was continued through St Leonard's church-yard, Shoreditch, parish of Bethnal-Green, and terminated at the Old Ford, near Blackney. St Luke's was formerly part of the parish of Cripple-gate, but in the reign of Queen Anne it was erected into a parish, and since then it has increased very much both in size and population. Bath-street is built on the site of one of the lazarettoes used during the plague. The pond, called by Stowe *Perilous pool*, has been converted into a capacious swimming-bath, and the Kennel occupied by the city bounds stood where Featherstone-street is now built. In this parish are several extensive manufactories, in particular an indigo-work, a brewery, a rope-work, and some cooperages; the London gas company has also an establishment here. The City basin and

Regent's canal afford the means of communication with all parts of the country. Along the latter have been erected many wharfs for the reception of lime, coal, timber, and other kinds of produce. Like the other metropolitan parishes, St Luke's is well lighted with gas, and possesses a copious supply of water.

Living, &c.—Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Luke's church is in the Grecian style, remarkable for its steeple, which is in the form of a fluted obelisk; it is a plain, substantial building, with a very neat interior, built in 1732. In the church-yard are the tombs of the Caslons, formerly type-founders in the parish. In King's square stands St John's church, which was built in 1823, at an expense to parliament of £12,853 3s. 3d., and contains accommodation for about 1600 people. It is built of brick, with an Ionic porch in front, and surmounted with a slender spire. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the rector. The place of worship belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists was built by the Rev. J. Whitefield, the founder of the sect. John Wesley's chapel here is also in the possession of the Wesleyan Methodists. Besides these, the Baptists and Independents possess places of worship here. That place already mentioned as having been a cemetery during the plague, is now known by the name of Tindal's, or Bunhill-Fields burying-ground. It is under the management of the London corporation; and there are annually buried here from 1200 to 1500 persons, the greater proportion of whom consist of dissenters. The well-known Bunyan, Dr Isaac Watts, Dr A. Reese, editor of the *Cyclopædia* which bears his name, and many other eminent dissenters are buried here.

Schools, Hospitals, &c.—Here are a parish school for boys, founded in 1698, and one for girls in 1761; they are each attended by about 100 pupils, who are clothed by the institution. The free school, founded by William Warral in 1689, was formerly in Goat-alley, but was removed some years ago to Baltic-street, Golden-lane, where it now is; its endowment amounts to about £300 per annum. In this parish there are three schools on the Lancastrian system, namely, one belonging to the haberdashers' company in Bunhill-row, one for boys in North-street, City-road, established in 1813, and another for girls in 1820. The orphan working-school was instituted, chiefly by the exertions of dissenters, in 1760, and is now possessed of an annual income of about £718, which sum, together with the annual subscriptions, is expended on the education of poor orphan children, who are not only taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., but are instructed in the elements of some trade, and on leaving school, are apprenticed at the expense of the institution. The school contains accommodation for about 50 boys and the same number of girls. St Luke's hospital for lunatics was originally established as a branch of Bethlehem-hospital, and at the time of its foundation was considered superior to the parent institution. The present structure is of brick. It consists of

a centre and two wings, and is throughout three stories in height, its length being 493 feet. Besides containing apartments for the office-bearers of the hospital, there is accommodation for 300 patients, arranged in classes. There is a French hospital in Bath-street, incorporated in the reign of George I., which is an excellent substantial building, forming three sides of a square. This institution is intended for the support and relief of French Protestants, and is chiefly conducted by the descendants of old French families. The City of London lying-in hospital is a handsome building of brick, laid out with every accommodation for patients, and useful as a school of midwifery exclusively open to females. Besides the numerous charities mentioned above, there are other bequests for the purpose of distribution among the poor. Pop., in 1801, 26,891; in 1831, 46,642. A. P., £138,356.

LULLINGSTANE, in the lower half-hundred of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, was formerly a separate parish, but is now united to Lullingstone, the church having been demolished. The living was then a discharged vicarage.

LULLINGSTONE, a parish in the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory along with the vicarage of Lullingstane, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £7 16s. 8d., in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke, in 1829. Church—ded. to St Botolph—is of small dimensions, but is remarkable for the beauty of its interior. The pavement is tessellated, and a richly carved screen supports the rood loft; the painted glass represents some scenes from holy writ, and the church contains some splendid monuments erected to the memory of different members of Bokesle, Peche, Hart, and Dyke families. "Sir John Peche, knight-banneret, lord-deputy of Calais, a man very eminent for charity and bounty to the poor, founded the alms-houses here."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Roman antiquities have been found here. Distance from Foot's-Cray, 5½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 40. A. P., £1,519.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 11s. 10d., and in the patronage of the crown. Church ded. to All Saints. In Domesday book we find it mentioned, that 'Lullitune' had at that time a priest, a church, and a mill. Being within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, it is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 7 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 548. A. P., £2,502.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Frome, and co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £24. Church—ded. to All Saints—is partly Norman and partly of a later Gothic. Patron, in 1829, Rich. H. Cox, Esq. Distance from Frome,

3 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 145. A. P., £1,163.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Alceston, rape of Pevensey, and co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 12s. 11d., returned at £29. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Seaford, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 49. A. P., £762.

LULLWORTH (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 14s. 7d., returned at £92 16s. The church—ded. to St Andrew—contains many ancient monuments of the family of Newburgh, and has a remarkable tower of a conical shape. This place was first in the possession of the De Lollsworths; it afterwards became successively the property of the Newburgh family, and the earls of Suffolk. In 1588, one of the latter commenced the present castle, which being finished in 1641, became, by purchase, the property of the Welds, who still possess it. It is a massive structure, forming an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner; the interior is in a corresponding degree of magnificence, and the castle is surrounded with an extensive park. Charles X. resided some months here after his expulsion from the throne of France. There is a Roman Catholic chapel near the castle, which possesses a fine copy of Raphael's picture of the transfiguration, and in the parish, the present proprietor, Cardinal Weld, has provided accommodation for the refugee monks of La Trappe. There formerly existed here a magnificent abbey church, of which little now remains. There was also a convent of Cistercian monks founded here in 1172, to whom the church belonged. There have been found here many ancient relics, principally British, and the remains of a triple entrenchment, enclosing about 5½ acres of ground, and commonly known by the name of the British camp, are still visible in this vicinity. It contains the hamlets of Gatemerston, Knoll, and Lullworth-St-Andrew. Distance from Wareham, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,660.

LULLWORTH (WEST), a chapelry in the liberty of Bindon, locally within the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, under the rectory of Winfred-Newburgh, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with the rectory, and chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a curious basin, called Lullworth cove, which communicates with the sea through a deep channel, and is surrounded with steep and lofty cliffs. There is also a natural arch about a mile from the cove, through which a view of the sea is obtained. The general aspect of the coast is interesting in a geological point of view. Many of the inhabitants of this part of the coast gain a hazardous livelihood by collecting the eggs laid by the puffin and razor-bill on these cliffs. It contains the manors and hamlets of Little-Bindon, Burngate, and Ham-

burgh. Distance from Wareham, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 360. A. P., £721.

LULSLEY, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Suckley, upper division of the hundred of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Patronage with Suckley rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Distance from Worcester, 8 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 128. A. P., £949.

LUMBY, a joint township with Huddleston, parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Ferrybridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Pop. returned with Huddleston.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists possess two places of worship here; and there is an hospital endowed by Sir John Duck for the relief of 12 poor women. There are extensive collieries in this district, and the inhabitants are principally engaged in mining operations. Distance from Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 2301.

LUMLEY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The earl of Scarborough built a spacious castle here in the reign of Edward I. It stands on the northern bank of the Wear, and is still in the possession of the Scarborough family. Lumley castle is however greatly altered, indeed little of the original building is still remaining. Distance from Durham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 393.

LUND, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 18s. 4d., returned at £83 2s. 6d. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. Distance from Kirkham, 3 m. E. by S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LUND, a parish in the wapentake of Hart-hill, Bainton-Beacon division, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Blanchard, sen. Esq. Distance from Beverley, 7 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 370. A. P., £3,742.

LUND, a joint township along with Cliffe, in the parish of Hemingbrough, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800. Patron, the vicar of Aygarth. Distance from Selby, 3 m. E. by N.

LUNDY (ISLAND OF), in the hundred of Braunton, co. of Devon. It is situated in the middle of the Bristol channel, bearing $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Hartland-point. It is about 3 miles in length, and almost a mile in breadth, and is inaccessible, on account of the lofty rocks, except by a narrow entrance, as it may be called, on the eastern side, which scarcely admits two people abreast. It contains about 2000 acres, not more than one-fifth of which

(principally towards the south) is under cultivation. Plantations of trees have been attempted to be formed here with indifferent success, and some cattle are reared on the island. Rabbits and fowls are plentiful, but the numerous rats partly prevent their increase. The island rises to the height of 800 feet towards the northern extremity, and is terminated by a lofty rock of a pyramidal shape, called the Constable. This island was formerly the retreat of pirates, particularly one of the name of Morisco, who in the reign of Henry VIII. fled here after an unsuccessful attempt against the life of the king, and having fortified it strongly, contrived to live in safety for some time, till being taken along with his followers, he suffered the punishment of his crimes. During the civil war it was held out for the king, and in the reign of William it fell for some time into the hands of the French. Lundy appears to have been formerly much more populous, and the remains of St Anne's chapel are still visible. Rat island lies to the south, and the small rocks called the Hen and Chicks, to the north of the island. There is now only one family resident here. Lat. 51° N., Long. 4° 39' W.

LUNE-DALE, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, N. R. of the co. of York, contains a chapel-of-ease and a school endowed with £10 per annum, towards teaching 25 children. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 11 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 307.

LUNT, a township in the parish of Sefton and co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Liverpool, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, included in that of Sefton; in 1831, 67.

LUPPITT, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £122. Patron, in 1829, John Eyde, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. This was formerly the residence of the Mohuns, who were succeeded by the family of the Carews. There is an old fort, called Dumpton Fort, within the parish. Distance from Honiton, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 702. A. P., £8,094.

LUPTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Kirby-Lonsdale, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 282. A. P., £3,355.

LURGERSHALL, or **LURGASHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Distance from Petworth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 521; in 1831, 718. A. P., £2,218.

LUSBY, a parish in the eastern division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 14s. Patron, in 1829, J. Brackenbury, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Spilaby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 140. A. P., £1,289.

LUSHILL, or **LUSHALL**, a tything in the parish of Castle-Eaton, co. of Wilts. Distance from Highworth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop. included in the return for the parish.

LUSTLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Yeignbridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 7s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the earl of Dechester and the Hon. P. C. Wyndham. There is some old painted glass in the church, and the remains of an ancient cross in a lane adjoining to it. Distance from Chudleigh, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 361. A. P., £1,474.

LUSTON, a parish in the hundred of Tintinhull, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, John Phillips, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Yeovil, 3 m. W. by N.

LUSTON, a township in the parish of Eye, co. of Hereford. Some fruit and hops are raised here. Distance from Leominster, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 421. A. P., £2,802.

LUTON, a parish in the hundred of Flitt, co. of Bedford. The market town of Luton, and the hamlets of East and West Hyde, Lee-grave or Lightgrave, Limbury with Biscott, and Stapely, are within the limits of this parish. The name is said by some to be a corruption of *Lee-town*, so called from the river Lea, which rises in the vicinity; and by others to have been *Low-town*, from its lying between two hills. Under William I. Luton was a royal demesne, and in 1216 Baron Fulke de Brent having obtained possession of it, built a castle within it; under Henry VI. we find the manor belonging to John, Lord Wenlock, who erected a chapel on the north of the church, and was afterwards killed at Tewkesbury. The portico of a splendid house which he did not live to finish, is still standing. It is, however, of a still more ancient date than the conquest, being mentioned as composing in the eighth century part of the endowment of St. Albans. The town, in 1828, suffered considerable injury owing to an inundation which took place on the 8th of July. Luton is under the government of a high constable and two day constables, who are appointed at the annual court-leet held by the lord of the manor. It is one of the polling places for the county members. There are fairs held on the 18th April and 18th October for cattle, and a statute fair in September. The market, on Monday, is well supplied with corn and straw-plait, which latter commodity is the staple manufacture, and is produced here of very excellent quality.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £36 12s. 1d.; the patronage and impropriate rectory was in the possession of the marquess of Bute in 1829. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is principally in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, but the north aisle is built partly in the early style. At the west end is a square tower built of flint and freestone, and in the east window is de-

picted the fight of St. George with the dragon. There are some curious monuments and an elegant baptistery chapel in the decorated style. The society of Friends, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Baptists have places of worship here. Of charitable institutions there are—a national school, supported partly by subscription and partly by benefactions amounting to £81 10s. 4d. annually; a benefaction of £10 annually, expended in apprenticing poor boys; 12 almshouses, situated at the entrance of the town, and built in 1808 for the reception of 24 poor widows, who receive each annually about 10 guineas. Luton was the place of residence of the famous Lord Bute, who built here a splendid mansion, which contains an excellent collection of paintings. The Rev. John Pomfret, author of 'The Choice,' who died in 1721, was born here. Distance from Bedford, 20 m. S. by E.; from London, 31 m. N.W. by N. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 3095; in 1831, 5693. A. P., £4,605. Pop. of the town in 1831, 3961.

LUTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's-Teignton, co. of Devon.

LUTON, a hamlet in the parish of Broad-Hembury, co. of Devon.

LUTON-HOO, in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.. Distance from Luton, 2 m. S. S.E.

LUTTELEY, a hamlet in the parish of Enville, co. of Stafford.

LUTTERWORTH, a parish and market town in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. The lord of the manor, so late as 1758, exercised the power of obliging his tenants to grind their corn at one of his mills, and their malt at another, but in that year a decision of the court of assize relieved them from this obnoxious relic of the feudal system. Lutterworth is worthy of notice as having been the parish in which Wickliffe, the first great English reformer, was rector from 1374 to 1387; he died here, and the townsmen still preserve in the church the chair in which he died, the communion cloth which he used, and his portrait.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26. Patron, the king. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a handsome building, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which fell some years ago. It contains a splendid oaken pulpit which formerly belonged to Wickliffe. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in the town. There is a free school and almshouse, liberally endowed by the Rev. Edward Sherrier. A benefaction of £57 per annum by Robert Boles, and another of £14 by Margaret Bent, afford the means of education to 10 boys. There has also existed since 1607 an excellent institution for the purpose of lending small sums to tradesmen, which now possesses funds to the amount of £1,000, lent at 3 per cent. interest in sums of £50, for three years. The small river Swift flows past the town, which is well built and paved, by means of funds for the purpose, amounting to about £200 per annum. There is a market on Thursday, and fairs are held on the Thursday after February 19th, April 2d,

Holy Thursday, and September 16th, all for live stock, and the last also for cheese. A considerable manufacture of worsted hose is carried on here, and ribands also to a small extent. There is a spring in the neighbourhood possessing strong petrifying properties. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Distance from London, 89 m. N.W. by N.; from Leicester, 13 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1652; in 1831, 2262. A. P., £7,753.

LUTTLEY, or LUDLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen, co. of Worcester. Distance from Worcester, 22 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 131. A. P., £665.

LUTTON, or LUDYNGTON-UPON-THE-WOLD, a parish partly within the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in the hundred of Willybrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in conjunction with Washingley, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £21 11s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondes. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Oundle, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,039.

LUTTON (EAST and WEST), a township partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the parish of Weaverthorpe, E. R. of the co. of York. There is a chapel at Weaverthorpe vicarage at West Lutton. Distance from New Malton, 10½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,262.

LUTTON-BOURNE, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Long Sutton, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, not in charge, under the patronage and superintendence of the vicarage of Long Sutton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Holbeach, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 507.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Cutcombe, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 19s. Church ded. to St Mary. Some interesting tumuli have been found here. Distance from Dunster, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 361. A. P., £2,182.

LUXULIAN, a parish in the hundred of Powder, east division, and co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Rashleigh, Esq. Church ded. to Saints Cyricus and Julietta. Here is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Lostwithiel, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 875; in 1831, 1288. A. P., £3,768.

LUZLY, a hamlet in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

LYDBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop; it includes the townships of Acton, Brocton, Down, Eaton with Choalton, Eyton with Plowden, Lydbury, and Totterton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, John Bright, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school

with an endowment of £200. The Onny and the Kemp run through the parish. There was formerly a castle belonging to the diocesan here, and the remains of an encampment are still visible in Lower Down. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 955. A. P., £8,722.

LYDD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, situated within the hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. It partakes of the privileges of the cinque ports, being joined with Romney, and possessing by prescription a corporation, which consists of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty, possessing very extensive powers of jurisdiction. Here are a house of correction and gaol. Living, a vicarage, under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £55 12s. 1d. The church is a spacious building of different styles, and is ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is a light-house on Denge-ness-point, built under the direction of James Wyatt, and about 110 feet in height; it is defended by a fort. There is a market held every Thursday, and a fair on the last Monday in July. Distance from London, 71 m. S.E. by E.; from Maidstone, 36 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1303; in 1831, 1357. A. P., £18,131.

LYDDEN, a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 6s., returned at £102 18s. 6d.; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. There are traces of an ancient monastery still visible in the vicinity. Distance from Dover, 4½ m. N.W.; from London, 71 m. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 224. A. P., £761.

LYDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Living, a prebend, rated at £20 0s. 10d., in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, and a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Caldicot, patron, the prebendary, rated at £8 2s.; under the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are an endowment for the support of a warden, twelve poor men and two women; and a free school for five boys. Lyddington had formerly a market which is now disused. Distance from Uppingham, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 534. A. P., £4,131.

LYDE, a township in the parish of Pipe, co. of Hereford. Distance from Hereford, 3 m. N.

LYDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. This place, under the name of Lyghatford, before the conquest had attained to some size, till in 997 the greater part of it was destroyed by the Danes. From the effects of this misfortune, however, it gradually recovered, till in the reign of William I. we find it rated as containing 140 burgesses, and its wealth estimated so high as to cause it to be taxed equally with London. In 1238, Richard, earl of Cornwall, obtained a grant of the forest of Dartmoor and the castle of Lydford, and about 20 years after, a weekly market and

an annual fair were granted. In the reign of Edward I. it twice exercised the privilege of sending members to parliament. Lydford being the centre of a district the population of which was chiefly employed in mining operations, was early celebrated as a mart for tin, and in the reign of Ethelred II., money was coined here, some pieces of which still exist. Lydford-castle formed the prison of the stannary-court, and as such has been compared to the dungeons of the Inquisition of Spain; this tyrannical court, under the authority of the stannary code, assumed the right of trying and confining. Richard Strode, Esq., one of the members in 1512 for Plympton, for the crime of asserting the injurious effects of the mine streams on the harbour of Plymouth. This court is now abolished. The village is now almost entirely dilapidated, although towards the end of the 17th century, vestiges of the wall, &c., were visible; nothing now remains of the castle except the walls of the keep which measure 50 feet in length and breadth, by 40 feet in height. There are some very fine cascades in the vicinity, especially one formed by the Lyd precipitating itself into a chasm of the depth of 80 feet. The scenery throughout the parish is in general beautiful. It comprises within its limits the extensive waste known by the name of Dartmoor, which occupies about 130,000 acres, being about 20 miles long and in some places 11 broad. Its general surface is an undulating tract, rising in some parts to the height of 4100, and in others not exceeding 400 feet above the level of the sea. The stannary-court was formerly held on Crookern-Tor in the open air, and the seats used by the members of it were visible till within these few years. About 56 small rivers have their sources within the limits of Dartmoor, amongst which the Dart, Teign, Plym, Cad, Yealm, and Tavy may be mentioned. The soil throughout the district is not bad, and a right of pasturage is claimed by the lords of the surrounding manors; besides whom there are many people who pasture cattle on the moor on paying a rent of about two or three shillings per score of sheep or cattle. In 1808, a prison was built for the reception of French prisoners, capable of containing about 1600 men. The erection of this building caused a little town to spring up in the vicinity, which, however, has fallen to decay since the conclusion of the war. A communication with Plymouth is kept up by means of a railway for the formation of which an act was obtained in 1819. Tradition speaks of Dartmoor having formerly been peopled, and of the various wild animals of Great Britain having been very plentiful in the forest, in the pursuit of which a peculiar species of dog called the *Slough-hound* was employed. There is an annual fair held at Two-Bridges, on the first Wednesday after the 16th August for cattle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 13s. 9d. Patron, the king as duke of Cornwall. Church ded. to St Petrock. Distance from Tavistock, 7½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 477. A. P., £1,610.

LYDFORD (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Somerton, co. of Somerset. It is, however, locally within the hundred of Catsash. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 9s. 7d., returned at £132. Patron, in 1829, John Davies, Esq. Distance from Castle-Carey, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 166. A. P., £817.

LYDFORD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 13s. 4d., in the patronage of E. F. Cooston, Esq., and others, in 1829. Here is a small benefaction for teaching six children, left by Elizabeth Pope, in 1755. Distance from Castle-Carey, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,539.

LYDGASH, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, W. R. of the co of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £3,000. Distance from Oldham, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop. returned with Saddleworth.

LYDHAM, a parish partly in the hundred and co. of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Herbert Oakley. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,664.

LYDIARD (BISHOP'S), a parish in the western division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset, including the tythings of Bishop's-Lydiard, Coombs-Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb-Hill, Lydiard-Punchardon, and Quantock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St Mary. An almshouse exists here with an endowment of about £200 annual income. There is a fair on April 5th for cattle. Distance from Taunton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 106.

LYDIARD (ST LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £22 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 654. A. P., £3,579.

LYDIARD-PUNCHARDON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's-Lydiard, co. of Somerset.

LYDIATE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are still to be seen the ruins of an unfinished abbey, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Distance from Ormskirk, 4½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 770. A. P., £3,461.

LYDLINCH, a parish in the hundred of Sherborne and Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 5s. 10d. Patrons, in 1829, John Fane, Esq., &c. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance

from Sherborne, 9 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 365. A. P., £3,180.

LYDNEY, a township in the parish of Lydney, co. of Gloucester, contains the hamlets of Alliston, Newton, and Purton. Living, a vicarage with the chapels of Aylburton, St Briavell's, and Huelsfield, rated at £24 6s. 8d. Patrons, the chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. It has a market on Wednesday; and fairs on the 4th of May and 8th of November. Distance from Blakeney, 8½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 783.

LYDSING, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, not in charge, under the superintendence of the parish, and in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Patronage with Gillingham vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Chatham, 4 m. S.S.E.

LYE, a hamlet in the parish of Wrington, co. of Somerset.

LYE (NETHER), a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hereford, 7 m. E. by N. from Prestelgne.

LYE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hereford. Distance from Prestelgne, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 68.

LYE-WASTE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Old Swinford, which is in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. The chapel was built by the Hill family, with accommodation for about 2000 persons. The Independent, Wesleyan and Unitarian sects have each places of worship here. The village is so called from its being built on the site of a waste, and is principally inhabited by workers in the numerous iron-works in the vicinity. A large quantity of nails is manufactured here. Distance from Stourbridge, 1½ m. E.

LYFORD, a township and chapelry in the parish of West-Hanney, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Hanney, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. There are a free school and an almshouse for ten aged people in this township. Distance from Wantage, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,226.

LYHAM, a township in the parish of Chilton, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. W.S.W. from Belford.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Lyme-hall, the seat of the Leghs, is a fine building, of the age of Queen Elizabeth. Distance from Macclesfield, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 222. A. P., £2,668.

LYME-REGIS, a parish, borough, and market-town, within the boundaries of, although possessing separate jurisdiction from, the liberty of Lother and Bothenhampton, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. It was granted in 774, by the king of the West Saxons, to the abbey of Sherborne, and, in Domesday-book, we find it divided into three portions, one of which belonged to the bishop of Salisbury, another to the abbey of Glastonbury, and the last to William Belet. Under Edward I., it obtained the privileges of a borough and pool, and was by

him made part of the dower of his sister, the queen of Scotland. It provided for the siege of Calais a complement of 4 vessels and 62 men, but afterwards fell off for some time; but about the beginning of the 18th century it had the advantage of an artificial breakwater, which secured it a safe harbour. During the civil wars, Lyme remained in the possession of the parliament, and stood a siege by Prince Maurice. In 1558 it witnessed the first engagement with the Spanish armada, and, in 1672, a sea fight between the English and Dutch, which terminated in the defeat of the latter. This was the place where Cosmo de Medici died in 1669, on his visit to England. It is also famous for having been the first scene of the unsuccessful rebellion of Monmouth in 1685. Lyme is divided by the river Lyme into two parts, and will probably become a place of resort for bathing, as the lodgings, inns, &c., are excellent, and the country in the vicinity remarkably beautiful. Its trade appears to have fluctuated considerably at different times, but in 1829 it possessed 39 ships, the total tonnage of which amounted to 3835 tons. About 50 years ago, the customs amounted to about £16,000 per annum. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on to a moderate extent in the neighbourhood. There are markets held on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs held on 13th February and 2d October, for cattle, &c. The town was incorporated by royal charter in the reign of Edward I., which was confirmed successively by Edward II., Edward III., James I., Charles II., and William III. This charter vests the municipal government in a mayor, 15 capital burgesses—who are elected from the freemen—who have the assistance of a town-clerk, recorder, and other officers. The mayor and two burgesses, namely, the two preceding mayors, are *ex officio* justices of the peace. The second year after the mayor leaves office he is coroner. There is a quarterly court of session in January, April, July, and October, held by the magistrates, who have also power to hold a weekly court of hustings, which, however, they have not exercised for about 40 years. They also, as lords of the manor, hold a court in that capacity twice a year. Lyme began to send members in the 23d of Edward I., the mayor being the returning officer. The church is a handsome structure—ded. to St Michael the archangel—built principally in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, choir, two side aisles, one of which was formerly dedicated to St Mary. Over the entrance is an apartment used as a school-room, with the date of 1720. There are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Independents. The living is a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Lyme-Regis and Halstock, in the cathedral of Salisbury, rated at £10 5s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the prebendary. There was formerly a Carmelite convent here, and there are now two almshouses, endowed by John Tudbolt in 1548. Thomas Coram, projector of the London Foundling hospital, was born here about 1668; as also the celebrated Admiral Summers,

who discovered the Bermuda tales. Distance from Dorchester, 22 m. W.; from London, 143 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1451; in 1831, 2621. A. P., £5,351.

LYMNGE, a parish in the hundred of Longborough, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory—a sinecure—rated at £21 10s., and a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £10 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Ralph Price. The church—ded. to St Mary and St Eadburgh—consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. There is a fund of £111 10s. per annum, appropriated towards the education and apprenticing of poor children, and also a small sum left by William Kingsford for the same purpose. Distance from Hythe, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 784. A. P., £3,569.

LYMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Stone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £21 6s. 5½d. Church—ded. to St Mary—in the patronage of Wadham college, Oxford. Distance from Ilchester, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 313. A. P., £2,705.

LYMINGTON, a market-town, borough, chapelry, liberty, and sea-port, in the parish of Boldre, east division of the New Forest, co. of Southampton. It was originally called Lentune, and afterwards Limintun, and is mentioned in Domesday-book under the former appellation. In the reign of Henry I., French wines and other commodities were imported here to a considerable extent, and large quantities of salt were manufactured here. The inhabitants formerly claimed the right of levying certain duties on articles imported, but this claim was set aside in 1529, at the instance of the port of Southampton. The decree, however, of this year was annulled in 1730, and the petty customs have since then been levied here without any opposition being offered. About 90 years ago, an embankment was formed a little above the town, which has diminished the channel of the river to such an extent, as to prevent all ships above 300 tons from entering, whereas the river was formerly navigable to vessels of 300 tons burden. The trade is confined entirely to the coast, no foreign cargoes being allowed to be landed here. Lymington formerly supplied the country with Epsom salt, which is now, however, manufactured to a great extent in Liverpool and other places. In this harbour about 40 or 50 vessels are usually anchored at one time throughout the winter season, paying a toll according to their respective rates of tonnage. The vessels of the royal yacht-club make this a favourite place of resort. There is a ship-building establishment here, in which some excellent vessels have been built. The market is held every Saturday; and fairs on the 12th and 18th of May, and 2d and 3d of October, for cattle, dairy produce, &c. The borough, which is so from prescription, was incorporated by James I., and put under the government of a mayor and an unlimited number—usually about thirty—of burgesses. The election of the mayor takes place on the Sunday after St Mat-

thew's day, at which time also the constables, sergeant-at-mace, town-crier, &c., are appointed. Petty sessions for the E. division of the New Forest are held here once a fortnight. Lymington is one of the polling places for the members for the S. division of the co.—Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Boldre, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, and in the patronage of Boldre vicarage; it is not in charge. The chapel—ded. to St Thomas à Becket—is rather an irregular building, with a neat interior. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is a grammar school, founded by George Fulford, who left a sum in 1668 for its endowment; twenty years after a school-house was built, which has since gone into ruin; at present there are ten boys annually instructed on this foundation, in the general elements of education. Besides this there are another free school, founded in 1773; a national school supported by subscription, and another at which 80 boys and as many girls are educated. Lymington is advantageously situated on a small river, and has of late years been a place of great resort as a sea-bathing station. Under the auspices of its annual visitors, a neat theatre and assembly-rooms have sprung up. In the neighbourhood stands a fortress, erected by Henry VIII., called Hurst-castle, which is now an important link in the great chain of forts built along the coast for the prevention of smuggling. This borough first sent two members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth. The present number of electors is 358. There are remains of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Distance from London, 86 m. S.W.; from Southampton, 18 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 2378; in 1831, 3361. A. P., £5,316.

LYMME, a parish and village in the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. The parish contains the hamlets of Brown-Edge, Heatley, Oughtlington, Reddish, and Statham. Living, two rectories in the archd. and dio. of Chester; one united with Warburton is rated at £11 0s. 7½d., and in the patronage of R. E. E. Warburton, Esq.; the other is rated at £11 0s. 5d., and in 1829, was in the patronage of — Leigh, Esq. The church—ded. to St Mary—is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and two chancels; the tower was rebuilt in 1521. The two rectors divide the tithes and do duty in rotation. There is a free grammar school in the parish, endowed by Sir George Warburton and Wm. Doomville, Esq., in 1698, with an annual income of about £80. It possesses a water-communication with Liverpool, by means of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, which passes through the parish. In Lymme fustian is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent. It contains the seat of Robert Taylor, Esq., a fine old moated building, called Lymme-hall; as also Oughtlington-hall, belonging to the Traffords, an old Saxon family. Distance from Nether-Knutsford, 7½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1831, 2305. A. P., £10,218.

LYMPE, or LIMNE, a parish, partly situated within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Street, lathe of Shep-

way, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 1s. 4d., returned at £148. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is ded. to St Stephen, and built principally in the Norman style. There was formerly a Roman castle here, the site of which is now occupied by Stutfall-castle, which is the seat of the archdeacon. The name of the parish is derived from a branch of the Rother, which was formerly called the Limene. It is thought that Limne was mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Aimin. The lord-warden of the cinque ports was formerly sworn in at Shepway-cross, which is situated about half a mile from the parish church. A nunnery was built here in 633 by Ethelburga, which afterwards became an abbey. There is a school and an almshouse in the parish with small endowments. It enjoys the advantage of a canal, which passes through it from Rye to Shorncliffe. Roman coins are sometimes found in the vicinity. Distance from Hythe, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 532. A. P., £3,954.

LYMPSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Brent with Wrington, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £38 5s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Poulett. There are a church—ded. to St Christopher—and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a ferry over the Ax. Distance from Axbridge, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 521. A. P., £6,052.

LYMPSTON, a parish in the hundred of East Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of Thomas Porter, Esq., in 1829. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians possess places of worship within the parish. There is a small endowment for the purpose of educating poor children. The river Exe washes it on its west side. Distance from Exmouth, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1066. A. P., £3,377.

LYNCH, a parish in the hundred of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester and co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory with the chapel of Farnhurst, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 12s. 8½d., returned at £28, and under the patronage of Mr and Mrs Poynts in 1829. Distance from Midhurst, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 88. A. P., £588.

LYNCOMB, a parish in conjunction with Wildcomb, in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of St Peter and St Paul, Bath, situated within the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; it is in the patronage of the corporation of Bath. The parish is contiguous to that city, being merely separated from it by the river Avon. There are extensive freestone quarries in the vicinity, and excellent communication by water, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal. An hospital for idiots—ded. to St Mary Magdalene—exists here. Pop., in 1831, 8704. A. P., £18,546.

LYNDHURST, a village and township in the

parish of Minstead, co. of Southampton. It is situated almost in the centre of the New Forest, of which it may be looked upon as the capital. The New Forest is said to have been formed by William Rufus, who converted this extensive tract of country, about 40 miles in circumference, into a hunting ground. The forest establishment consists of nine keepers, each of whom has charge of a walk, a bow-keeper, two rangers, a steward and keepers, and, finally, the lord-warden of the whole forest. There are still forest courts held at Lyndhurst by the wardens. This forest, as it was the scene of William's tyrannical oppressions, witnessed also his death. On the 2d of August, 1100, he, in hunting with Sir Walter Tyrrel and others, was slain by an arrow, which, glancing accidentally from a tree, struck him to the heart. There is still preserved at Lyndhurst, a stirrup which is said to have been used by him on that occasion; there is a commemorative pillar also erected on the spot. Living is subordinate to, and under the patronage of, the parish rectory, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Michael. There is also a chapel-of-ease here, and the Baptists have a place of worship within the township. There are a national school, and also one at which about 16 children are educated, endowed with £26 per annum. Sir John S. Copley, son of Copley the painter, and late lord-high-chancellor of England, was created Lord Lyndhurst in 1827. Distance from Southampton, 9½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1236. A. P., £3,285.

LYNDON, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 17s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, Samuel Barker, Esq. The church, ded. to St Martin, is a small Gothic building, and the burial ground contains the grave of the celebrated Whiston, of whom there is a portrait in Lyndon-hall. The Chater runs along the south side of this parish. Distance from Oakham, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 102. A. P., £1,300.

LYNDON, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, co. of Warwick.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry and tithing in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford. Distance from Burford, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 237. A. P., £3,221.

LYNEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, returned at £90. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, H. Long, Esq. Distance from Wootton-Basset, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1030. A. P., £6,627.

LYNEMOUTH, in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 12.

LYNESACK, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham, containing some extensive collieries. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., with Softley, in 1801, 517; in 1831, 795. A. P., £2,996.

LYNN (WEST), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Patron, in 1811, N. N. Townsend, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Lynn Regis, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 396. A. P., £4,504.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Distance from Lynn Regis, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 54.

LYNN REGIS, a borough, market-town, and seaport, locally within the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, co. of Norfolk, but exercising separate jurisdiction. It lies on the eastern side of the Marshland, and on the Ouse.

History.—Camden is of opinion that the place derives its name from the old British word *Lyn*, signifying an expanse of water, thus referring it to its situation; Spelman, however, derives it from *Lea*, which is the Saxon for a tenure in fee. In Domesday book we find it mentioned under the name of Lun and Lena, as the joint property of the see of North Elmham and Canterbury. From this time till the reign of Henry VIII., it appears to have been under the peculiar jurisdiction, temporal and spiritual, of the bishops of Norwich, and to have been called *Lynas Episcopii*, but that prince granted it many privileges, and gave it the name by which it is now known. Henry I. granted it an annual fair, and in the reign of Richard I. we find it much frequented by Jews. In the succeeding reign Lynn distinguished itself for its loyalty to king John, and was in consequence created a corporation. The large silver cup then presented to the town is still preserved. It was subsequently visited by this tyrannical and weak prince for the purpose of removing his treasures, at a time when he was closely beset by Prince Louis of France. On this occasion it was, that crossing the sands he was overtaken by the tide, his treasures swept away, and he himself only escaped with life to die in the adjacent castle of Newark. The honours and privileges acquired in a bad cause do not appear to have been lasting, but we again find its charter renewed by Henry III. in 1221, as a reward for its continued loyalty. It was garrisoned for the interest of Charles during the civil war, and withstood a siege of three weeks by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Manchester; upon its capitulation, the inhabitants were compelled to pay a capitation assessment of ten shillings each in order to preserve the town from plunder.

Government, &c.—By the last charter, which is that of Charles II., the government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, a high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councillmen, besides inferior officers. The election of the mayor takes place annually from among the aldermen, on the 29th August; he is elected by the common-council. The magistrates possess jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason. There is a court of session held quarterly; a court of requests, for the recovery of sums below 40s., monthly, and a court leet for the election of constables, &c. yearly. This place appears to have sent two members to parliament in the

22d of Edward I. The right of election is now enjoyed by about 660. This is also one of the polling places for the members for the western division of the county.

Parishes, &c.—The borough contains two parishes besides Old Lynn, otherwise West Lynn, (which see). The living of St Margaret's parish is a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church was founded about the beginning of the 12th century, and is generally understood to be the largest church in England, not a cathedral. The spire, which was about 193 feet in height, was blown down in 1741, to the great injury of the body of the church; it is now, however, rebuilt.—St Nicholas chapel, which is a handsome Gothic building of the 14th century, is a chapel-of-ease to this parish.—The parish of South Lynn has a church in a regular cruciform shape, ded. to All Saints, the living attached to which is a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. The Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Unitarians, and the society of Friends, have severally places of worship within the town. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. In St James's-street there are a free grammar school under the superintendence of the corporation, and various other charitable schools, as also one taught on the Lancastrian system. There is an almshouse in All Saints' parish for four poor men; another, formerly a priory, founded in the reign of Stephen, is now under the two senior aldermen and others.

General description, Trade, &c.—The town is about a mile and a half in length, and was formerly fortified. It is well supplied with water, possesses a theatre, a subscription library founded in 1797, containing nearly 4000 volumes, a suite of rooms used for assemblies, and a mechanics' institution in a flourishing condition, founded in 1826. Lynn has long carried on trade to a considerable extent, assisted as it is by its vicinity to the German ocean and its capacious harbour, the entrance of which, however, is dangerous to a certain degree on account of the shifting sand-banks. It is capable of containing about 300 merchantmen at once. The tides, however, which usually rise about 18 feet, are sometimes so powerful as to drag the vessels from their anchorings. In 1829 it possessed 118 ships, the total tonnage belonging to the port being 14,659 tons. The coast imports consist principally of corn and coal; those from the Baltic of timber, hemp, and other Russian produce, and some wine, &c. is brought from Portugal. The custom-house, a handsome building of free-stone, contains in a niche a statue of Charles II., and on the king's staith-yard, or quay, is one of James I. The principal articles are those connected with ship building, and the exportations consist of agricultural produce, shrimps for the London market, and a large quantity of sand used in the manufacture of glass. There is a fair in October for cheese, and another in February, which lasts for about a week, called the Mart. There are markots

held every Tuesday and Friday. Some remarkable vestiges of antiquity exist in the town, in particular the Lady's Chapel, a building in the pointed style of architecture, which was before the Reformation an object of particular veneration to pilgrims. There is also a fine tower built in 1264, which formerly belonged to the convent of Grey friars. There are few marks of the numerous religious houses which formerly existed in this place. Distance from Norwich, 44 m. W. by N., from London, 97 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 10,096; in 1831, 13,370.

LYNT, a tything in the parish of Coleshill, co. of Wilts. Distance from Highworth, 1½ m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LYNTER (THE). See article CORNWALL.

LYON'S-HALL, or LEONHALES, a parish in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 10s. 7½d. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 890. A. P., £6,355.

LYSS TURNERY, a chapel in the parish of Odiham, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage, not in charge, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley. Distance from Petersfield, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 663. A. P., £2,586.

LYTHAM, a township, village, and parish, situated within the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated

at £22, returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, John Clayton, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. There is a free school for girls and another for boys, besides a Sunday school. About a mile from the village is the pool of Lytham, a remarkably fine natural basin, admirably adapted for the reception of ships. Of late years Lytham has been greatly resorted to for sea-bathing quarters, and has in consequence undergone many improvements. Distance from Kirkham, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1831, 1523. A. P., £6,944.

LYTHE, a hamlet in the parish of Hoversham, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Kendal, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop. returned with Crosthwaite.

LYTHE, a parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 12s. 6d., returned at £85. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is Mulgrave-castle, belonging to the earl of Mulgrave, present governor of Jamaica, which is built on a declivity, and enjoys a most extensive prospect. There are some alum works in this parish, in the manufacture of which many of the inhabitants are engaged.

LYTHIAN'S (ST), a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 1s. 8d., returned at £116 16s. 4d. Patron, — Dun, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1821, 108.

LYVINGSBOURNE. See BEAKESBOURNE.

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MABE, or LAVARE, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with that of Mylor in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. The church, which has a lofty tower crowned with pinnacles, is ded. to St Mabe. Patron, the vicar of Mylor. Here are an almshouse and a Wesleyan chapel. Distance from Falmouth, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 512. A. P., £2,383.

MABLETHORPE (ST MARY), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Stane in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 10s. 2½d. Patrons, in 1829, Colonel Waters and others. Distance from Alford, 7 m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 242. A. P., £4,162.

MABLETHORPE (ST PETER), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Thedle-

thorpe St Helen, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 2½d. Pop., in 1811, 24; in 1821, 35. Property has not been returned separately.

MABYN (ST), a parish in the hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Falmouth. Distance from Wadebridge, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 793. A. P., £6051.

MACCLESFIELD, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Chester. It occupies the eastern point of the county where it projects into Yorkshire; comprises 12 parishes, 12 chapelries, and 59 townships, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 123,349 souls.

MACCLESFIELD,

A market-town and parochial chapelry possessing separate jurisdiction, though locally situated in the hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of

Chester. The livings are two curacies in the archd. and dio. of Chester, one rated at £50, and returned at £122. Chapel ded., to St Michael. Patrons, the mayor and corporation. —The other rated at £150. Patron, in 1829, William Roe, Esq.

General Description.—The town is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the forest of Macclesfield, to which it gives name, on the west bank of the Bollin, over which it has two stone bridges and a wooden one communicating with some suburbs that lie on the east side of the stream. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, containing many buildings of a very superior kind; they are well paved, lighted with gas, and there is a plentiful supply of excellent water brought into the town from a neighbouring common, and by pipes conveyed into the houses. A public subscription library has been established here for better than half a century. Here is also a public news-room, and a handsome theatre with a suite of elegant assembly rooms.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufacture of twist bottoms, which at one time formed almost the sole business of this town, and for the protecting and promoting of which many legislative provisions were enacted, has been almost entirely superseded by the silk trade, which is carried on to a great extent. In 1766 the first silk mill was erected here by Mr Roe. At present there are upwards of 70 employed in throwing silk, which is manufactured into handkerchiefs, broad silks, twist, sewing silk, &c. In 1826, the silk trade employed in the town not less than 6000 looms; but such are the fluctuations of this branch of business, that in the following year they were reduced to 4000. The cotton trade was introduced here nearly at the same time with the silk, and has made a less rapid but more steady progress. Connected with these extensive branches of manufacture, there are numerous and large establishments for dyeing, bleaching, printing, &c., but the copper and brass works that at one period formed a prominent article among the staples of the town, have disappeared. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and there are quarries of slate and freestone, of which large quantities are sent to Stockport and Manchester, with the parts adjacent, and even into Staffordshire and other counties.—By the new Macclesfield canal, now nearly, if not entirely completed, this town communicates by the Peak-forest canal with Manchester, and by the Grand Trunk with London and the intermediate counties. The market day is Tuesday, and there are annual fairs for cattle, cloth, hardware, toys, &c. May 6th, June 2nd, July 11th, October 4th, and November 11th.

Municipal Government.—The corporation consists of a mayor, who is always lord of the manor, and 24 aldermen elected annually by the freemen. The mayor and three of the aldermen act as justices of the peace within the borough. Courts for the trial of misdemeanours are held by the corporation half-yearly, and by the mayor and justices daily for business connected with the police. The earl of Derby,

as hereditary steward of the manor, holds here a court of record for the hundred twice in the year. A deputy-steward, who must be a barrister, a resident deputy-steward, who holds a court once a week, and a clerk of the courts, are appointed by this nobleman. A court of bailmote for the manor and forest is held along with the court of record, and by the same officers. Courts leet for the several districts are held annually within a month of Michaelmas, at which the constables for all the different townships are appointed. By the new reform act Macclesfield sends two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The number of electors is about 1100. This is also one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county.

History.—Being at an early period of its history the residence of the earls of Chester, Macclesfield was surrounded by a rampart, having three principal gates. It had also at one time a college of secular priests, founded in 1608 by a native of the town, Thomas Savage, who was successively bishop of London and archbishop of York. Of this foundation the chapel alone remains, a very interesting structure, containing a vast number of family monuments. During the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, this place suffered severely, having been besieged, taken, and held for the parliament, though several spirited efforts were made by the partizans of the king to regain it. In 1745 it was taken possession of by Charles Stewart, the Pretender, in person, but relinquished in the course of 48 hours in consequence of the approach of the duke of Cumberland.

Schools, &c.—Besides the established churches there are here one place of worship for the society of Friends, three for the Independents, one for the primitive Methodists, one for those of the New connexion, three for the Wesleyan Methodists, two for the Socinians, and one for the Roman Catholics. There is here a free grammar school of King Edward III., originally founded and endowed by Sir John Percyvale, a native of this place, and lord-mayor of London. The endowment exceeds £800 per annum. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and Sabbath schools are common among the several congregations belonging to the town. There is an almshouse endowed by a Mrs Stanley, 1703, with £6 per annum for three aged widows, with various bequests for clothing and apprenticing the children of the poor, too numerous, and some of them too insignificant to be particularised. The Porter family takes the title of earl from this town. Distance from London, 167 m. N.N.W., from Chester, 36 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 8743; in 1831, 23,129. A. P., £30,305.

MACCLESFIELD FOREST, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. Patron, the earl of Derby. Distance from Macclesfield, 4 m. E. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,768.

MACFEN, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from

Malpas, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 48. A. P., £515.

MACHEN, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £16 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Here are mines of lead, iron, coal, and calamine, several mineral springs, and the remains of an old castle, of which the history is utterly unknown. Distance from Newport, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 676; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,702.

MACHYNLETH, a town and parish giving name to a hundred in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the deanery of Kewellion and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 10s. 7½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. The town is situated on the small river Dyfi, near to its confluence with the Dulas, having the hill of Aran-y-Gessel rising behind it to the height of 2220 feet. The principal street is lightsome and spacious, having the market-house most commodiously situated at the one end. It possesses one excellent inn and post-house, several others less splendid, but affording comfortable accommodation, with many respectable private dwellings. The parish, divided into two townships, Isygarreg and Uchygarreg, contains a number of fine seats of resident gentry. Woollen is the staple manufacture, though lead mines and slate quarries in the neighbourhood give employment to many of the inhabitants. The market-day is Wednesday; and there are annual fairs the first Wednesday in March, 16th May, 26th June, 9th July, 7th August, 18th September, and 26th November. The unfortunate David Gam—the captain Fluelin of Shakspeare—was imprisoned here by Owen Glendwr, whom he had intended to have assassinated, but was liberated upon a pledge of never again taking up arms against Owen. The reply of this hero of the Leek to Henry V., who had sent him to reconnoitre the French army before the battle of Agincourt, is worthy of notice.—“Please your majesty, there are enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away.” The poor fellow was unfortunately slain in the battle that ensued, and so saw not that victory which he so confidently anticipated, and which his bravery, no doubt, contributed to effect. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is also an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1118; of the entire parish, 1825: in 1831, of the former, 1657; of the latter, 2381. A. P. of the town, £3,518; of the entire parish, £6,243.

MACKWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 8s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, F. N. C. Munday, Esq. The gateway of an ancient castle, the seat of the family of the De Mackworths, which was demolished in the parliamentary war, is still standing in this parish. Distance from Derby, 2½ m. W.N.W.

Pop., in 1801, including the township of Mark-Eaton, 489; in 1831, 621. A. P., £6,596.

MADDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £60. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, in 1829, J. and J. Matron, Esqrs. Distance from Amesbury, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,942.

MADEHURST, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 8s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Arundel, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 154. A. P., £1,027.

MADELEY, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 16s., returned at £94. The church—which is very ancient—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Crewe. Coal is abundant in this parish. The village, sometimes called Little-Madeley, is a cluster of cottages and farm-houses in the old Elizabethan style. It has two free schools, one for boys and one for girls, endowed in 1645 with a rent charge of £60 per annum, by Sir John Offley, who the same year founded and endowed almshouses for 10 poor persons, each of whom has a salary of 1s. 9d. per week. Madeley is in the honour of Tuthury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Newcastle-under-Line, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 945; in 1831, 1190. A. P., £7,273.

MADELEY-HOLME, a liberty in the parish of Checkley and Tean, co. of Stafford. Distance from Uttoxeter, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1821, 479; in 1831, 591. Property not returned separately.

MADELEY-MARKET, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 17s. 10d. The church—a handsome modern structure—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, R. Kynaston, Esq. Madeley occupies a rising ground, and extends to Colebrookdale, celebrated for the lofty hills and hanging woods by which it is environed, and for its iron works, the most complete and the most extensive in England. Here is the celebrated iron bridge erected in 1779, consisting of one arch of 100 feet in span and 40 feet in height. It was cast in the works here, the whole weight of iron being 378 tons. Its appearance is admirable, adding a sublime feature to the scenery of that delightful glen. Near the entrance to this bridge stands the new market-house. The market-day is Friday; and there are annual fairs January 26th, May 29th, and October 12th. A navigable canal leads from the Severn to Ketley iron works, in the cutting of which several springs of petroleum or mineral tar were discovered. The famous John William Fletcher,

John, so well known and so much admired among the Wesleyan Methodists, was vicar of this parish, where he died, and was interred in the church-yard in 1785. Distance from Newbury, 15 m. S.E.; from London, 148 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4758; in 1831, 5822. A. P., £10,927.

MADINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 9s. 7d., returned at £89 1s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The manor-house of Madingley is celebrated for its excellent collection of paintings. Distance from Cambridge, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,173.

MADLEY, a parish in the hundred of Webtree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Timberton, a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £16 1s. 8d. The church—a spacious structure, having a crypt beneath the chancel, and an embattled tower at the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here are held the petty sessions for the division, and here the Baptists have a place of worship. Distance from Hereford, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 980; in 1831, 930. A. P., £5,930.

MADRESFIELD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 13s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Beauchamp, whose ancient mansion here, Madresfield-court, commands a most delightful view of the Malvern hills. Here is a school for six poor children, having a small endowment, the gift of Ann Ball in 1705. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,495.

MADRON, a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Morva and Penzance, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Madron. Patron, in 1829, Henry Pennoek, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and here is a school for the children of the poor, endowed in 1704 by George Daniel with lands, and yielding now £180 per annum, besides a house and garden for the master. Distance from Penzance, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1564; in 1831, 2058. A. P., £8,454.

MAENAN, a township in the parish of Eglwys-Fach, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, situated on the Conway, and comprising with Maenan-house an ancient manor, the lord of which is Sir W. W. Wynne. Distance from Llanrwst, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,169.

MAENAN-MANACHDY, a portion of the township of Maenan on the Conway, claiming to be extra-parochial, the site of an abbey founded A.D. 1283 by Edward I., to which were translated the Cistercian monks from Conway, where they flourished till the dissolution. A mansion, built out of the ruins of this abbey, is still one of the seats of Lord Newborough.

MAENCLOCHOG, a parish, partly in the hundred of Dungleddy, and partly in the hundred of Kemes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 9d., returned at £21 1s. Patron, in 1829, — Bowen, Esq. The name of this parish is derived from an ancient cromlech, which was destroyed by the peasantry in the vain expectation of finding hidden treasures. Distance from Narbeth, 12 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 466. A. P., £623.

MAENOR-BYRR, or **MANORBIER**, a parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £31 4s. 11d. Patrons, the master and fellows of Christ-church college, Cambridge. This was the birth-place of Giraldus Sylvester, better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, of whom there is still an effigy in the church. Distance from Tenby, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 582. A. P., £3,074.

MAENORDEWL, or **MANORDIVEY**, a parish in the hundred of Kilgerran, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Llandilo-fawr, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 745; in 1831, 850. A. P., £2,305.

MAENOR-OWAIN, or **MANOROWEN**, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, not in charge, rated at £4, returned at £44 2s. 6d. Patrons, the chanter and chapter of St David's. Distance from Fishguard, 1½ S.W. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 220. A. P., £616.

MAENORDEILO, or **MANORDILO** (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the parish of Llandilo-fawr, hundred of Cayo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Pop., in 1821, of the former, 367; of the latter, 308; in 1831, of the former, 352; of the latter, 323. Property has not been returned separately.

MAENORFABON, or **MANERFABON**, a hamlet in the parish of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 402. Property has not been returned separately.

MAEN-TWROG, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Festiniog, in the deanery of Arduwy and dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. This parish is finely situated near the conflux of the Falen-Dwyrhyd river, in the richly picturesque vale of Festiniog. There is in the village—which from the demand for labour in the slate quarries of Festiniog, immediately adjacent, is rapidly increasing—an excellent and a long established inn, a boarding-house of most respectable character, a handsome church, and a Methodist chapel. A Welsh poet of considerable celebrity, Edmund Pays, was rector of this parish about the beginning of the 17th century. He was the translator of the psalms used in the Welsh service, and assisted in translating the Welsh Bible. He died shortly after the year

1623, and lies buried in the church here. Distance from Tan-y-Bwlch, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 745. A. P., £2,007.

MAER, a parish and township in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Robert Smith. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Maerway-Lane, 382; in 1831, 505. A. P., £2,548.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in the parish of Maer, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 266. Property has not been returned separately.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the parish of Deryn-nock, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 712. A. P., £2,488.

MAESGWINA, a township in the parish of Nantmel, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Pop., in 1811, 320; in 1831, 340. Property not returned separately.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in the hundred of Bualt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 1s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Bualt, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1901, 224; in 1831, 265. A. P., £1,150.

MAES-TREF-YOMER, a township in the parish of Tref-Eglwys, co. of Montgomery. Pop., in 1821, 403. Property not returned separately.

MAESTNERHOS-LOWDDY, or **MEISTYRHOSE-LOWRY**, a township in the parish of Llandewi-Ystradenny, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 336. Property not returned separately.

MAESGWARTHA, a hamlet and parcel in the parish of Llanelly, hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1821, 1181. A. P., £4,857.

MAGHULL, a chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co. of Lancaster. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Halsall, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £5. Patron, the rector of Halsall. There is here a small endowment for the education of the children of the poor. Distance from Ormskirk, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 957. A. P., £3,797.

MAGOR, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Redwick, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 1s. 0½d., returned at £45. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here. Here is also a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Caerleon, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 646. A. P., £5,842.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish, partly in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset, and partly in the hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, returned at £74. The church—which contains a finely executed monument to the memory of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.—is ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean

and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. A little to the east of this stands an insulated eminence of considerable height, sometimes called Cold-Kitchen-hill, sometimes Brimsdon, and sometimes Bidcombe-hill, on which are found tumuli, ditches, excavations, &c. &c., supposed to be of British origin. It is chiefly however worthy of notice, from the vast extent and beauty of the prospect which it commands. Here was an hospital for poor leprose women, under the care of some secular brethren, who were to provide necessaries and manage their estates for them. It was founded by Manasser Bisset, in the end of the reign of Stephen, or the beginning of that of Henry II., and ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, about 1190, for the secular brethren, substituted a prior and canons of the order of St Austin. At the dissolution, it consisted of eight canons and — sisters, whose yearly revenues were estimated at £197 18s. 8d. Distance from Mere, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 659. A. P., £5,014.

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Bray, and partly in the parish of Cookham, co. of Berks, but possessing separate jurisdiction. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 3s. 4d., returned at £128. Chapel ded. to St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the magistracy of Maidenhead. The town, formerly called South-Ealington, afterwards Maidenhithe, now Maidenhead, stands upon the west bank of the Thames, over which it has a fine bridge of modern date, erected at an expense of £20,000. It consists of seven semicircular arches of stone, with three smaller arches of brick at each end. The town is comprised, or nearly so, in one street, extending from the bridge to Folley-hill, and forming the line of separation between the parishes of Bray and Cookham—the houses on the south side belonging to Bray, and those on the north to Cookham. It is well paved, and brilliantly lighted, and has many fine inns, being the thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the west of England, and having between 60 and 70 coaches passing through it every day. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, richly ornamented with woodlands, gentlemen's mansions, and fine villas. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the Thames, which skirts the east end of the village. It consists chiefly of corn, malt, meal, and timber. The market-day is Wednesday; and it has three annual fairs, each of which continues for three days. The first commences on the Wednesday of Whitsunweek, the second on the 29th of September, and the third on the 30th of November. Horses, horned cattle, and pigs, are the chief commodities, and in that of September there are many servants hired. The government is vested in a mayor, a steward or recorder, and 11 burgesses, out of which burgesses two bridge masters are elected annually. The mayor is justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, and also judge of a court which he must hold once every three weeks, exclusive of the half yearly

almshouses. There are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Methodists of Lady Huntingdon's connexion. There is a national school, endowed, besides subscriptions, with £60 per annum. An almshouse, for eight poor men with their wives, was founded and endowed by James Smyth, Esq. in 1659, with £40 per annum, to which Mrs Smyth added £8 per annum for fuel. Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock left large sums of money for various charitable and benevolent purposes, viz. in furnishing a number of poor families with weekly portions of bread, and especially 100 families with bread, meat, and coals, at Christmas. One hundred pounds sterling, every two years, to be divided in sums of £10 each, to the servants of good character, who shall have been seven years continuously in the same family, &c. &c. It is one of the polling places in the election of the county members. The tithes are included in those of the parishes of Bay and Cookham. Distance from London, 26 m. W.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £30 5s. The church, a large old building with a heavy embattled tower, is dedicated to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. There is here a fair for cattle annually on the 22d of November, and there is a rent charge of £21 per annum for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Dorchester, 8½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 598. A. P., £2,005.

MAIDEN-WELL. See **FARNFORTH.**

MAIDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Goswold-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. W. White. Distance from Towcester, 5½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,469.

MAIDSTONE,

A borough town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. The church—reported to be the largest in the county, having a fine tower originally terminated by a spire, which has been burned down by lightning—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. In addition to this the original living, another curacy has been founded, and a new church built by the commissioners appointed by parliament for the erection of new churches, at the estimated expense of £13,000. This is also a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Patron, the curate of Canterbury.

General Description.—The town is situated principally on the east bank of the Medway, over which it has a bridge of five arches. It is comprised chiefly in four large streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The in-

habitants are abundantly supplied with excellent water brought in pipes from a hill about half a mile from the town on the opposite side of the river. Among the principal buildings we may notice the county-hall, a neat modern edifice.—The new jail, erected a few years ago at the enormous expense of £200,000, enclosing within its walls 14 acres of ground, and containing 34 wards, in which are 450 cells appropriated to male, and 7 wards, in which are 82 cells, appropriated to female delinquents, besides a tread mill of such huge dimensions that 80 persons can be set on it at one time. Near the jail are the barracks, chiefly built of wood, which serve as a depot for the king's cavalry serving at the Cape and in the East Indies. The county hall-rooms were erected in 1819, and there is a small neat theatre which is opened occasionally. A very handsome building has recently been erected in the centre of the town, the lower part of which is appropriated to the corn market, and behind it is a market-place commodiously laid out for the sale of provisions in general. The chief manufacture carried on here is that of paper, which is made in large quantities, and of the finest quality. Here are also carried on manufactures of sacking and hair-cloth, block and pump making, rope making, seed crushing, iron and brass founding, &c. By the Medway, which is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden, a considerable commerce is carried on with the metropolis, consisting principally of timber, corn, fruit, and hops. For the growth of the latter two of these articles the adjacent country is particularly famous, as well as for producing fine fat bullocks. The market day is Thursday. There is also a market for cattle the first Tuesday of every month, and there are fairs for cattle, pedlery, &c. February 13th, May 12th, June 30th, and October 17th.

Municipal Government.—The government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 jurats, and 40 common-councilmen, who elect one another, appoint inferior officers, enact bye-laws, admit freemen, &c. The liberties of the borough combine the whole parish, with seven of the neighbouring parishes. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for its western division are held here. Maidstone has sent two members to parliament ever since the 6th of Edward VI. The right of election is now enjoyed by about 1417 electors. The mayor is the returning officer. The freedom is inherited, acquired by servitude, and with the consent of the corporation may be purchased.

Schools, &c.—Here was an hospital called the New work, built about A. D. 1260, to the honour of St Peter and St Paul, by Boniface, then archbishop of Canterbury, which, with the churches of Sutton, Hillington, and Fereleigh appropriated to the same, was united, 19th Richard II., to the college of St Mary and All Saints, founded in the parish church here about that time by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury. It consisted of a master and several priests, who were endowed with £212 5s. 3d. ob. per ann. in the whole, and with £139 7s. 6d. clear, as Leland Collect. I. 97, or £159 7s. 10d. as Dugd. Speed.—Tanner's Not. Mon.

Besides the established church; there are here places of worship for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Unitarians. Here is a free grammar school, of which the master, who must be a clergyman of the established church, receives an annual stipend of £20, the rent of 16 acres of land in Romney marsh, with £6 a year from the purchase of the land-tax of the living of Hoo near Rochester, and a house rent free. To this school belong two scholarships in University college, Oxford. There has also of late been erected a subscription academy, the head master of which has £225 pounds a year, the second £195, and the third £60. The subjects taught are English reading, mathematics, Latin, and Greek. There are in addition to these, the Blue-coat school for clothing and educating 53 boys and 43 girls, endowed with a permanent income of £138 10s., besides donations and subscriptions.—The Green-coat school for clothing and educating 12 boys and 12 girls, supported by subscription.—The Brown-coat school for clothing and educating 24 boys and 24 girls, supported also by subscription and contributions among the dissenters.—Sir Charles Booth's school for clothing and educating 12 boys and 12 girls, endowed with the interest of upwards of £3,000, and the national Lancasterian school. There are six almshouses founded by Sir John Banks, Bart., 1697, and endowed with £60 per annum for six aged persons.—Six by Edward Hunter, Esq., 1748, for three poor men and as many poor women, endowed with £8 per annum to each of them.—Four by John Brencley, Esq., 1789, for four aged men, endowed with £12 per annum to each of them,—and three by a Mrs Duke for decayed gentlewomen. Woollett the engraver, who died 1785, aged 50, was a native of Maidstone, and in the churchyard of Maidstone lie the remains of William Shipley, Esq. the founder of the society of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Distance from London, 34½ m. S.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 8027; in 1831, 15,887.

MAIDWELL, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. The living comprises the rectories of St Mary and St Peter in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, the former rated at £10 8s. 1½d., the latter at £4 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary, that of St Peter has been long ago entirely demolished. Patron, in 1829, J. P. Hungerford, Esq. There is a petrifying spring here at a place called the Dales, and a chalybeate spring at a place called Scotland Wood. Distance from Northampton, 10 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2,595.

MAINSFORTH, a township in the parish of Bishop's-Middleham, co.-palatine of Durham, remarkable for a circular fortification upon an eminence, containing about 16 acres, round which the little river Skerne has been carried to form the fosse. It is supposed to have been originally occupied by the Romans and the Danes. Distance from Durham, 8½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 39. A. P., £557.

MAINSTONE, a parish partly in the hun-

dred of Purlow, co. of Salop, and partly in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the earl of Powis. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 462. A. P., £3,234.

MAISEY HAMPTON. See **HAMPTON MAISEY**.

MAISMORE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 10s. returned at £113 6s. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Distance from Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,729.

MAKER, a parish partly in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall, and partly in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 11s. 0½d. Church—the steeple of which serves as a landmark, and in time of war is used for a signal-house—ded. to St Macra. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The villages of Inceworth and Milbrook in this parish, formerly market towns, have each an annual fair, the former on the 1st of May, the latter on the 29th of September. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Devonport, 2½ m. S. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3305; in 1831, 2637. A. P., £3,465.

MALBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of West Allington. In some parts of this parish lemons, oranges, olives, and citrons, flourish in the open air, with a little temporary protection in very severe weather. Here is an endowed school for eight children. Distance from Kingsbridge, 4 m. S. W. S. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Salcombe Regis, 1056; in 1831, 1604. A. P., £6,396.

MALDEN, a parish in the hundred of Kingston, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chessington in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 5s. Church ded. to St John. Patrons, the master and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Merton college was originally founded here 1264, but removed to Oxford 1267. Jessop's well, a strong chalybeate, in this parish, was once in high esteem for its medicinal virtues, but is now neglected. A free school is supported here, and one on the national plan is supported by subscription. Distance from Ewell, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,487.

MALDON, a borough, port, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. The livings are two, that of All Saints and St Peter, united, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. The church, a large and ancient structure, with a square tower terminated by an equilateral triangular spire, is

ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Rev. C. Matthew.—That of St Mary is a rectory, a royal peculiar not in charge. The church, a spacious building, founded 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. The town stands upon an acclivity on the south side of the Blackwater, which here uniting itself with the Chelmer, forms the haven by which at spring tides vessels drawing eight feet water can approach the town. Ships of heavier burden anchor in the offing, and discharge or take in their cargoes by lighters. The place is very ancient, and extends in one street from east to west upwards of a mile. Several small streets cross this principal one. A considerable trade is carried on here in coals, iron, deals, corn, salt, wine, and spirits, and there is an excellent fishery extending twenty miles along the coast. In the river here are taken up the so much famed oysters called Waldfest, of which large quantities are exported to the metropolis. The market day is Saturday, and it has fairs May 1st, the second Saturday of July, and September 14th and 15th. By the charter of the town, obtained in 1810, all previous ones having been somehow forfeited, it is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 6 aldermen, with 18 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, water-bailiff, &c. The mayor is chosen annually by the aldermen and capital burgesses, the aldermen by the mayor and capital burgesses, and the capital burgesses by the mayor and aldermen. The mayor, recorder, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, and have power to hold one of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. The jurisdiction of the borough extends from the eastward of the Knowle sands 25 miles to sea. Along with the parish of Heybridge, Maldon sends two members to parliament, and is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. The mayor is the returning officer. Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, founded here, 1292, a priory for Carmelite friars, the revenues of which at the dissolution were £26 0s. 8d. The garden walls alone remain. An hospital for lepers was also founded here in the reign of Edward II., which, by Edward IV., was united to the abbey of Beleigh. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with £300 in 1608, to which was added a rent charge of £3 per annum by Mrs Anastasia Wentworth. Dr Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town, and the founder of the Plumean professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, gave to it the farm of Iltnay in the parish of Munden, for the clothing and educating six boys of either parish. To the school he also added an excellent public library. To the building of a workhouse for the poor he also gave £200, and to employ them he gave £1,000 to establish a manufactory of sack-cloth. Distance from London, 88 m. E.N.E.

Pop., in 1801, 2558; in 1831, 3831. A. P. £8,940.

MALHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Malham-dale, W. R. of the co. of York. The verdant dale in which this township is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called the Malham cove, nearly 300 feet in height. At a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about a mile in circumference, the superfluous waters of which seem to find a subterraneous passage whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, the opening is not sufficient to allow the accumulated waters to pass, and they flow over the prodigious precipice with inconceivable grandeur, forming one of the most magnificent waterfalls in the world. About a mile to the east of this cove the same ridge of rock seems to have been rent by some terrible concussion of nature, and through the tremendous chasm a considerable stream dashes among the broken crags with horrid impetuosity. This latter is called Gordale Scaur. Malham has a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school with an endowment of £49 per annum, the gift of Rowland Brayshaw. Distance from Settle, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 259. A. P., £3,022.

MALHAM-MOOR, a township in the same parish, and bordering with the preceding. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 94. A. P., £3,253.

MALLDRAETH, a spacious estuary on the coast of the hundred of Maldraeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. It exposes a considerable tract of land at low water, through which flows the river Cefni, which might be embanked but for the inactivity of the inhabitants. Two attempts have been made under the authority of an act of parliament, but they have both failed for want of spirit and patient perseverance.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkby-Stephen in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £60, returned at £97. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Wild-Boar Fell rises on the southern extremity of the township, and a square tower is yet to be seen at Castlethwaite, part of the ruins of Pendragon castle, built by Uter Pendragon in the time of Vortigern. The walls are 12 feet in thickness. The chapel having become ruinous, was in 1663 rebuilt by the countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands at that time worth £11 per annum, on condition that the curate should teach the children of the Dale to read and write, in a room built for the purpose over the west end of the chapel, in compliance with which about thirty children are taught. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,453.

MALLING (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £10 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, T. G.

Burt, Esq. Here is a rent charge of £5 for educating poor children, and a school with an endowment for teaching 50 children, the former the gift of James Tomlyn, 1752, the latter of the Rev. Edward Holmes, 1781. A fair for pedlery is held here annually, August 6th. Distance from Maidstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1302; in 1831, 1543. A. P., £5,139.

MALLING (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £10. The church—having a fine Norman tower at the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Benjamin Bates, Esq. The town—situated on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway—consists of good houses built with a peculiarly red brick, and forms one spacious street, nearly half a mile in length. It has a market on Saturday, and three annual fairs August 12th, October 2d, and November 17th. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, founded here, 1090, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, a Benedictine nunnery, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £245 10s. The west front of the abbey, still standing, forms an interesting and picturesque ruin. There is here a school with a small endowment, conducted on the national system. Distance from Maidstone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1093; in 1831, 1369. A. P., £3,433.

MALLING (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £32. The church, founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, and at one time collegiate, is ded. to St Michael. South Malling constitutes the head of a deanery, the whole of which is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had formerly one of his palaces here. The college and deanery, the revenues of which were estimated at £45 12s. 5d., were granted, 37th Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Palmer. Distance from Lewes, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 705. A. P., £5,018.

MALLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Mawddwy, co. of Merioneth, a portion of it also extending into the hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10 15s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. This parish is watered by the Dyff, which has here some beautiful falls, and it has at Cai Gwyn a spring celebrated for its efficacy in disorders of the eyes. Distance from Dolgelly, 9 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1197. A. P., £8,816.

MALMSBURY, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the north-west extremity of the county, bordering on Gloucestershire, comprises 26 parishes, including the borough, from which it takes its name, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 12,592 souls.

MALMSBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Malmabury, co. of Wilts, comprising three parishes, St Paul's, St Mary Westport, and the Abbey, all in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The first and second are

rages, rated, the former at £8 2s. 1½d, the

latter, having the curacy of Charlton united, at £16 17s. 8d. Of the former the church is dilapidated, the tower alone, containing the bells, which are rung on days of festivity, remaining. The nave of the old conventual church, ded. to the Virgin Mary, purchased at the dissolution of the monasteries by an honest clothier of Malmabury, William Stumpe, and presented to the towns-people, has served them for a church ever since. The church of the latter is ded. to St Mary. Patron to both, the lord-chancellor. The abbey seems to be without any ecclesiastical provision.

General description.]—The town is situated on an eminence nearly surrounded by two streams, which uniting at its southern extremity form the lower Avon. Over these streams it has six bridges, and it was formerly surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible. It consists principally of three streets, two of them running parallel to each other and the third crossing them both. The market-cross, a beautiful stone edifice with flying buttresses and a richly ornamented turret, stands near the centre of the town. The principal manufacture carried on is that of woollen cloth, which, after having been almost extinguished, has again revived, and employs now the greater part of the population. There are several tan works, one or two breweries, and a considerable quantity of bone lace is made by the women and children. The market day is Saturday, and with the exception of March, April, and May, large cattle markets are held on the last Tuesday of every month in the year. There are three annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, March 28th, April 28th, and June 5th.

Municipal Government.]—The government is vested in an alderman and twelve capital burgesses, a town-clerk, officers, &c. Two members have been returned regularly from this borough to parliament since the 23d of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the alderman and burgesses. By the new reform act it henceforth returns only one member to parliament.

Abbey.]—According to Tanner, there was a British nunnery here in a flourishing condition, under the direction of the famous Dinoh, abbot of Banchor in 603, afterwards suppressed by St Austin under the pretence that the ladies had suffered themselves to be debauched by the soldiers of the neighbouring castle. It stood without the town, near the south bridge, on the way to Chippenham, where at an after period was set down an hospital for lepers. Maidulph, a Scottish monk, began in the seventh century a religious house here, of which his scholar Aldhelm was the first abbot. The monks here were of the Benedictine order, and by the liberality of successive kings it rose to be the most splendid monastic establishment in the west of England, Glastonbury excepted. Its abbot was mitred, and its buildings occupied 45 acres of ground, yet of these buildings all that remains is the nave of the church, which we have already noticed as serving for one of the dilapidated churches. Its revenue at the dissolution amounted to £813 17s. 7d. The earliest notice

relative to this abbey church appears to be the statement of its dimensions, contained in the "Itinerary of William of Worcester," who wrote in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The account given by Leland of the state of the building in the time of Henry the Eighth is more interesting. He says, the abbey was "a right magnificent thing; where were two steeples, one that had a mighty high *pyramis*, and felle daungerously, in *Acuminum meritorid*, and sins was not re-edified. It stode in the middle of the *transseptum* of the chireh, and was a marke to al the countre about. The other yet standith: a greates square toure, at the west ende of the church." Both the towers which Leland mentions have been long since destroyed, leaving no traces of their forms or architectural characters. Indeed, so great has been the dilapidation of this building, that not more than a sixth part of it remains standing; and the preservation of this was owing to its being fitted up for the use of the inhabitants of the town after the Reformation. At that period it probably underwent some repairs; the east and west ends were walled up, some of the windows enlarged, the area paved, &c. The exterior and interior parts of the grand southern porch are elaborately decorated with sculptures. The former displays eight enriched mouldings, continued all round from the base on each side. The subjects of them are apparently taken from the history of the Old and New Testaments; and though many of them are distorted and ill designed, yet, as specimens of early art, they are very curious. The inner doorway, without columns, is also ornamented with sculpture. Below the arch is an impost, on which is a baso-relievo, which seems to have been intended for a representation of the Deity, supported by two angels. On the left hand of the door is a large piscine in the wall. On each side of the porch is an arcade, above which are seated six large sculptured figures, supposed to be designed for the apostles, with human figures over their heads in the attitude of flying. The western front is much mutilated; but enough of it remains to show that it must have had an imposing effect in its original state. In 1732, the doorway appears, from drawings, to have been perfect; but at present only one side remains. The running scrolls are gracefully formed, and resemble some Grecian and Roman ornaments. The only ancient sepulchral monument remaining is an altar tomb, placed within the chapel; upon it is a recumbent statue in royal robes, said to be that of King Athelstan, to whom the tomb has been assigned. But, if it was intended to commemorate that prince, it must have been erected long after his death, and on a spot distant from the place of his interment, which William of Malmabury states to have been in the choir beneath the high altar.

The historian, William of Malmabury, held the precentorship in this monastery during the reign of Stephen. The philosopher Hobbes was also a native of this town. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists. There are two schools,

one of them endowed with £10 per annum from lands belonging to the burgesses, and £10 per annum, a gift from Michael Weekes, Esq., 1693; the other endowed with £25 per annum by Mrs Elizabeth Hodges, 1725. One almshouse, in the patronage of the corporation, is endowed with £20 per annum; of eight others endowed with £40 per annum by Robert Jenner, 1644, the endowment has been lost. The family of Harris takes the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 94 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1571; in 1831, 2298 A. P., £10,851.

MALPAS, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaf, rated at £5, returned at £55. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Here was a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, the revenue of which at the dissolution was £15 6s. 8d. Distance from Newport, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 211. A. P., £948.

MALPAS, a parish and township in the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Living divided into two portions, the first a rectory with the curacy of St Chad, the second a rectory with the curacy of Whitwell, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, the former rated at £48 8s. 4d., the latter at £44 19s. 2d. The church—formerly a chapel to a religious house for monks of the Cluniac order, and built of unhewn stone—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, in 1829, of the former, Mrs Egerton, of the latter, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. This extensive parish, which is divided into 24 townships, formed one of the ancient baronies of the co.-palatine, the barons of which held capital jurisdiction. Agriculture forms the principal business of the numerous inhabitants. In the township of Bickerton, a copper mine has been recently discovered, but, we rather think, has not yet been wrought to any considerable extent. The township of Malpas has a market on Wednesday; and two annual fairs for cattle and pedlery of all descriptions, on July 5th and 6th, and December 8th. Besides the established church, with its two chapels at St Chad and Whitwell, there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free school, endowed with £25 per annum, one for 12 boys and 12 girls, endowed with the interest of £500, which has been incorporated with one on the national plan, where-in are taught 90 boys and 50 girls. Sir Randle Brereton, Sir Thomas Brereton, Hugh, earl of Cholmondeley, Thomas Poyser, Esq., and Miss Eliza Taylor, have each left considerable sums for the benefit of the helpless young, and of the still more helpless old. The latter left a sum which now brings £27 per annum. This parish was the birth-place of the excellent Matthew Henry, the everywhere known commentator on the Bible, and in the town of Malpas was born the amiable Reginald Heber, who died bishop of Calcutta. Distance from Chester, 15 m. S.S.E.; from London, 165 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4,471; in 1831, 5,127. A. P. £90,574.

MALSWICK, a tything in the parish of

Newent, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1821, 181; in 1831, 225. Property with that of the parish.

MALTBY. See **RAITHBY.**

MALTBY, a township in the parish of Stainton, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Yarm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,393.

MALTBY, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £30. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Here is a free school for eight children, endowed with £15 per annum. Distance from Tickhill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 527; of the entire parish, 600: in 1831, of the former, 752; of the latter, 844. A. P. of the township, £3,213; of the entire parish, £3,850.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 17s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Allott. Distance from Alford, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,468.

MALTON (NEW), a borough and market-town in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York, comprising the parishes of St Leonard and St Michael. Livings of both are curacies, subordinate to the curacy of Old Malton, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, not in charge. The churches are dedicated to the Saints whose names they respectively bear. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. The town is situated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent, over which there is here a curiously constructed stone bridge, and which flowing through a most delightful and fertile vale, forms the boundary between the E. and N. ridings. Besides being agreeably situated, New Malton is extremely clean and well built. It extends lengthways better than half a mile, possesses a handsome suit of public rooms, with a neat theatre, and has a good trade in corn, butter, and hams, with manufactures of various kinds, such as linen, hats, gloves, pelts, &c. &c. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal day. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whitsunday, and October 10th and 11th. The government is vested in a bailiff; and, in conjunction with the parishes of St Leonard, St Michael, Old Malton, and the parish of Norton, it sends two members to parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer. Here are held the general quarter sessions for the N. R. At the bottom of the eminence, called the Browns, is a mineral well, possessing the qualities of the wells at Scarborough. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. Distance from York, 18 m. N.N.E.; from London, 213 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3047; in 1831, 4173. A. P., £10,646.

MALTON (OLD), a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £16 13s. 4d., returned at £117. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. A priory for Gilbertine canons was founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Eustace Fitz-John, in 1150, of which, at the dissolution, the revenues were estimated at £257 7s. There are still some remains of it adjoining the church. A school for Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, was, in the reign of Henry VIII, founded here by — Holgate, archbishop of York, and endowed to the amount of £100 per annum. Distance from New-Malton, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £9,767.

MALVERN (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. The church—an uncommonly fine Gothic structure—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas E. Foley, Esq. This edifice has been designated 'another Westminster abbey;' and Mr Tatham, the architect, who was employed to survey the dilapidations in 1802, states, 'that in antiquity, magnificence, and beauty, it is little inferior, as a specimen of Gothic architecture, to any in the kingdom.' The nave, however, is Norman, but the choir, tower, and ornaments of the church, are in the most florid style of the pointed order. The building is of stone, 173 feet in length and 63 broad; the height of the nave is 63 feet; and the embattled square tower—in which are six bells and chimes—rises from the centre, to the height of 124 feet. Henry VII, his queen, Elizabeth, and their two sons, Arthur and Henry, often resided and took great delight in Malvern; and the abbey church was almost entirely rebuilt and greatly embellished under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray—a favourite of the king—the celebrated architect of St George's chapel at Windsor. The Anglo-Norman portion of the present edifice is however no doubt coeval with the original foundation of the priory.

General Description.—The situation of this place is most delightfully romantic on the eastern declivity of the Malvern hills. The ancient part of the village is very irregularly built, but the modern portion has many fine ranges of houses, and many beautiful villas, built in detached situations as private summer residences. There are here two medicinal springs, the one a chalybeate, the other bituminous. The former is in the eastern part of the village, near the church, the other, Holywell, is situated about two miles to the south of it. For the benefit of those who come to drink these waters, every accommodation has been made; baths, hot and cold, have been erected, respectable hotels fitted up and richly furnished, gardens planted, and beautifully romantic walks formed in every direction. For visitors whose habits are not locomotive, and for rainy days, an excellent public library has been formed. Here was a hermitage, endowed by Edward the Con-

lessor, which by Aldewine, at the instigation of St Wulphstan, bishop of Worcester, was converted into a priory of Benedictine friars, and was for ages one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious houses in the kingdom. Its revenues, at the dissolution, were estimated at £375 Os. 6d. The parish church, which we have already noticed, the ancient gateway with the abbey barn, are all that remains of this splendid establishment. There is here a place of worship for the Methodists, and a Sunday school, and a school of industry are supported by subscription. Distance from Worcester, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 2140. A. P., £7,358.

MALVERN HILLS. This fine chain of hills extends from N. to S. nearly 9 m., and in breadth from 1 to 2 miles. It separates the co. of Worcester from Hereford and Monmouth. The earliest allusion to these hills appears in the 'Visions of William, concerning Piers Plowman,' a poem, supposed to have been written about the year 1352. The name Malvern has probably been derived from the British words *Moel* (bald), and *Wern* (alders), or a bald mountain, with alders at the foot; *moel* also signifying a mountain. In Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' we find it stated 'Moel-y-yarn, which is pure Welsh, signifying the high court or seat of judgment.' The country in this district was formerly an immense forest. William of Malmesbury terms it a wilderness, extending from the river Teme on the north, to Cors forest on the south; and from the Severn, easterly, to the summit of the Malvern hills on the west. The manor and forests of Malvern and Cors, and the castle of Hanley, were granted in the reign of Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, the red knight, earl of Gloucester, on his marriage with Joan d'Acres, the king's daughter. The forests having become the property of a subject, Malvern was called a *chase*, and Cors a *lawn*, by which name is now gone. Leland says—"the chase of Malverne is bigger than either Wire or Feckingham, and occupieth a great part of the Malverne hills. Great Malverne and Little also is set in the chase of Malverne. Malverne chase (as I here say) is, in length, in some places, twenty miles; but Malverne chase doeth not occupy all Malverne hills." Shortly after, a violent dispute arose between the earl of Gloucester and the bishop of Hereford respecting the bounds of the chase, and a trench—still to be seen, and called the duke of Gloucester's ditch—was made on the ridge of the hills, to settle the boundary. After passing through various hands, Malvern chase came into the possession of Richard III., when duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with a daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick. In 1630, Charles I. granted the forest or chase to Sir Robert Heath and three others, but in consequence of some disputes, it was disafforested in the following year. The manor is now the property of Lord Foley. Perhaps the most interesting feature in this remarkable chain is the 'Herefordshire Beacon,' in former ages, a hill-fortress of great strength and importance. The hills stretch from north to south, about nine miles, almost in a straight line. The three

principal eminences are, the North hill, the Worcestershire beacon, and the Herefordshire beacon, which stands about the middle of the range. We find considerable discrepancy in the accounts of their height. The ordnance survey—probably the most accurate—states the Herefordshire beacon to be 1444 feet above the level of the sea; the Worcestershire beacon, according to Nash, is 33 feet higher than the preceding. The following passage is taken from King's 'Monumenta Antiqua,' p. 147.—"There are a vast number of strong entrenchments in all parts of this island, situate chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the various people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country, except to the ancient Britons, although, indeed, the subsequent conquerors, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, and even the Normans, have, on certain emergencies, made use of them on account of their great original strength; and although erroneous and hasty conjectures, and even the crude reports of the country have often called them Roman, Danish, or Saxon, yet can they only be attributed to the ancient Britons. One of the most important and considerable of these fortified places, is situated on a spot that could not fail to be an object of the utmost attention to the original inhabitants of these territories; this is the Herefordshire beacon, commanding that which was the only pass through the Malvern ridge of hills, and which is indeed very nearly so to the present hour. The Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons appear much higher than in fact they really are."

MALVERN (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge, returned at £15. The church—which forms an interesting ruin—is ded. to St Giles. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wakeman. Here was a priory of Benedictines, a cell to the abbey of Worcester. At the dissolution it had a prior and seven monks, whose revenue was estimated at £102 10s. 9d. The ruins of the parish church, and a small portion of building adjoining to it, occupied as a dwelling-house, are all that remains of the establishment. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 88. A. P., £582.

MAMBLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 4s. 7d., returned at £132 15s. Church ded. to St John Patron, the lord-chancellor. Coals are abundant in this parish. Here stands Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, beneath the foundations of which, in 1807, a number of Roman coins were discovered. An entire Roman brick kiln, parts of a considerable aqueduct, and a pavement, the work of that people, had been previously discovered in the neighbourhood. Distance from Bewdley, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,903.

MAMHEAD, a parish in the hundred of Exminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Patronage at present in the crown, by reason of lunacy. On Mamhead point is an obelisk of Portland stone 100 feet in height, erected by the proprietor of Mamhead-house, in whose grounds are a number of rare exotics, introduced by him from the continent. Distance from Chudleigh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1881, 330.

MAMHILAD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy united with that of Travenith to the vicarage of Llanover, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9. Patron, the vicar of Llanover. Distance from Usk, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,599.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet in the parish of Bedwelty, co. of Monmouth. Here are extensive coal and iron works. Pop., in 1801, 1230; in 1831, 3208. Property not returned separately.

MAM-TOR (THE). See CASTLETON.

M A N,

A considerably extensive and populous island in the Irish channel, about 30 miles W. of St Bees-Head, Cumberland, 16 m. S. of Burrow-Head in Scotland, and 27 m. E. of Strangford in Ireland, the central point of the island being $54^{\circ} 16'$ N. lat., and about 5° W. long. Its extreme length from N.E. to S.W. is about 30 miles, and its extreme breadth in the opposite direction 12 miles, its circumference being about 80 miles.

Mountains.—A mountainous ridge, running nearly across the island from N.E. to S.W., divides it into two unequal portions of what may be generally termed arable land, the largest portion lying to the N.W., the smallest lying also lengthways to the S.E. The most considerable peak is Seafield, the height of which is 1795 feet above the level of the sea. North and South Barrule, and Pennypot, are little inferior. Their sides, a considerable way upwards, are covered with turbary or turf, and with rushes, heath, and mosses of different kinds, to their summits. Some of them are marshy, and even in dry weather difficult of access.

Streams.—Numerous streams fall from these mountains, but none of them have length of course to attain the magnitude of rivers. The principal of them are the Douglas, Ramsey, Laxey, Castletown, and Peel, all forming havens, to which they give, or perhaps, from which they take their names, where they fall into the sea. The four first fall into the sea on the E., and the last on the W. side of the island. There are numberless streams besides those we have specified, each of which is capable of turning a mill; all of them abound in fine trout.

Soil.—The northern part of the island consists of sand resting on clay; throughout the greater part of the substratum is marle, and the mountains are principally composed of strata of

clay-slate interspersed with veins of quartz. Copper and lead ores are the principal minerals, considerable quantities of which are dug out of the mines at Laxey, Foxdale, and Bradahead, near port Erin. All mines belong by prerogative to the lord proprietor of the soil, who, having let them in lease, reserves as his due one-tenth of the gross produce. A little brushwood, and abundance of furze, is found on the uncultivated hills, and in some places may be seen thriving plantations and luxuriant shrubberies, but there is neither park nor forest scenery to be met with in the island.

Climate.—The climate in winter is milder than on any of the neighbouring coasts. Frosts rarely commence before Christmas, and even then are so slight, as to impede vegetation in a small degree. Snow seldom falls, and never lies for any length of time. Gales of wind and heavy rains are frequent in winter and spring.

Crops and Cattle.—Barley, oats, and wheat form the principal crops, and are produced in considerable quantities and of good quality, all over the island. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and turnips, for which the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted. Flax is grown, but not in sufficient quantity to supply even the home demand. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well. The light plough is generally preferred, and is procured either from England or Scotland, or made on the island. Clay, upon the thin sand soils, is found to be an excellent manure. Marle of good quality can be dug from almost every farm in the north of the island; sea-weed is extensively used all round the island. Sheep are turned to graze upon the commons or uncultivated lands, which form a third part of the island. During the winter season the evergreen furze forms the principal part of their food. The native breed of horses is small but hardy, easily fed, and patient of labour. The horned cattle are numerous, but, though some of them are good milchers, in general they are more adapted for fattening than for the dairy. The breed has, however, begun to be greatly improved by the introduction of the Dunlop and short-horned cattle. The native breed of sheep is small and hardy, their wool neither very long nor very fine, but their mutton is excellent. Pigs are bred in great numbers, every cottager keeping one or two. Poultry of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Farms are of various dimensions, from the cottage with its small field for a cow's grass up to 800 acres; enclosures are made with earth, raised to the height of four or five feet, and planted on the top with furze. Dry or unencemented stone fences are also common. Farm houses are roofed with slate, cottages with thatch. Many of the latter are built with nodas. Every inhabitant has a right to quarry stones for his own use, and on paying annually one half-penny to the lord, of digging peat upon the mountains. Immense numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks on the coast, especially in the breeding season. Rabbits and hares are the only wild animals found here; also hawks,

which in the days of falconry were considered of a very superior kind. Reptiles of a noxious kind are unknown in the island.

Fisheries.—Fish are plentiful on the coast, especially herrings, the catching and curing of which forms the most important part of the industry of the inhabitants. In this business, which commences in July and continues till the end of October, from 200 to 300 boats of from 15 to 30 tons burden are employed. They are mostly without decks. They leave the shore in the evening, regularly returning with their cargoes in the morning. It was long the practice of the fishermen to join in public prayers before leaving the shore, and on no account will they go out on the Saturday or the Sabbath evenings. A flight of gulls generally hovers over a shoal of herrings, which serves as an index to the fishermen, and to shoot one of these birds in the fishing season, subjects the perpetrator to a very considerable fine. Women and children are in great numbers awaiting the return of the boats in the morning, to carry the herrings to the receiving-houses, where they are instantly salted. The white are regularly packed in barrels, with a layer of salt between each row; those intended for red are rubbed with salt—or royled, as they technically term it—in which they remain for two or three days, after which they are washed and hung up upon rods suspended from the ceiling, a few feet from the floor, where fires of wood are kept constantly burning till they are sufficiently dried, when they are packed up for exportation.

State of the Population.—The natives are a shrewd intelligent people, and several of them have risen to great eminence both in the army and navy, among whom we may notice the late Col. Wilks, who was governor of St Helena when Buonaparte was sent there; and of five mayors of Liverpool, who have been knighted, two of them were Marxmen. Many of them have also realized vast fortunes both in the island and abroad. They are strongly attached to their native mountains, as well as to their ancient laws and customs, which they in general imagine to be the most equitable that have been devised by the most profound lawgivers, and the most praise-worthy which have been practised by any people. Their language is a dialect of the Erse, or Celtic, though the English is pretty generally understood. In the towns it may be said to be universally so.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The established religion is that of the church of England, by the ministers of which alone marriage can be lawfully or legally solemnized. All Christian sects are tolerated, and their ministers are competent to perform all religious offices that of marriage excepted. In ecclesiastical affairs the island is under the control of the bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The see, according to Camden, was founded at Sodor in the island of I, or Icolmkill, in the sixth century by Pope Gregory IV., and in 1098 the island of Man, being by Magnus king of Norway seized upon, along with the western isles of Scotland, was by him also included in

the same diocese. Man fell into the hands of the English 1333, since which the bishop has had nothing to do with Sodor, save that nominally he has retained the title, being to this day styled bishop of Sodor and Man. He is a suffragan of the archbishop of York, and exercises the same spiritual powers, and possesses the same privileges, except that of voting in the upper house of parliament, where he is allowed a seat, in which seat the late Queen was placed when on her trial. The island is divided into 17 parishes, the services being performed in the most of them alternately in the Manks and English languages. In every parish there is a school, in some of them two, all of them endowed less or more. In addition, most of them possess a small library.

Towns.—There are four sea-port and market-towns upon the island—Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey.

Castletown.—Castletown being the seat of government is considered the capital. It is situated near the southern extremity of the island, on the western shore of Castletown-bay, opposite to Longness-point, and is supposed to be the most ancient town of the island. The houses, however, appear to be mostly modern, are neatly built, and the streets are regular and well-paved. Here stands the castle of Rushen, from which the town takes its name, and near to which there is a spacious area forming a convenient market-place. An excellent and commodious market-house has lately been built, having over it a handsome assembly-room, which is now converted into a dissenting place of worship; and there is a good subscription library which is well supported. Here has recently been founded, by the Hon. Cornelius Smelt, lieutenant-governor, Dr Ward, the bishop of the diocese, and other trustees upon a bequest granted by Bishop Barrow, 1668, for the promotion of sound learning, &c., a college, which they have named King William's college, in which the course of studies forms a complete and general system of education. The principal and professors, with the exception of oriental and modern languages, must be members of the church of England and graduates of one of the universities. The masters are allowed to receive students as boarders under certain regulations, and every student must contribute a small sum per quarter to the college funds, and a fee at his entry, to be appropriated to the formation of a library, for which a large hall has been fitted up in the new building. A national school, in which there are between two and three hundred scholars, is supported by subscription, besides a charity school for 20 boys, supported from the parish funds, and a free school endowed with £25 per annum. Here is the house of the keys, the Tinwald, from which the laws are proclaimed, and a high-bailiffship, which includes the parishes of Kirk-Christ-Rushen, Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Santon, and Kirk-Malew. The bay is here, from the numerous sunken rocks, difficult of access, in consequence of which, most of the trade of the town is carried on by Derby-haven, which lies

one mile to the east of the town. Pop. in 1821, 2036.

Douglas.—Douglas is situated near the centre of the east coast, on the south side of a large semicircular bay of the same name, so called from the rivulets Dhoo and Glass, which, uniting their waters, fall into it in one stream. It is of a triangular form, the streets inconveniently narrow, and the houses are without order or uniformity of appearance, though of late it has been greatly improved, especially by the addition of several streets regularly formed, with many houses of elegant appearance. The pier forms a most delightful and well-frequented promenade. To the south rises a range of hills called the How of Douglas. On the north-east are seen the cliff of Clay-head, the mountains of Seafield and Pennypot, with the spacious intervening bay, to the right of which rises in long extent the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains; and from the summit of Douglas head, a little more to the right, the highlands of Wales are distinctly seen. Than the approach to this town from the sea nothing can be more beautiful. The fine bay skirted with the town, and the county rising behind it in the form of a vast and magnificent amphitheatre, form a delightful landscape rarely to be met with. About half a mile north of the town stands Castle Mona, built by the late duke of Athol at an expense of £30,000. It is built of a fine white stone brought from the island of Arran, and, with 170 acres of land surrounding it, was lately sold for £16,000, and converted into a hotel. The former residence of the Athol family, situated on the quay, is now occupied as the custom-house. The salubrity of the air, the fine beach, and the cheapness of all the necessities of life, have rendered Douglas a favourite resort for sea-bathing during the summer season, for the convenience of which it is agreeably and abundantly furnished. Bathing machines, hot baths, elegant hotels, commodious lodgings, assembly-rooms, billiard-rooms, news-rooms, and libraries, have all been prepared for the comfortable accommodation of those who choose to renovate their constitutions by a temporary seclusion in this delightful island.

Trade.—A considerable trade is carried on from this port with the neighbouring coasts, and ship-building, especially of light vessels, is here carried on to a considerable extent. The post-office for the whole island is established here, and letters are brought by the steam-packets three times a week during summer, and once during winter. There are two steam-packets from Douglas to Liverpool direct every other day during the summer months, performing the voyage, 72 m., in eight hours. The Glasgow and Liverpool steam vessels touch at this port daily, and those from Whitehaven to Dublin regularly on the Saturdays and the Mondays. The market, which is plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions, is on Saturday, and there is an annual fair for cattle November 12th. This is the seat of the Deemster's court as often as it is found to be necessary. It is also a high-bailiff-

ship, which extends over the parishes of Kirk-Braddan, Kirk-Onchan, Kirk-Lonan, and Kirk-Marown. The parish church—Kirk-Braddan—stands two miles on the road to Peel, and in the town there are three chapels, St Matthew's, St George's, and St Barnabas', all neat buildings, the latter especially worthy of notice. Here are besides places of worship for the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics, and lately a building has been erected and clergymen obtained in connection with the church of Scotland. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription. Pop., in 1821, 6054.

Peel.—Peel, anciently called Helme-Town, stands on the west coast, 10 miles to the north-west of Douglas and 12 north from Castle-town. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of an ancient castle and cathedral church, to which it unquestionably owed its early importance. During the time of the island's independence its trade was considerable, it being the grand resort of the smugglers, who alone carried on the trade of the island, which consisted entirely of contraband goods. Since the suppression of this trade the inhabitants have betaken themselves to agriculture and fishing, herrings being found on this part of the coast in the greatest abundance. Upwards of 70 herring wherries belong to this port. On a small rocky island about 100 yards to the west of the town, and separated from it by the Peel river, which at low water is scarcely one foot deep, stands the old castle of Peel. The walls—flanked with towers built of clay-slate, in many places quoined and faced with red sandstone—enclose a polygonal area of about five acres, which is filled with the ruins of walls, dwelling-houses, churches, &c. Within this area stand the ruins of the cathedral church of St German, which is used now only as a burying place. Beneath the eastern part of it is the ecclesiastical prison, a horrid vault 18 feet deep, of which the groined roof is supported on low dwarf pillars. "This is certainly," says an old account of the place, "one of the most dreadful places that imagination can form. The sea runs under it through the hollows of the rock with such a continual roar that you would think it were every moment breaking in upon you, and over it are the vaults for burying the dead. The stairs (steps) descending to this place of terrors are not above thirty, but so steep and narrow that they are very difficult to go down, a child of eight or nine years old not being able to pass them but sideways." Other three churches stood within this area, all of them provided with similarly horrid cells, used as the instruments of spiritual oppression, and the means of intellectual debasement. In the rocks along the coast here are many curious caverns, and agates and cornelians are found on the sands. The town has fairs for horses and cattle March 8th and July 24th. The deemster holds his court here occasionally, and the high-bailiff holds one every Saturday. His jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Kirk-St-German, Kirk-Ballaugh, Kirk-Michael, and Kirk-Patrick. There is here a free

grammar school endowed with the interest of £500 per annum, and a mathematical school endowed, besides some smaller donations, with £90 per annum. There are also other charitable bequests, which, for brevity's sake, we must pass over. Pop., in 1821, 1909.

Ramsey.—Ramsey is situated near the north-east corner of the island, on the Sulby or the Ramsey river, the largest in the island, and here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The town is irregularly built, but the streets are wide, well-paved, and clean. The surrounding country is highly picturesque, well cultivated, and adorned with numerous mansions, the residences of respectable native families. The stone and turf fences on many estates here have given place to quickset hedges, and there are several orchards of apple-trees in a flourishing condition. The Liverpool and Glasgow steam-packets call here through the summer twice a week. The market is on Saturday, principally for provisions, which are lower in price here than at any other place in the island. The Deemster holds his court here occasionally, and the high-bailiff holds one every Saturday. His jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, Kirk-Jurby, Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, and Kirk-Maughold. This last is the parish church, situated about three miles distant from the town, but there has been erected lately in the market-place, for the use of the townsmen, a chapel dedicated to St Paul. Here are besides, places of worship for the Seceders, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There are here two schools, one a grammar and the other a parochial school, both of them possessing considerable endowments. Pop., in 1821, 1523.

History.—The lordship of this little island seems to have been subject to many changes. At a pretty early period it seems to have fallen under the dominion of the Scots, and after that under the king of Northumberland. Subsequently it fell under the Danes—became tributary to England—was seized upon by the Norwegians, and by them delivered up to Alexander, king of Scotland, who having subdued the island annexed it to his dominions, and in place of its ancient armorial ensign, which was a ship in full sail, substituted the device of three legs, which it still retains. In 1289, along with the other possessions of the crown of Scotland, it was by the Scottish commissioners delivered up to Edward I. of England, who the following year restored it to John Baliol, to be held by him like all the other parts of the dominion of the crown of England. His successor, Edward II., having seized upon it, in one year bestowed it successively upon three of his favourites. In the reign of Edward III., a female descendant of Mary, daughter of Reginald, the last king of Man in the Norman line, having revived the claims of her family to the sovereignty of the island, and claimed the protection of that monarch, he sustained the validity of her title and gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, who, assisted by his powerful patron, expelled the Scots, and was received with great joy by the natives as the legitimate representa-

tive of their right line of kings. In prosecuting his claim, however, Sir William had so far outrun his means, that he was under the necessity of mortgaging the island for seven years to Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, who obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life. On the death of the bishop it reverted to the natural heir, William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who in 1395 sold it to Sir William Scroop, afterward earl of Wiltshire, who being beheaded on the fall of Richard, it was by Henry IV. given to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. He too having forfeited it by rebellion, it was, 1406, granted to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant was in 1486, by Henry VII., created earl of Derby, to be held with all its royalties, regalities, and franchises, by liege homage, and presenting to every king of England at his coronation a cast of falcons. In this line its royalties and revenues remained till James, seventh earl of Derby, was deprived of his kingdom, his estates, and his life, at Derby-le-Moors, 1651, after which it was granted by parliament to the Lord Fairfax. It was at the restoration restored to the Derby family, in which it remained till 1735, when James, earl of Derby, dying without issue, it descended to James Murray, second duke of Athol, who was descended from Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of James, seventh earl of Derby. From the increased rate of taxation in the British empire, and the vast number of articles which it included, Man, from its being beyond their operation, and from its locality, became a great depot of all kinds of taxed merchandise, whence they were smuggled into all the three kingdoms in such quantities as to affect materially the revenue. In consequence of this state of things, proposals were made to the Athol family by government for purchasing the superiority of the kingdom of Man, as soon as it was ascertained to be theirs; but the royalties, regalities, franchises, and revenues, having become of more value from the very circumstances which induced the government to purchase them, the proposal was coldly listened to, till at length the island being, by renewed and redoubled revenue acts, placed almost in a state of blockade, the duke of Athol and his dutchess, 1765, agreed to alienate the sovereignty of the island for £72,000, which was accordingly paid. The manorial rights, the patronage of the see, with sundry emoluments and perquisites being reserved, a misunderstanding arose in the settlement, and the duke and dutchess refused to surrender till they obtained a farther sum of £2,000, which was accordingly settled upon them for their lives. The sovereignty was now transferred to the crown, and the contraband trade was soon pretty effectually checked. The ex-monarchs, however, were not yet satisfied, and their son and successor, the late John, duke of Athol, continued to press the parliament with petitions on the ground of inadequate compensation, till, in 1805, an act was passed assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenues of the island. This being found vexatiously troublesome, an act was passed, 1825, authorizing the lords of the treasury to purchase from

the duke his whole remaining interest in the royalty of the island, including revenues, manorial rights, patronage of the sea, &c. The duke having agreed to sell the whole, the valuation was left to arbiters mutually appointed, who awarded the sum of £416,000 as the value of the duke's reserved right, and the Isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, for ever ceded to the British government.

Government.—Amidst these transferences of the supreme power, the government of the island probably has continued to be nearly the same, exhibiting only those anomalies that arise from the spirit and character of the principal administrator, from the influence of which, the most refined and most philosophical systems cannot be altogether protected, but which, in a system of such primeval simplicity as that of Man, may be said to be nearly its all in all. The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, a council of 10 principal officers, and the house of keys. The governor, appointed, as all other civil and military officers are, by the crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent, or, in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the passing of every law. The council consists of the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the two deemsters, or chief justices of the island, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, or judge-admiral, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are members *ex officio*. Without the sanction of a majority of this council, no law can be presented for the royal approbation. The house of keys, consisting of 24 principal landed proprietors, who are reckoned representatives of the people, possesses powers legislative and judicial. They are in all cases the interpreters of the common law, whence, it is conjectured, they have the name keys, to whom lies an appeal from the inferior law, and from whose decision there lies no appeal but to the king in council. When acting separately, 13 members must be present to give validity to their procedure. When a vacancy takes place, which can happen only in consequence of the death, the resignation, or the promoting of a member to an office which entitles him to a seat in the council, it is filled up by the body themselves, who, by plurality of votes, nominate two persons of suitable years and the necessary adjunct of property, whom they present to the governor, who takes which pleases him best, and that one is a key for life. They elect their own speaker, who, approved by the governor, also takes his seat for life. The governor may assemble the house when he pleases, and he may accept or reject offers of resignation as he sees meet. The three estates, the governor, the council, and the keys, may enact, abolish, or revive all insular laws, but they must be confirmed by the king, proclaimed in the Manks and English language from the Tynwald-hill to the whole people of the island if they choose to be present, and there signed by the governor, or in his absence by his lieutenant, by the council, and by the house of keys. The site of this ceremony is an artificial mount, evidently thrown up for the purpose, about three miles

from the town of Peel. Its height is about 18 feet, having terraces all around it, the summit being reached by a flight of steps cut in the turf upon the west side. On the day of the court, the governor, or his deputy, is seated on a chair on the summit of the mount, placed under a canopy, while the deemsters, and other members of the council, with the house of keys, occupy in order the terraces beneath him, the surrounding area being occupied by the people. A court of this sort is held annually in the month of July, when various officers are chosen for the succeeding year. Besides the deemsters courts and those of the high bailiffs, the former for matters of the highest importance, the latter embracing actions for the smallest sums, there is a court of chancery, a court of common law, a court of general gaol delivery twice in the year, a court of admiralty, and the ecclesiastical courts. Manksmen alone are allowed to practise as agents in the law courts. No native can be arrested for debt except he is about to leave the island, and has obtained the governor's pass to that effect, in which case he may not only be arrested, but his effects may be taken possession of by the constable till he give security for his personal appearance. Distillation is prohibited in the island. Exciseable articles can only be imported by special license, and these licenses are restricted to the port of Douglas. The public roads are kept in repair by a tax on retailers of ale and spirituous liquors, on land, horses and dogs, and by certain fines which are appropriated to that purpose. The gross revenue, in 1829, was £21,143 8s. 7½d. Pop., in 1821, 40,061.

MANACCAN, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Menaeus and St Dunstan. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. The small port of Helford is in this parish, and at Tregonnel are the ruins of a chapel. The newly discovered mineral substance, *stannum*, is found here. Distance from Falmouth, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 654. A. P., £2,711.

MANACHLOGDDU, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £139 11s. 11d. Patron, Lord Milford. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 447. A. P., £895.

MANAFON, a parish in the hundred of Newton, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. There is here a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from Llanfair, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 775. A. P., £2,934.

MANATON, a parish in the hundred of Teignbridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Winifred. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Carwithen. There is in this parish a curious inclosure of loose stones, containing about three

acres of land, which has puzzled antiquarians not a little, some supposing it to be a work of the Druids, others, that it is only an old stannary court. Distance from Chedley, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 435. A. P., £1,657.

MANBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Wray. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,719.

MANBY, a hamlet in the parish of Broughton, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Glanford-bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Returns included in those of the parish.

MANCETTER, a parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 19s. 4d. The church—occupying an eminence supposed to have been a Roman camp—is dedicated to St Peter. Patron, the Rev. Benjamin Richings. The river Anker and the Coventry canal pass both through this parish. Here are stone quarries said to be the most extensive in the kingdom, with some very productive mines of manganese of superior quality. In the village of Mancetter is an hospital, endowed with a bequest of £2000 by James Gramer in 1724, for six poor men, each of whom receive six shillings per week. There are in the parish three endowed schools. Distance from London, 105 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, including the market-town of Atherstone, with the hamlets of Hartshill and Oldbury, 3845; in 1831, 5200. A. P., £14,878.

MANCHESTER,

A noble commercial, and manufacturing town and parish, in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The parish of Manchester is 11 miles long from N. to S., and 10 in breadth from E. to W. Its superficial extent is 34,507 acres. The S. and S.W. parts of the parish are chiefly inhabited by agriculturists and gentry; the N. by calico-printers, dyers, and spinners; the N.E. by silk and cotton weavers; and the E. and S.E. by batters, power-loom weavers, and coal miners. The town of Manchester occupies the N.W. side of the parish, and may be said to consist of two towns, viz. Manchester and Salford, to which the subordinate townships of Ardwick, Bradford, Beswick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Newton, Harpurhey, and Pendleton, are adjoining seigniors.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The principal, and, for a considerable period of time, the only church to this now overgrown parish, was founded and endowed as a collegiate institution to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St George, and St Denis, by Thomas de la Ware, clerk and curate of the parish, in consequence of his having succeeded to the honours and

the estates of his family, by the death of his brother, John, Lord de la Ware, in the 9th of Henry V. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and still remains a noble specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. It was suppressed at the general dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £226 12s. 5d., but re-established under Queen Elizabeth, under the designation of the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester. Charles I., in 1636, granted them a new charter, with rules of government drawn up by Archbishop Laud. By this charter the management is vested in a warden, to be appointed by the crown, who must be a bachelor in divinity, or of canon and civil laws, and in four fellows, who must be masters of arts, or bachelors of laws. It also provides for the appointment of a sub-warden, treasurer, collector, registrar, a master of the choir, organist, four singing men, either clerks or laymen, and four boys skilled in music, to be chosen by the warden and fellows; and ordains that there shall be continually in the college two chaplains, or vicars, of the degree of bachelors of arts, and two clerks to administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and perform other religious offices. During the commonwealth it was dissolved by an act of parliament, but was revived at the restoration under the above-mentioned charter.—Trinity church, at Salford, was founded and endowed in 1635, by Humphrey Booth, Esq. It has been rebuilt in the Grecian style of architecture, in the Doric order. It is a curacy. Patron, of late, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.—St Ann's, St Ann's-square, was founded in 1709, under the auspices of Lady Ann Bland. It is a spacious structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, in the Corinthian order. Living, a rectory, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St Mary's, between Dean's-gate and the Irwell, erected in 1756 by the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester, under the authority of an act of parliament, is a handsome structure also in the Grecian style, and in the Doric order, with a lofty tower and spire 186 feet in height. Living, a rectory not in charge. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester.—St Paul's, a neat brick building, was erected in 1765. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the warden and fellows of the college.—St John's, Byrom-street, built in 1769 by Edward Byrom, Esq., under the authority of an act of parliament, is in the decorated Gothic style, with beautifully stained windows, one of them brought from a convent in Rouen. It has vaults underneath, and is the property of the heirs of the founder. Living, a rectory, not in charge. Patrons—after two presentations—the warden and fellows of the college.—St James's, a spacious brick building, erected in 1787 by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., is a curacy. Patron, the founder, with reversion to the warden and fellows of the college at the end of 60 years from its consecration.—St Michael's, also a brick building, founded in 1789 by the late Rev. Humphrey Owen, is a curacy. Patron, the heir of the founder, with reversion at the end of 60 years the same as the preceding.—St Mark's,

founded by the late Rev. E. Ethelston, and, in 1794, finished by his son, is a curacy. Patronage with the heirs of the founder, with reversion at the end of 60 years, the same as the two preceding.—St Peter's, erected by subscription, and consecrated in 1794, is in the Grecian style of architecture, having a stately tower and a noble portico of the Doric order. The altar-piece is embellished with the descent from the cross, by Annibal Caracci. Living, a curacy. Patronage with the trustees, with reversion after 60 years, the same as the three preceding.—St Stephen's, Salford, a neat brick building ornamented with stone, was founded in 1794 by the Rev. N. M. Cheek. Living, a curacy. Patronage the same as the four preceding.—St George's, a large brick building, opened for divine service in 1798, consecrated in 1818, when it was purchased by subscription. Living, a curacy. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—All Saints, in the centre of Grosvenor-square, an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, was built at an expense of £14,000, by the Rev. Charles Burton, LL. B. Living, a curacy. Patronage in the hands of the founder, with reversion to the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester.—St Matthew's, Castlefield, an elegant structure in the decorated Gothic style, was built in 1823 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £11,917. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of Christ college, Manchester.—St Philip's, Salford, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower and portico in the Ionic order, was erected in 1825 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £13,423 5s. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Christ college, Manchester.—St George's, Hulme, a beautiful structure in the decorated Gothic style, was erected in 1828 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £14,416 19s. 5d.—Of still more recent erection is that of St Andrew, Travis-street, erected by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £9,900.—The chapel of St Thomas, at Ardwick, a neat brick building, was consecrated in 1741. Living, a curacy, in the patronage of the warden and fellows of the college.—St Clement's, Lever-street, erected in 1793, and St Luke's, Bedford-street, erected 1804, are open for divine service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, but have not been consecrated. Besides the above, there are here six Baptist meeting-houses, one for the Society of Friends, five for Independents, one for Welsh Independents, and one for Independent Methodists, two for Methodists of the New Connexion, one for Primitive, one for Tent, 11 for Wesleyan, and two for Welsh Methodists, two for Presbyterians, two for Swedenborgians, three for Unitarians, four for Roman Catholics, and a synagogue of Jews. Of these meeting-houses, some are built in a most expensive style, and are highly decorated, particularly that of St Augustine, belonging to the Catholics, which cost upwards of £10,000, and has school rooms under it capable of accommodating 1200 children. That belonging to the Friends has a much admired Ionic portico, copied from

that of the temple of Ceres on the Ilyssus, the expense of the whole building being upwards of £12,000. The parish is comprised in 10 chapels and 20 townships.

History.—The parish of Manchester was a wild unfrequented woodland, according to Whitaker, 500 B. C. Agricola, the Roman general, conquered Manchester, A. D. 76, when four minor forts were erected in the Roman *Mancunium*. A regular town is supposed to have been planned and formed here in the years 80, 81, and 82. Manchester was styled a city, and named *Mancenion*, by the Saxons, about A. D. 921; and Salford is described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred in A. D. 931. Randolph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, granted a charter, making Salford a free or corporate borough in 1230. Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, took a survey of his manor of Manchester in 1294, and granted a liberal charter to his townsmen in 1301. William West, the eleventh baron, having differed with the burgesses in 1579, sold the manor on the 15th of May, 1579, to John Lacye, of London, cloth-worker, for £3000; on the 23d of March, 1596, the manor was re-sold by Lacye to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, of Hough End Hall, in Withington, for £3500! The manor has ever since this period been in the Mosley family, the present lord being Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., M. P., of Rolleston, Staffordshire. In 1808 an attempt was made on the part of the town to purchase the manor, but it failed, owing to a difference in the price, £70,000 being the sum offered, and £90,000 the sum asked. Manchester took part in the dispute betwixt Charles and his parliament in 1642. At first Sir Cecil Trafford supplied the inhabitants with arms for the use of the king, but after petitioning his majesty to restore peace, they took the side of the parliament, and got the county militia to garrison the town. Preparations being made for a general siege, it commenced on the 25th of September, 1642, and terminated on the 30th of September, with considerable loss to the royalists, who retreated under the command of the earl of Derby. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, stationed himself here on the 12th of January, 1643. Manchester returned a member to parliament, by order of Cromwell, in 1654; a second member was returned in 1655, but the town lost its franchise by the restoration. The Scottish rebels, under the command of the *Pretender*, entered Manchester, and were joined by 300 men on the 25th of November, 1745; they quitted Manchester on the 3d of December, but re-entered it on their retreat to the north on the 8th, and finally left the town the following day, after levying a contribution of £5000 on the inhabitants. From this period the most interesting facts in the history of Manchester are connected with the rise and progress of its cotton manufactures. On the 18th of January, 1819, a great radical meeting took place here in St Peter's Field. Another meeting took place in the same field on the 16th of August, 1819, which was attended by 60,000 people, who were dispersed by the yeo-

many cavalry corps.—Mr Hunt and several of the speakers were taken to prison, and 8 persons killed and 600 wounded by the yeomanry. Since this event, the most remarkable incident in the history of Manchester was the opening of the great railway, to be afterwards noticed.

General Description.—Manchester is situated on the S.E. bank of the Irwell, where that river is joined by the Irk and the Medlock, over the former of which it has seven bridges, six of them low, and apt to be flooded when the rains are heavy, the seventh a lofty structure of three arches, connecting a new line of road from the extremity of Miller-street with what was at one time called Strangeways-park, and forming a splendid entrance into the town; over the latter it has nine in various parts of the town. Salford stands on the N.W. bank of the Irwell, connected by 7 bridges with Manchester, of which it forms an integral part. Of these bridges the most ancient, which had existed from time immemorial, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. Over the Shooter's-brook there are a number of smaller bridges, and over the numerous branches of canals that intersect the town, not less than 30. It is about two miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and has upwards of 600 streets, which are paved and lighted with gas, under the direction of 240 commissioners, who form a body corporate, having a common seal. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Manchester and Salford water company, established by act of parliament in 1809. The older parts of the town are crowded, the houses mean, and the streets narrow. Great improvements, however, of late years have been made even in these places, and the more modern streets are spacious, airy, and well-built. At the same time it is evident, that elegance of plan and symmetry of parts are far less the objects of attention than convenience for carrying on an extended commerce, and the accommodations necessary for extending manufactures. Warehouses of immense extent, cotton mills, and weaving factories, &c. &c., have consequently been set down in those places of the town that were formerly occupied by the best and most agreeable dwelling houses, and in all directions it is crowded with numerous cottages for the families of those who are employed in the various public works. The environs are in many parts pleasingly diversified, and in the immediate neighbourhood are different ranges of fine building, with numerous villas, displaying both wealth and elegance in a high degree. Among these we may specify Ardwick-green and Salford-crescent, the former having a fine sheet of water in the centre, surrounded with highly respectable mansions, the latter commanding a beautiful view of the Irwell, with the fertile vales on its opposite, sheltered by gently rising hills. Below this, on the bank of the same river, are several tiers of fine houses, rising successively above one another, from the margin of the stream, with the most pleasing effect. What is called Gibb-saltar on the Irk, likewise presents a cluster of cottages of the most pleasing and picturesque character.

Public Buildings.—The public buildings appropriated to the purposes of commerce, the administration of the laws, the diffusion of science, and the encouragement of the arts, are numerous, and, in general, adapted to the purposes for which they were erected, though, perhaps, a stranger may think them in some instances scarcely equal to what might have been expected from such a wealthy and extensively trading and manufacturing community. The town-hall is a noble edifice, erected at an expense of £40,000, after a design copied from the temple of Erectheus at Athens, having a beautiful tower and dome in the centre, in imitation of the tower of Andronicus, called the temple of the winds. The principal entry is by a magnificent colonnade with a rich entablature, in front of which are beautifully sculptured various representations of the town of Manchester, with emblems of trade and commerce. Besides apartments for transacting the public business of the town, the building contains on the principal floor a splendid public room 192 feet long, 43 feet 8 inches broad, and 51½ feet in height, to the centre of the principal dome. Two ranges of beautiful Ionic columns divide this capacious apartment into three parts, and they are so disposed, that each part may be made a separate room at pleasure.—The town-hall of Salford, Chapel-street, is also a handsome structure, having a noble portico in the Doric style, copied after that of the temple of Theseus, supporting a triangular pediment. In the under part it affords an area for the use of the markets, in the upper a large court-room, an elegant suit of assembly-rooms, &c. It was erected at an expense of £10,000.—Chorlton-row town-hall, dispensary, and constable's dwelling-house, connected in one building, forms an edifice of a highly imposing appearance. It was erected at an expense of £4,500.—The New Bailey, or house of correction, Stanley-street, Salford, has accommodation for 926 prisoners, and is seldom occupied by fewer than 500. The discipline observed in this prison seems to be excellent, calculated to reclaim the guilty, and to afford them the means of subsisting themselves after they are discharged, a most material circumstance, which in almost every coercive system has been totally overlooked. Those who have learned any trade, are, during their confinement, kept regularly to it, receiving at their dismissal a large share of what they have earned, and those who have learned none, are taught one by which they may afterwards in the exercise of industry lead honest lives.—The Manchester exchange, though demanding little notice as a piece of architecture, is most conveniently fitted up as a place of resort for merchants, manufacturers, and men of business.—The Portico, which contains a library, a reading-room, a committee-room, &c. &c., erected in 1806 by subscription, at an expense of £7000, is a handsome edifice, built of Run-corn stone, in the Ionic order.—The Royal Institution, from a design by Mr Barry of London, forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town. The principal elevation, fronting Mosley-street, has a noble

portico of six lofty Ionic columns, supporting a rich entablature and pediment in the centre, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting it with the wings. Above the doors and windows are bas-reliefs, symbolical of the design of the institution. The centre of the building comprises the hall and the theatre—the one wing is appropriated as an academy of the fine arts with exhibition-rooms—the other as a museum of natural history. The cost of the whole is calculated at £50,000.—In Hulme township are horse-barracks, capable of accommodating a squadron of dragoons; and the foot-barracks, Regent's-road, Salford, are calculated for the reception of 1000 men.—In York-buildings, and Chapel-street, Salford, are the cloth-halls, or public-marts, for the sale of Yorkshire cloth; and in Hanging-ditch is the corn-exchange, neither of them entitled to particular description. A neat theatre has been lately erected at an expense of £15,000, which is occasionally occupied by respectable performers. Concerts are performed regularly at set times through the season.

Markets.—The public markets are numerous, and the market days are Tuesday, (principally appropriated to the sale of merchandise brought in carts and waggons from the different factories,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The principal market-places are the New Shambles at the end of Bridge-street, for butcher meat; Long-millgate and Shude-hill for fruit; Smithfield-market, Shude-hill, for variety of provisions, except on Wednesdays, when it is appropriated to the sale of cattle. In the London-road are markets for butcher-meat, fruit, and vegetables; there is also a market in Brown-street. In Smithy-door are the poultry, egg, and butter markets, chiefly on Saturdays. The fish market, which is at all times abundantly supplied, is in the Old Market-place. Salford has a general market-place beneath the Town-hall. Races have been run annually here in Whitsun-week for upwards of a century, on a course prepared on Kersal-moor; and there are fairs on Whitsun-Monday, Easter-Monday, October 1st, and November 17th, and one for cattle every alternate Wednesday.

Government.—Having no corporation nor any separate jurisdiction, the town is governed by a boroughreeve and two constables, courts leet and baron being held under the authority of the lord of the manor. Courts leet take place at Easter and at Michaelmas. The boroughreeve and other officers are appointed annually at the latter. A court leet is held every third week for the recovery of small debts, and a court of requests for the whole parish of Manchester holds its session every Wednesday for the same purpose. Salford is governed by a boroughreeve and 120 burgesses, who were incorporated on the 18th of March, 1830. Chorlton is also governed by a popularly chosen body of police. A court is also held at Salford every third Thursday under the authority of the earl of Selson as steward of the hundred, and the county court holds here a session once a month. By the new reform act Manchester is a borough, and sends two members to parlia-

ment. The several townships of Chorlton-Row, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harper-Hey, are included within the boundaries of the new borough. The total number of electors is about 12,700. The boroughreeve for the time being is the returning officer. Salford returns one representative independent of Manchester. For the administration of criminal justice a stipendiary magistrate is appointed by government, with a salary of £1,000 per year. He is always a barrister, and sits daily, Sabbath excepted, in the court room of the New-Bailey for the despatch of business, being usually assisted by some of the county magistrates. The quarter sessions are held before a barrister, who is in the commission of the peace, and acts as chairman of the bench of justices. He has a salary of £800 per annum. The police commissioners of Manchester expend about £24,000 annually in their department.

Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Among institutions for promoting literature and science those of Manchester hold a distinguished place. The literary and philosophical society, founded here 1781, was one of the earliest provincial associations of the kind formed in the kingdom, and has given to the world its transactions in a number of highly valued volumes. It consists of ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members; £2 2s. is paid on admission, and £1 1s. per annum is required to continue the membership. The agricultural society, also one of the oldest in the kingdom, was instituted 1767. It embraces a distance of 30 miles round Manchester, and gives annual premiums for useful discoveries, for superior specimens in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, to cottagers, who, by their own industry, bring up families independent of parochial assistance, and to farm servants who have continued for the greatest length of time in one situation and with unblemished reputation. Here are besides, the Philological society, instituted 1803, consisting of 30 resident and 50 corresponding members; the society for promoting the study of natural history, to which belongs a valuable museum; the Floral and Horticultural society; and the Royal Manchester institution, chiefly for the encouragement of the fine arts, under the direction of a president, 12 vice-presidents, and a committee chosen from a body of nearly 700 hereditary and life governors, of whom the former are contributors of forty and the latter of twenty-five guineas each.

Manufactures.—The distinguishing characteristics, however, of Manchester are its various and excellent manufactures, which are carried on to an almost incredible extent. So early as 1352 the town had acquired great celebrity from a kind of woollen cloth which went by the name of Manchester cottons. In the reign of Charles I., considerable progress had been made here in the linen and cotton trade. In the 'Treasure of Traffic,' a work upon trade and manufactures, published 1641, linen yarn is stated to have been at that time purchased by the manufacturers of Manchester from Ireland, and cotton wool from London, the goods made from

which were returned to the same places for sale. A hundred years later the manufacturers had agents employed in different parts of the country to procure supplies of raw cotton, which was spun upon the spindle and distaff in the cottages of the workmen, and woven up into fastians, tickets, dimities, and jeans, to which were subsequently added cotton velvets, velveteens, and strong fancy cords. These goods, which were of the most excellent quality, and for some time intended only for home consumption, soon found their way into the markets of continental Europe and America, where the demand was such as, from the want of yarn especially, the merchants and manufacturers found it impossible to supply. In consequence of the great demand for cloth, a Mr John Kay here invented the fly-shuttle, by the aid of which the weaver was at once enabled to double the quantity of cloth in length, and at the same time in breadth if he chose so to do. The same Mr Kay, in conjunction with Mr Thomas Highs, shortly after invented the spinning-jenny, the powers of which were greatly increased by the improvements of Mr Hargreaves, whose success having alarmed the liberal and enlightened working classes, they destroyed his machinery, and compelled him to retreat to Nottingham, where he is said to have died in great indigence. The spirit of improvement is sometimes easily damped, but at this period proved irrepressible. Machines of greater power were constructed by Arkwright, Crompton, Watt, &c., by which the quantity of goods manufactured was increased thirty-fold. In 1781 the quantity of cotton wool imported was 5,198,778 pounds, in 1800 it was 56,010,732 pounds; in 1828 it amounted to 237,760,642 pounds. In 1817 the value of cotton goods exported from Manchester was £17,655,378, in 1830, £37,269,396. Not less than four-fifths of the entire cotton trade of the kingdom is supposed to centre in Lancashire, and the capital sunk in buildings and machinery exclusively appropriated to the manufacture of cotton, is calculated at upwards of eight millions sterling. In 1825 there were in the parish of Manchester upwards of 20,000 steam looms at work, and since that period they have been considerably increased. In the town and its immediate vicinity there are not less than 114 factories, worked by 114 steam engines of the aggregate power of 3981 horses. These factories, in several of which the whole process, from the raw material to the finished piece of cloth, is carried on, are immense ranges of building from six to eight stories in height, employing from 1800 to 2000 persons each. In the different factories of this description the number of hands employed cannot be less than 30,000. Nor are the manufactures of this town confined to those of cotton. The woollen, linen, and silk manufactures, the latter especially, are carried on to a great extent, and are in a very thriving condition. Subsidiary to these staple manufactures, there are many extensive and profitable branches of industry carried on here, such as bleaching, calico-printing, glazing, engraving, engine and machine making, dyeing, with the preparation of the various liquors, oils, and acids, re-

quired in the different processes of bleaching, printing, and dyeing, to which the goods must be subjected before they are ready for the market. Hat making, paper making, pin making, rope and twine making, brass founding, iron founding, brewing, &c. are all carried on to a very large extent. For the purchase of these multifarious manufactures agents are here established for foreign merchants from almost all countries, who select upon the spot each the articles suitable for his purposes, from the manufactures of the district which are centred here in one common depot. By the Mersey and Irwell navigation, Manchester has long enjoyed an easy communication with the port of Liverpool, whence its manufactures have been exported to every quarter of the globe.

Railway.—This facility of communication has been greatly augmented by the completion of an iron railway, adapted to the use of steam carriages, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, at a rate of speed that but a few years ago would have been thought too much for the pages of a romance. This splendid undertaking was completed in 1830, at an expense of upwards of £800,000, subscribed in shares of £100 each. The first load of merchandise passed along this road, which is 31 miles in length, December 4th, 1830. It consisted of 200 barrels of flour, 63 sacks of oat-meal, 34 sacks of malt, and 135 bags of cotton, stowed in 18 waggons, dragged by the Planet locomotive engine, the total weight being 86 tons, and the time occupied in the journey 2 hours and 54 minutes, including three stoppages of 5 minutes each. A scheme for connecting Manchester with Sheffield, by means of a railway, was abandoned in April, 1832. It is proposed to form railways to Leeds and several other places. By the numerous canals connected with the Irwell and Mersey an easy communication is kept up with Bristol and London, as well as with all the intermediate places of importance.

Schools.—For the purposes of education there are here—the free grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, and by him endowed with houses, tenements, corn mills, and lands, now producing upwards of £4,000 per annum.—The Blue-coat-hospital school, connected with the hospital of that name and with the Cheetham library, founded 1653, and endowed by Humphrey Cheetham, Esq. of Clayton-hall.—The ladies' Jubilee school, established to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of George III.—Two national schools, one at Manchester and one in Salford.—The Lancasterian school, and the Sabbath schools belonging to the different congregations of the town, the scholars attending which are supposed to be about 30,000. The number of scholars attending the first of these schools is from 150 to 200, who receive the classical part of their education gratuitously, but pay for all the other parts of it. To this school belong twelve exhibitions to either of the universities, value £40 per annum each; and, in turn with the schools of Hereford and Marlborough, an interest in sixteen scholarships in Brazen-nose college, Ox-

ford, with an equal number in St John's college, Cambridge, value from £18 to £26 each. The second, the Blue-coat school, was originally intended for 40 boys to be educated, clothed, and apprenticed. From the increase of the funds the number has been augmented to 80. The ladies' Jubilee school, supported by subscription under the management of a committee of ladies, maintains and educates 30 female orphans. To this school Miss Hall, one of the original projectors, in 1828 bequeathed £11,000. The two national schools, founded 1812, and supported by subscription, educate each 300 boys and an equal number of girls. The Lancasterian school, founded 1813, and supported by subscription, educates upwards of 1000 children of both sexes. To the above must be added the foundation of Mrs Ann Hinde for educating and clothing 28 children belonging to Manchester and 29 belonging to the township of Stretford. It was laid, 1723, by a bequest of lands, &c. now yielding £200 per annum. St Paul's charity school, erected 1777, for the instruction of poor children, has a dwelling house for the master, with a permanent income of £34 per annum. It has been for some time past suspended, whether wisely or not, we have not the means of deciding, for the avowed purpose of accumulation. Schools of medicine, surgery, and anatomy, were opened here in 1830.

Charitable Institutions.—Of charitable institutions there is here almost a superabundance. We can particularize only a very few. The Manchester royal infirmary, dispensary, lunatic hospital and asylum.—The fever hospital, Aytton-street.—The lying-in hospital, Stanley-street.—The lock hospital, Bond-street.—The female penitentiary, Rusholme-road.—The strangers' friend society.—The Samaritan society.—The church clothing society.—The Salford Dorcas society, &c. besides which there are for distribution in bread, clothes, money, and other necessities, at the disposal of the borough-reeve, bequests to the amount of £2,393 per annum.—Among eminent persons, natives of this parish, may be mentioned William Crabtree, the inventor of the micrometer, who was killed at the battle of Marston-Moor, 1644; John Byrom, the inventor of a well-known system of stenography, author of a still very popular song, and one of the original writers in the *Spectator*; John Ferriar, M.D. the illustrator of *Sterne*, &c. Thomas Faulkner, the traveller to whom the world is indebted for the first authentic account of Patagonia; and the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the history of Manchester.

Manchester is situated in 2° 42' W. long., and 53° 22' N. lat. Distance from London, 186 m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, returned under the 20 townships and 10 chapelries which compose the parish, 110,938, of this number 70,409 belonged to the township of Manchester; in 1831, the population of the entire parish was 270,961; of the township of Manchester, 142,026. A. P., of the township, £308,634; of the entire parish, £575,206.

MANCOTT, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales. Pop., in 1821, 74; in 1831, 344.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in the above parish and county. Pop., in 1821, 70; in 1831, 83.

MANEA, a chapelry in the parish of Cove-ney, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy to the rectory of Cove-ney, in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Patron, the rector of Cove-ney. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Marsh, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 822. A. P., £6,192.

MANEY, in the parish of Sutton-Coldfield, co. of Warwick. Distance from Sutton-Coldfield, ½ m. S.W.

MANEWDEN, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary. There is an annual fair held here on Easter Monday. Distance from Stanstead-Mountfitchet, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 695. A. P., £3,583.

MANFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 1s. 3d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Darlington, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Cliffe, 274; in 1831, 491. A. P., £3,736.

MANGERSBURY, a hamlet in the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 370. A. P., £3,389.

MANGERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset.

MANGEWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of More-Crichel, co. of Dorset.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Barton-Regis, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13, and returned at £123. Church ded. to St James. Leland says, "It was ons withoute fayle a nunery. Parte of the cloyster standithe yet." There is not a vestige of any such thing now remaining. Distance from Bristol, 5½ m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 2492; in 1831, 358. A. P., £8,016.

MANLEY, a township in the parish of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Frodsham, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 831. A. P., £1,661.

MANLEY, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It lies in the N.W. part of the county, being bounded on the north by the Humber, and on the west by the Dun, comprising 27 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 23,027.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOT'S, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 10s. 2½d. Patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Distance from Pewsey, 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,365.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in the parish of Wilsford, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,603.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Wells. Distance from Pewsey, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 261. A. P., £983.

MANNINGHAM, a township in the parish of Bradford, W. R. of the co. of York. The woollen manufacture employs the principal part of the inhabitants. Distance from Bradford, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1367; in 1831, 3664. A. P., £3,942.

MANNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Itteringham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £1 16s. 5½d. Distance from Aylesham, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 13. A. P., £398.

MANNINGTREE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Mistley, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London. Patron, the rector of Mistley. The town, which is very irregularly built, stands on the south bank of the Stour, on the great road leading to Harwich from London. The streets are partially paved, but not lighted. A considerable trade in malt is carried on here, and it imports corn, coals, and timber. The market-day is Thursday, for corn and cattle, and the Thursday in Whitsun-week is a fair for toys. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school for both sexes on the national plan is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 61 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 1016; in 1831, 1237. A. P., £1718.

MANSSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 8½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,517.

MANSSELL-LACY, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 11½d., returned at £94 2s. 5d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, William Price, Esq. Distance from Hereford, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 318. A. P., £1,452.

MANSERGH, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £116. The chapel, built 1726, at the expense of Jacob Dawson, is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. This township is delightfully situated, and commands a fine view of the vale of Lune. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 232. A. P., £2,811.

MANSFIELD, a market-town and parish, in the north of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of

Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 7s. 6d. The church—a spacious Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. The very ancient town of Mansfield, which derives its name from the small river Maun, which has its source a little to the westward of it, is situated in the centre of the celebrated forest of Sherwood, on the great road from London to Leeds. It is neat, well-built, and lighted with gas. It has of late years been much improved by the enlargement of the market-place, and the removal of various encumbrances from the approaches to it. The principal buildings are the Moot-hall, erected 1752, by the countess of Oxford, and a neat, though small theatre. The former contains apartments for the transacting of public business, with an elegant assembly room. The town has an extensive trade in malt, and considerable manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and lace. It has also some iron founderies, and many architectural ornaments are cut from a fine free-stone quarry in the neighbourhood and sent to distant places. A double railway from the town to Pinxton on the Cromford canal, a distance of 7 miles, has been of vast advantage to its trade, and to the general comfort of the inhabitants, having reduced the price of coals nearly one-third. A charter was obtained from Henry III. for holding here a market on Monday, with a privilege which the townsmen still enjoy, of cutting timber for the repair of houses and wood for fences out of the forest. Sherwood forest is famous in ballad lore as the scene of the exploits of 'bold Robin Hood,' and we suppose there are few readers in the three kingdoms who have not some time in their lives enjoyed a hearty laugh with the 'Miller of Mansfield.' Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for general Baptists, the society of Friends, the Independents, the Methodists—Primitive and Wesleyan, and the Unitarians. There is a free grammar school with a good endowment, and a free school for the clothing and educating 36 poor boys. There are a number of charitable bequests by different individuals, which it would be tedious to particularise. Robert Doddsley, the author of the once singularly popular work, the *Economy of Human Life*, who, from a humble footman raised himself to great opulence and the highest respectability as a bookseller, was a native of this place. Distance from Nottingham, 14 m. N.N.W., and from London, 138 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5988; in 1831, 9426. A. P., £13,926.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a parish in the N. division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Mansfield in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £40 13s. 4d. Chapel ded. to St Edmund. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. About 1300 acres in this parish, with a few in the neighbouring parish of Mansfield, are all that now remain uninclosed in the ancient forest of Sherwood. Remains of two Roman villæ have been discovered in this parish within the last half century, one of them containing a piece of elegant Mosaic pavement,

measuring 20 yards by 14, in a state of fine preservation. There are here places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and two considerable endowments for the education of the poor. Distance from Mansfield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1112; in 1831, 1859. A. P., £4,527.

MANSHEAD, a hundred in the co. of Bedford, at the S.W. extremity of the county, bordering on Buckinghamshire, comprises 23 parishes, including the town of Leighton-Buzzard, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 21,124 souls.

MANSRIGGS, a township in the parish of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 69. A. P., £621.

MANSTON, a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 5s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Bolingbroke. Distance from Shaftsbury, 6 m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 149. A. P., £2,633.

MANTHORP WITH LITTLE GONERBY, a township in the co. of Lincoln. The township is now comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Grantham. Distance from Grantham, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 1720. A. P., £4,527.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Bourne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 100. A. P., £758.

MANTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Hilald. Patron, in 1829, W. Dalryson, Esq. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 150. A. P., £2,815.

MANTON, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10, returned at £70. The church—a small edifice, having a peaked Gothic tower for two bells—is ded. to St Mary. Here was a chantry, founded the 25th of Edward III. by William Wade and John Wade, chaplains, for a master and two stipendiary brethren, whose revenues at the dissolution were valued at £26 18s. 8d. Distance from Uppingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,124.

MANTON, a tything in the parish of Pershute, co. of Wilts. The returns are included in those of the parish.

MAPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Wadham college, Oxford. Distance from Wincanton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. W. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Clapton, 171; in 1831, 187. A. P., £2,066.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Not-

tingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 10s. Patron, the duke of Newcastle. Distance from Southwell, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,238.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Newnham in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Basingstoke, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 211. A. P., £916.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 10s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The venerable mansion belonging to the family of the Blounts here, is worthy of notice for its fine avenue of elms, extending for more than a mile in length. An almshouse here for six poor people is supported by Michael Blount, Esq., who allows each of the inmates 1s. 6d. weekly. Distance from Reading, 4 m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,958.

MAPLESCOMB. See KINGSDOWN.

MAPLESTEAD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, J. Judd, Esq. Distance from Halstead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 446. A. P., £2,254.

MAPLESTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 10s., returned at £34. The church—built after the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—is ded. to St John. Patron, in 1829, Mr Davies. This entire parish was given to the Knights Hospitalers, who had a preceptory here, by Juliana, wife of William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, in the reign of Henry I. Distance from Halsted, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 373. A. P., £969.

MAPPERLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Hallam, co. of Derby. Here is a Sabbath school endowed with £6 per annum. Distance from Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,094.

MAPPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redhose, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £8 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Compton. Distance from Beaminster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 112. A. P., £4,267.

MAPPERTON. See ALMER.

MAPPLETON, a parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Ashbourn, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Ashbourn. Here are almshouses for three clergymen's widows, who receive each £80 per annum. Distance from

Ashbourn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,000.

MAPPLETON, a parish in the N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £60. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archd. of the E. R. Distance from Beverley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Cowdons, Great Hatfield, Mappleton, and Rowleton, 401; in 1831, 478. A. P., £3,809.

MAPPOWDER, a parish in the hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Earl Beauchamp. Distance from Starminster-Newton, 6 m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 308. A. P., £2,854.

MARAZION, a market town in the parish of St Hilary, hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall, situated on a declivity near the bottom of a hill, which affords it complete shelter from the north winds. Its more common name, Market-Jew, is said to have been derived from the circumstance of the Jews in ancient times resorting hither in great numbers to an annual market, where they sold off various commodities and in return made large purchases of tin. Its trade at present consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the neighbouring mines. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, with power to hold one weekly market—Thursday, and two annual fairs—Thursday three weeks before Easter-eve, and the 29th of September. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Hilary, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Catherine. There are here also places of worship for the society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, with a free school. Distance from London, 282 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1009; in 1831, 1393.

MARBURY, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. The Grand Trunk canal passes through this township. Distance from Norwich, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 26. A. P., £677.

MARBURY, a parish and township in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Whitechurch, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. The parish is crossed by a branch of the Chester canal, and the township has a school supported by subscription. Distance from Whitechurch, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, including Quotley, 372; of the entire parish, 702; in 1831, of the township, 403; of the entire parish, 811. A. P., £3,939.

MARCHE, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Doddington, N. division of the hundred of Witehford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Doddington, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely. Chapel ded. to St Wendred. Patron, the rector of Doddington. Situated on the navigable river Nene, nearly midway between Chatteris

and Wisbeach, March enjoys a considerable trade. It has a market on Friday, principally for butcher-meat, and two annual fairs, each of three days' continuance, commencing, the first on the Monday before Whitsuntide, the last the second Tuesday in October. There is here an endowed school for the educating of eight boys in Latin and English, and 20 poor children plain reading. Here are a few almshouses, but they are unendowed. Urns full of burnt bones have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood, and in 1790 a pot containing 160 Roman denarii. Distance from London, 80 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 2514; in 1831, 3117. A. P., £27,925.

MARCHAM, or **MARSHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Garford, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is here a place of worship for the Methodists. Distance from Abingdon, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 938; in 1831, 1170. A. P., £6,711.

MARCHINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Hanbury, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, returned at £108. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Hanbury. Distance from Uttoxeter, 4 m. S. E.E. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 491. A. P., £3,695.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township in the parish of Hanbury, co. of Stafford. Distance from Uttoxeter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 193. A. P., £283.

MARCHIVIEL, a parish and township in the hundred of Bromfield, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 16s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Distance from Wrexham, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 499. A. P., £3,764.

MARCLE (MUCH), a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage united with the curacy of Kinnaston, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, James Money, Esq. Distance from Ledbury, 5 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1212. A. P., £8,668.

MARCLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living a discharged curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 1s. 4d. The church is in ruins. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. A very remarkable phenomenon appeared in this parish on the 17th of February, 1575. Marcley-hill on the evening of that day began to move from its station "with a horrible roaring noise," and kept moving till Monday the 19th, carrying along with it trees, hedges, and cattle, and overthrowing in its progress the chapel of Kinnaston, when it rested in its present position, considerably more elevated than it was before. A chasm, forty feet deep, and about thirty long, remained where the hill originally stood. Distance from Ledbury, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,515.

MARCROSS, a parish in the hundred of Ogmere, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 10s. 10d. There is here a mineral spring of some reputation, the ruins of a church, the foundations of an old castle, and a cromlech. Distance from Cowbridge, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,037.

MARDALE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Bampton, and partly in that of Shap, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Shap, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £26, returned at £81. Patron, the vicar of Shap. Distance from Orton, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1831, 49. Property not returned separately.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, in the dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 13s. 5d. The church—situated on the banks of the Lugg, on the spot where King Ethelred was buried—is ded. to his memory under the name of St Ethelred. There is a well here, which the saintly legend and garrulous tradition affirm sprung up spontaneously in honour of the saint; the moment the holy edifice was dedicated to his memory. Distance from Hereford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 921. A. P., £1,513.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Marden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. An annual fair is held here on the 10th of October, and there is a school with an endowment of £44 per annum, the gift, 1792, of Sir Charles Booth, in which upwards of 200 children are educated upon the Madras system. Distance from Goudhurst, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1860; in 1831, 2109. A. P., £9,214.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 17s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Here is a remarkable tumulus, measuring about 80 yards in diameter at the base, and 40 feet in height. A vallum and ditch enclose it and another of smaller dimensions, forming an area of nearly 30 acres. Distance from East Lavington, 5½ m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,646.

MARDEN (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 16s. 6d. Patron, the prebendary of Marden in Chichester cathedral. Distance from Midhurst, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 48. A. P., £470.

MARDEN (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 17s. 8d., returned at £70 4s. Patron, in 1829, T. Phipps, Esq. Distance from Midhurst, 7 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 32. A. P., £519.

MARDEN-UP, or **UPMARDEN**, a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Compton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Compton. Here is a small endowment for a school. Distance from Midhurst, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 364. A. P., £2,064.

MAREFIELD, a township in the parish of Tilton, co. of Leicester. Distance from Melton Mowbray, 8½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 22. A. P., £767.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13. 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 625. A. P., £2,182.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £23 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Horncastle. Distance from Horncastle, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,731.

MARESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Gage. There is here an annual fair for cattle, September 4th. Here is a national school with a small endowment. Distance from Uckfield, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1650. A. P., £2,747.

MARFLEET, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 15s., returned at £70 4s. Patron, in 1829, H. Grylls, Esq. The Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 130. A. P., £2,752.

MARGAM, a village and parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of Llandaff, certified at £40. Patron, in 1829, T. Mansel Talbot, Esq. The parish abounds in iron, and limestone and copper works are carried on to a great extent. Here was a celebrated abbey, founded in 1147, by Robert, earl of Gloucester, the remains of which are extensive and interesting, part of it still serving for the parish church. Distance from Bridgend, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1809; in 1831, 2902. A. P., £5,142.

MARGARET (ST), a parish in the hundred of Hertford, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the lord of the manor. Here was a college and chantry for a master and four secular priests, founded in 1315, by William de Goldington, knight, but dissolved in 1431, and its possessions annexed to the priory of Elsing

Spittle, in London. The Lea forms the boundary of the parish on the E., S.E., and the New River on the W. Distance from Hoddesdon, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 107. A. P., £579.

MARGARET-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of Irvinghoe, co. of Buckingham, the site of a Benedictine nunnery, to the honour of St Margaret, founded in 1160, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester. It contained at the dissolution, "nine religious women," and its revenues were valued at £22 6s. 7d. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 447. Property included in that of the parish.

MARGARET (St), AT CLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 10s., returned at £150. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Beneath the chalk cliffs of this parish, lobsters are caught in great plenty, said to be the finest found on the coasts of the island. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 712. A. P., £1,228.

MARGARET (St), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Alexander Adair, Esq. Distance from Halesworth, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,375.

MARGARET (St), ILKETSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 13s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Distance from Bungay, 8½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 309. A. P., £708.

MARGARET'S (St), a parish in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Oxford. Distance from Hereford, 13 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,173.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish in the hundred of Sturminster, Newton-Castle, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 86. A. P., £904.

MARGARETING, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9 2s., returned at £110. The church—which has a wooden belfry surmounted by a spire—is ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, in 1829, C. Philips and others. Here is a Sabbath school with a small endowment. Distance from Ingateston, 1½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 545. A. P., £3,599.

M A R G A T E,

A member of the town and port of Dover, locally situated in the lower half hundred of Ringslow, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co.

of Kent. The livings are two; the first is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8. The church—anciently a chapel to the mother church at Minster, and situated on an eminence a little to the S.E. of the town—is ded. to St John. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The second is a curacy to the vicarage of St John's. The church—a Gothic structure of great beauty, 143 feet in length and 71 in breadth, with a tower 180 feet in height, completed, in 1829, at an expense of £26,000—is ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the vicar of St John's. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivities of two hills and along the valley below. The streets are in general well paved, clean, and lighted with gas. Originally it was a poor insignificant fishing village, called St John's, consisting of one scattered and irregular street, which now forms the High-street, or the Mergate, i. e. the gate to the sea, whence the name Margate. Possessing a fine sandy beach, the water of the bay being remarkable at all times for its transparency, and an atmosphere pure and salubrious, it has become, for half a century back, a principal bathing station. In consequence of this, the town has extended itself on all sides, and can now boast of many fine streets and squares of modern erection, while all the old ones have been subjected to numerous alterations and repairs. Joined, as it were, to London, by that ready conveyance which is insured by numerous steam-boats, the crowds that visit it during the summer season from the metropolis are immense. In some of the late seasons they have amounted to nearly 100,000. In supplying the wants and administering to the luxury of these ever-shifting crowds, the ingenuity of the resident population is called into constant action, and in providing the means of doing so, the whole trade of the place is comprehended. The old wooden pier, though it had at a recent period been faced with stone, was, by a violent tempest in the month of January, 1808, nearly destroyed, as well as a considerable part of the lower part of the town, since which a new pier has been constructed at an expense of £100,000. It is built of Whitby stone, forming a portion of a polygon, 900 feet in length from E. to W., 60 feet wide, where broadest, and 26 feet in height, with a parapet of 4 feet 6 inches. It is divided into two stages of building, the one raised 7 feet and a half above the other. The lower part forms the quay, the higher forms a fashionable lounge for the summer visitants, being 18 feet in breadth, having a parapet on the side toward the sea, and an iron railing towards the land. It is protected by a canvas awning, brilliantly lighted with gas, and for the amusement of those who frequent it, has an excellent band of music stationed within it. A difficulty having been found in landing passengers from the steam-boats on the pier at low water, a wooden pier has been carried out into the sea, the length of 1120 feet, on which the passengers are landed with ease and safety at the very lowest time of the tide. It is constructed entirely of English oak, and was erected at an expense of £8000. At low water this also

forms a most delightful promenade. Being a member of the port of Dover, the mayor of that town appoints one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy. Two local magistrates have of late years been added, and there is a court of requests held regularly for the recovery of small debts. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. There are, besides the established church, places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Roman Catholics. The national school affords gratuitous instruction to nearly 500 children. The principal charitable institutions are Draper's hospital for aged women, founded in 1709, by Michael Youkley, a member of the Society of Friends, and the sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr Lettsom, and established in 1792, under the patronage of George III. There are also a great number of charitable bequests, which it would be tedious and unprofitable to particularize. Distance from London, 72½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 4766; in 1831, 10,339. A. P., £25,437.

MARHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clack-close, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £140. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here was a nunnery of Cisterians to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, built and endowed by Isabella de Albini, countess of Arundel, in 1251. At the dissolution, it contained an abbess and eight nuns, having an annual revenue of £42 4s. 7d. Distance from Swaffham, 7½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 799. A. P., £3,286.

MARHAM-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Marvenne. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Kingdon. The Bude and Holesworthy canal passes here, a little to the north of the church. Distance from Stratton, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,485.

MARHOLM, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 2s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Guthlac. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. Distance from Peterborough, 4½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,672.

MARI-ANSLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £200 royal bounty. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Exeter. Distance from South Molton, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,313.

MARKE, a parish in the hundred of Bempstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge, returned at £75. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harrowby. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ax-

bridge, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 1289. A. P., £15,158.

MARKBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Coleworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £84. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Mr Massingberd. Distance from Alford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,166.

MARK-EATON, a township in the parish of Markworth, co. of Derby. Distance from Derby, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 232. A. P., £4,077.

MARKESHALL, a parish in Witham division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14, returned at £90. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, F. Honeywood, Esq. Distance from Great Coggeshall, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 52. A. P., £697.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town and parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £55 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Bosworth field, on which Richard III. lost both his life and his crown, is in the near neighbourhood of this town, which in itself presents nothing remarkable. The market day is Wednesday, and there are fairs May 8th and July 10th, principally for cattle. Distance from London, 106 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 791; of the entire parish, 1949; in 1831, of the former, 1049; of the latter, 2530. A. P., of the town, £1,982; of the entire parish, £10,499.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING-MARKET.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 11s. 3d. The church—a strikingly picturesque Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, in 1829, K. Hall and E. Muxloe, Esqrs. Distance from Oakham, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 470. A. P., £3,053.

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry partly in the parish of Caddington, and partly in the parish of Studham, partly in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford, and partly in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Mr Coppin. This village is situated on the great road from London to Birmingham, forming a street nearly three quarters of a mile long. Distance from London, 29 m. N.N.W. The returns have not been made separately from the parishes in which the village is situated.

MARKET-STREET, a division in the parish of Wymondham, co. of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 1069; in 1831, 1485. A. P., with the parish.

MARKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln,

ated at £6 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Distance from Leicester, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 1088. A. P., £4,466.

MARKHAM (EAST), a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11 18s. 11½d. The church—a beautiful Gothic structure, having a lofty embattled tower—is ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 12 boys and 8 girls. Distance from Tuxford, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 805. A. P., £5,313.

MARKHAM (WEST), a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage with that of Bevercoats, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 12s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Sir John Markham, lord-chief-justice of England in the reign of Henry IV., celebrated for the integrity and impartiality of his character, was a native of this place. Distance from Tuxford, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,437.

MARKINGTON WITH WALLERTHWATE, a township in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children. Distance from Rippon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 487. A. P., £3,492.

MARKSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Keynham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, E. W. L. Popham, Esq. Distance from Pensford, ¾ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 371. A. P., £2,617.

MARLAND PETER'S, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, the Hon. Mrs Damer. Distance from Great Torrington, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 356. A. P., £1,410.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough and town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Selkley, co. of Wilts, divided into the parishes of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul, both in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The former is a discharged vicarage, rated at £10 9s. 4d. The church—a very ancient structure with a freestone tower—is ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The latter is a discharged rectory, rated at £12. The church—a handsome structure, having a lofty square tower crowned with battlements and pinnacles—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Marlborough is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kennet, and, lying on the great road from Bath to London, is a great thoroughfare. It is nearly comprised in one long street running from east to west, which is paved and lighted with gas. The buildings are irregular, many of the older ones being

constructed of wood with curiously carved ornaments in front. Brick and stone form the materials of the more modern ones. On the north side of the street, a piazza projecting in front of the houses, serves for a promenade in wet weather. Near the centre of the town stands the town-hall, or court-house, built over the market place, and divided into a council-chamber, a court room, and an assembly room. Malting, rope and sacking making, are carried on to some extent here, and being one of the principal marts for the agricultural products of North Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, a great deal of business is transacted at the weekly markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held July 11th, August 22d, and November 23d. The government is vested in a mayor, 2 justices, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a town-clerk, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The number of electors is now 300, it was formerly only 10. A castle was built here soon after the conquest, the site of which is now occupied by that large house now the Castle-inn. "A priory of the Sempringham order, dedicated to St Margaret," was founded here in the reign of King John. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £38 19s. 2d. To the priory were annexed two hospitals—St John's and St Thomas's. Here was also a house of White friars. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Huntingdonians. The free grammar school, endowed with the revenue of the dissolved hospital of St John, between £200 and £300 per annum, educates about 20 children. No one can be admitted on the foundation unless his parents have been resident in the town for seven years. The scholars share alternately with those of the schools of Manchester and Hereford, in sixteen exhibitions at Brazen-nose, Oxford, and an equal number at St John's, Cambridge. A national school is supported by voluntary contributions. An hospital, formerly supported by the corporation, has been nearly a century ago given up to the parish officers, who have converted it into a workhouse. John Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus*, and one of the writers in the *Spectator*, was a native of this place, as was the well-known demagogue Dr Henry Sacheverel. Distance from London, 75 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2367; in 1831, 3426. A. P., £3,809.

MARCLIFT, a hamlet in the parish of Bidford, co. of Warwick. Distance from Alcester, 5 m. S. The returns are included in those of the parish.

MARLDON, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Paington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £34. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from Totness, 5 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 438. A. P., £4,527.

MARLESFORD, a parish in the hundred of Loe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, A. Arcedeckne, Esq.

Distance from Market-Wickham, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 493. A. P., £2,201.

MARLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Northbourn, co. of Kent.

MARLINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, L. Forman, Esq. Distance from Wymondham, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 174. A. P., £692.

MARLOES, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £67 6s. Patron, the king. Marloes Mere is famous for leeches. Distance from Milford, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,924.

MARLOW, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, co. of Hereford. Pop., in 1821, 68; in 1831, 60. A. P. with the parish.

MARLOW (GREAT), a borough, town, and parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £80. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The town—which consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at the market place—is situated on the north bank of the Thames. It contains some good houses and a handsome town-hall. A new bridge has been of late thrown over the river, and the foot-paths paved, much to the convenience of the inhabitants as well as to the appearance of the place. Black silk, lace, and paper, are manufactured here; and at Temple-mills, a short distance from the town, are an extensive manufactory of copper and brass, a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed, with several paper mills. The market day is Saturday, and there are fairs May 2d and October 29th. Horse races are run in the neighbourhood in the month of July. Two members are regularly returned to parliament. The principal civil officer is a high-constable, and the petty sessions for the hundred meet here. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have here places of worship, and there are two free schools, one for 24 boys, and the other for an equal number of girls. A national school for children of both sexes is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 31 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3236; in 1831, 4237. A. P., £8,181.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s. 10d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay. Here was a Benedictine nunnery in honour of the blessed Virgin. It consisted of four or five nuns, whose revenues at the dissolution were valued at £37 6s. 11d. Distance from Great Marlow, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 783. A. P., £5,191.

MARLSTON WITH LEACH, a township in the parish of St Mary, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 130. A. P., £1,347.

MARNHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, the Lord Brownlow. There is a school here with an endowment of £10 10s.; and there is a fair holden September 12th, for horses, cattle, swine, &c. Distance from Tuxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 376. A. P., £4,873.

MARNHULL, a parish in the hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £81 6s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Place. Giles Hussey, celebrated for his portraits in pencil, was a native of this place. Distance from Shaftesbury, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1075; in 1831, 1309. A. P., £6,152.

MARPLE, a chapelry in the parish of Stockport, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £35, returned at £120. Patron, the rector of Stockport. Cotton is manufactured here to a large extent. Hats are made in great numbers, and the Peak canal, which passes the village, gives a ready communication with every important place in the county. Distance from Stockport, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2031; in 1831, 2678. A. P., £10,912.

MARR, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, rated at £4 8s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1828, Lord Kinnoul. Distance from Doncaster, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,542.

MARRICK, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 10s. The church—the only remaining portion of a convent of Benedictine nuns founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Aso—is ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, W. Powlett, Esq. Distance from Richmond, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,524.

MARRISHES, a township in the parish of Pickering, N. R. of the co. of York, divided into Marrish East and West. Distance from Pickering, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,888.

MARROS, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llacharn in the dio. of St David's, returned at £52 14s. Distance from Llacharn, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 202. A. P., £588.

MARSDEN, a chapelry situated in the parishes of Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Aldmondbury, and dio. of York,

returned at £80. Patron, the vicar of Aldmondbury. There are extensive cotton factories in this chapelry, and the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Distance from Huddersfield, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1958; in 1831, 2330. A. P., £2,400.

MARSDEN (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100 3s. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. Distance from Colne, 1½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Little Marsden, 2322; in 1831, 4718. A. P., £7,306.

MARSH (CHAPEL), a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsay, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the rectory of North Coates, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £40. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of North Coates. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and there are several small donations for the education and support of the poor. Distance from Louth, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 854; in 1831, 477. A. P., £4,237.

MARSH-GIBBON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham, and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Bicester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 812. A. P., £2,878.

MARSH-GATE, in the parish of Richmond, co. of Surrey. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 9½ m. W.S.W.

MARSH-MILLS, a hamlet in the parish of Over-Stowey, co. of Somerset.

MARSHAM, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 12s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Anson. Distance from Aylesham, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 692. A. P., £1,672.

MARSHFIELD, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Thornbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £29 4s. 9d., returned at £60. The church, which is spacious and handsome, is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Marshfield is situated on the verge of the county bordering with Wiltshire, and is comprised in one street nearly a mile in length, the houses being generally very old. The principal trade of the place is in malt. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are annual fairs, May 24th and October 24th. The government is vested in a bailiff elected annually, whose jurisdiction extends over the town liberties, 16 m. in circumference. Of the nunnery here alluded to by Leland, there is no trace remaining. The Unitarians have here a place of worship, and there is a school endowed with £62 per annum, in which

twenty children are instructed gratuitously. Here are several almshouses and charitable benefactions. Distance from Bristol, 11½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1246; in 1831, 1651. A. P., £8,063.

MARSHFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 2s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Newport, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 458. A. P., £1,916.

MARSHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canoncorum, Bridport division, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whitechurch-Canoncorum in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Whitechurch. Distance from Beaminster, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 536. A. P., £5,184.

MARSK, a parish in the wapentake of Gillington, West. N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £12 6s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, J. Hutton, Esq. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Richmond, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,445.

MARSK, a parish and township in the E. division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 10½d., returned at £72. The church—standing upon the edge of the cliff, and serving as an excellent land-mark at sea—is ded. to St German. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dundas. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Guilsborough, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 508; of the entire parish, 934: in 1831, of the former, 578; of the latter, 1302. A. P., £7,513.

MARSTON, or MARTLESTON. See BUCKLEBURY.

MARSTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 465. A. P., £3,187.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Penecombe, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Penecombe, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £140. Patron, the rector of Penecombe. Returns with the parish.

MARSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory united with that of Hougham, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. Here is an endowment for the education of the poor. Distance from Grantham, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 419. A. P., £3,463.

MARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Bulington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £26, returned at £27 8s. 6d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, H. Whor-

wood, Esq. Distance from Oxford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 364. A. P., £3,013.

MARSTON, a township in the parish of Church-Eaton, co. of Stafford. Returns included in those of the parish.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of St Mary, Lichfield, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of St Mary, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 6s. 8d., returned at £46 3s. 4d. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Stafford. Distance from Stafford, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 119. A. P., £2,112.

MARSTON, a quarter in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, co. of Warwick. Distance from Coleshill, ¾ m. S.S.W. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Wols-ton, co. of Warwick. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. E.S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON, a tything in the parish of Pot-terne, co. of Wilts. Distance from Devizes, ¾ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 175. A. P., £2,282.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Yardley, co. of Worcester. Living, a donative. Distance from Birmingham, 4½ m. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 19s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Orrey. Distance from Frome, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 485. A. P., £4,079.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, H. Sydenham, Esq. Here is an endowment for educating 14 children. Distance from Yeovil, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 346. A. P., £3,474.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 985. A. P., £6,669.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 2s. 8½d., returned at £35. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dillon. Distance from Aylesbury, 2½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,948.

MARSTON (ST LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage united with the rectory of Werkworth, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20. Patron, S. Blencowe, Esq. Distance from Brackley, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 440. A. P., £3,042.

MARSTON-LEA, a parish in the hundred of Hemlingford, Atherstone division, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £30, returned at £62. Patron, in 1829, C. B. Adderley, Esq. Distance from Coleshill, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,623.

MARSTON (LONG), a chapelry in the parish of Tring, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy with that of Tring, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patronage included in that of Tring. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON (LONG), a parish and township in the ainstey of the city of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £24 3s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Lowley, Bart. Marston-moor, the scene of a sanguinary combat between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, July 2d, 1644, wherein the former were totally defeated, is in this parish. A small bequest goes to the support of a national school. Distance from Tadcaster, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 399; of the entire parish, 614; in 1831, of the former, 401; of the latter, 584. A. P., £4,468.

MARSTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £33 15s., returned at £71 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, James Nield, Esq. There is here a chalybeate spring that was formerly in great repute. Distance from Winslow, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 606; A. P., £2,161.

MARSTON-POTTERS, a hamlet in the parish of Barwell, co. of Leicester. Distance from Hinckley, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 11. A. P., £2,392.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a parish in Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Prior's-Hardwick, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Prior's-Hardwick. There is here a bequeathment of £40 per annum, for educating and apprenticing poor children. Distance from Southam, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 655. A. P., £5,644.

MARSTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Highworth, a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury. Patron, the vicar of Highworth. Distance from Highworth, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 339. Property included in that of the parish.

MARSTON-JABBET, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, co. of Warwick. Distance from Nuneaton, 3½ m. S.E.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in the hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Hampton-Maisey, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge, rated at £56. Patron, the rector of Hampton-Maisey. Distance

from Cricklade. 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,742.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Cubley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the rector of Cubley. Distance from Ashbourn, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 457. A. P., £3,587.

MARSTON-MORETAINÉ, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £33 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ampthill, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1007. A. P., £5,643.

MARSTON-SICCA, a parish in the hundred of Kiftgate, upper division, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £17 10s. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Loggin. Distance from Chipping-Camden, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 284. A. P., £2,044.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £15 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Richard H. Bullivant, Esq. Distance from Market-Harborough, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,830.

MARSTOW, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Selleck, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £11, returned at £34. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Selleck. Distance from Ross, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,038.

MARSWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d., returned at £82 15s. 3d. The church—which has an air of great antiquity—is ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Ivinghoe, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,563.

MARTALL-WITH-LITTLE-WARFORD, a township in the parish of Rothenham, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,077.

MARTHA (St), a chapelry, extra-parochial and extra-judicial, in the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £25. Distance from Guildford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,490.

MARTHAM, a parish in the W. division of the hundred of Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., return-

ed at £140. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Caistor, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 895. A. P., £3,014.

MARTIN, a hamlet in the parish of Timberland, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Sleaford, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 640. A. P., £3,988.

MARTIN, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 4s. 2d., returned at £115 13s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. B. Smith. Distance from Horncastle, 2½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60. A. P., £1,096.

MARTIN, or **MARTON**, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewcross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Heber. Distance from Skipton, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 443. A. P., £4,110.

MARTIN, a parish in the hundred of South Damerham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of South Damerham in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of South Damerham. Distance from Cranbourne, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 599. A. P., £3,159.

MARTIN (St), a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36 2s. 3½d. Patrons, in 1829, the dowager Countess Sandwich and Viscount Barnard. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and at one time there was a nunnery, of which no vestige now remains. Distance from East Looe, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, exclusive of the borough of East Looe, which see, 344; in 1831, 455. A. P., £3,469.

MARTIN (St) in **MENEAGE**, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with that of Mawgan, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Distance from Helstone, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,306.

MARTIN'S (St), one of the Scilly isles. It contains about 720 acres in a high state of cultivation. Pop., in 1831, 230.

MARTIN (St), a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 2s. 3½d., returned at £125. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. There are in this parish extensive coal works, and it has the advantage of the Ellesmere canal passing through it. Distance from Ellesmere, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1476; in 1831, 2099. A. P., £7,176.

MARTIN'S (St), N. R. of the co. of York. See **HIPSWELL**.

MARTIN'S (St) **STAMFORD BARM**, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough,

rated at £7 13s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Exeter. Here was a nunnery of Benedictines, founded during the reign of Henry II. to the honour of our Lady St Mary and St Michael. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £72 18s. 10d. Distance from Stamford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1039; in 1831, 1225. A. P. returned with that of Stamford.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Barton in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £20, returned at £43 10s. Patron, in 1829, John Whelpdale, Esq. Here is an endowment of £18 per annum for a free school. Distance from Ambleside, $\frac{9}{10}$ m. N.N. E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,455.

MARTINHOE, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 10s. 10d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, E. Nichols, M.D. Distance from Ilfracombe, 12 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 236. A. P., £540.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Windsor. Distance from Droitwich, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,638.

MARTINSCROFT. See WOOLSTONE.

MARTINSLEY, a hundred in the co. of Rutland. It lies near the centre of the county, comprises eleven parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 8,779 souls.

MARTINSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 0s. 5d., returned at £66. The church—which was ded. to St Martin—is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Distance from Uppingham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 2. A. P. not returned separately.

MARTLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Carleford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Goodwin. Distance from Woodbridge, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 440. A. P., £1,906.

MARTLETWY, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £61 4s. Coal forms the staple of this parish, being exported in large quantities by Milford-Haven. Distance from Haverford-West, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 728. A. P., £2,080.

MARTLEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £22 10s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Thomas B. Paget.

Esq. Distance from Worcester, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1192; in 1831, 1395. A. P., £8,796.

MARTOCK, a town, parish, and hundred, in the co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Stapleton, in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 10s. The church—which has a very fine altar—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the treasurer of Wells. The parish of Martock is bounded on the west by the Parret, on the north by the Yeo, and comprehends the hundred. The town consists of one street about a mile and a half in length. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and it has a fair August 21st. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is an endowment of £12 for the education of the children of the poor. Distance from Ilchester, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 2102; in 1831, 2841. A. P., £3,683.

MARTON, a township in the parish of White-Gate, or New-Church, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 711. A. P., £1,851.

MARTON, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 19s., returned at £68 19s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Davenport. Distance from Congleton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 810; in 1831, 354. A. P., £3,064.

MARTON, a chapelry in the parish of Poulton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £150. Patrons, J. Clifton, Esq. &c. Here is a free school and a Sabbath school, endowed, the former with £91 per annum, and the latter with £2. Distance from Kirkham, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1487. A. P., £6,716.

MARTON, a parish in the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow, and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £80 9s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Gainsborough, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 494. A. P., £1,545.

MARTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 14s. 8d., returned at £121 5s. Church ded. to St Esperit. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Knightley, Esq. Distance from Southam, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 311. A. P., £2,325.

MARTON, E. R. of the co. of York. See SEWERBY.

MARTON, a township in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swine, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Swine. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, $\frac{9}{10}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,429.

MARTON, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 9d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Othbert. Patron, the archbishop of York. James Cook, the circumnavigator, was a native of this parish. Distance from Stokesley, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 363. A. P., including Marton-in-the-Forest, £3,971.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish partly within the liberty of Rippon, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £15 10s. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here was a priory of Augustine canons and nuns, founded to the honour of St Mary, by Bertram de Bulmer, during the reign of Stephen, whose successor, Henry II., having in honour of St John the apostle, founded a nunnery at Moxby, removed the nuns to that place. The revenue of the former at the dissolution was estimated at £183 2s. 4d., of the latter at £32 6s. 2d. Distance from Easingwold, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop. with Moxby, 1801, 178; in 1831, 202. A. P., see **MARTON**, in the liberty of Langbaugh.

MARTON, in the parish of Sinnington, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pickering, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 231. A. P. not returned separately.

MARTON (LONG), a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £21 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. The village is modern and extremely neat, having a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a school with a small endowment, and several charitable benefactions. Distance from Appleby, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 819. A. P., £4,307.

MARTON WITH GRAFTON, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Grafton, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 19s. 4½d. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. There are some small benefactions here for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Aldborough, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 482. A. P., £2,776.

MARTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a chapelry in the parish of Topcliffe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s., returned at £58 17s. 4d. Patron, the vicar of Topcliffe. Distance from Boroughbridge, 3½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,595.

MARWELL, or **MEREWELL**, a hamlet in the parish of Carisbrooke, isle of Wight. Here was a college of four priests founded by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester. Distance from Newport, 1½ m. S.

MARWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Branton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in

the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24 8s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Barnstaple, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 944. A. P., £4,124.

MARWOOD, a township in the parish of Gainford, co.-palatine of Durham. This is supposed to have been at one time a town of considerable consequence. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,673.

MARY'S (St), a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh—locally in the hundred of New Church—lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £23 3s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 111. A. P., £4,915.

MARY'S (St) IN ARDEN, a parish partly in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester, and partly in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Leicester, not in charge. Patron, Christ Church college, Oxford. Distance from Market-Harborough, 1 m. E. The returns are included in those of the parish of Little Bowden.

MARY-LE-BONE (St), a parish in Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a curacy or donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. The church—a spacious and handsome structure on the south side of the New Road, opposite York gate, Regent's Park, having in front a noble Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower and cupola—was consecrated in the month of February, 1817. The duke of Portland is patron, and holds the inappropriate rectory. There are in the parish four district churches, all rectories, and in the patronage of the crown. The first of these, St Mary's, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, was consecrated in January, 1824. It is built of brick, having a fine Ionic portico, contains 1820 sittings, and cost nearly £19,000.—All Souls, Langham-place, Oxford-street, was consecrated in 1825. It has at the west end a projecting circular portico of the Ionic order, terminating in a spire, 1761 sittings, and cost nearly £18,000.—Christ church, Stafford-street, Lisson-Grove, was consecrated 1828. It is built of brick, has also an Ionic portico, and cost nearly £18,000.—Trinity church, Portland-road, was consecrated 1828. It is built of brick, having on each side a range of Ionic pillars supporting a cornice and balustrade, having at the west end an Ionic portico, above which is a square tower, surmounted by a small campanile turret, surrounded by pillars of the composite order, supporting a conical dome. It cost nearly £22,000. The old parish church in High-street is now a chapel-of-ease, a curacy, in the patronage of the rector of the parish, and there is St John's chapel, also a curacy, in the patronage of the crown. There are in addition to all these, ten proprietary episcopal chapels besides places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Scottish Seceders, Christians

of the Greek church, and for French and Spanish Roman Catholics. This district—now covered with elegant buildings inhabited by the first families in the kingdom—was at a period by no means remote, an obscure village difficult of access, and containing only a few solitary houses with a small church, which was removed as being, from its lonely situation, exposed to continual depredation. A small brook ran past it from which London was partly supplied with water. It is now carried off by a subterranean channel. Mary-le-Bone park, now covered with buildings, was an extensive tract well-stocked with deer, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with a splendid hunting match, and behind the old manor house were extensive gardens much frequented as a place of public entertainment in the reign of Queen Ann. To give any thing like a description of this parish would require a volume; we can only name a few of the more remarkable places. Among the earlier places of note are Cavendish-square, having in the centre an equestrian statue of William, duke of Cumberland. Manchester-square and Portman-square, the centre of which is most beautifully laid out in plantations and walks. Portland-place, opening at the northern extremity in Park-crescent and commanding a delightful view of the Regent's-park, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate hills. Of more recent erection are Bryanstone and Montague squares, having gardens in the centre of the area, to which we may add Blandford and Dorset squares, Lisson-grove, and St John's wood. Upon the crescents and terraces we cannot enter, and for the parks and gardens, see LONDON. Here are numerous schools and charitable institutions. By the recent reform act, the Mary-le-Bone district, comprising the several parishes of Mary-le-Bone, St Pancras, and Paddington, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 21,600. Distance from St Paul's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 63,982; in 1831, 122,206. A. P., £692,085.

MARY-CHURCH (St), a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31 11s. Patron, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is here a small sum bequeathed for the educating of poor boys. Distance from Torbay, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £3,830.

MARY (St), otherwise WESTON, a parish in the hundred of Bishops-Waltham, Portsdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester, rated at £37 5s. 5d. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 1068. A. P., £1,825.

MARY'S (St), a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £23 3s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Romney, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 111. A. P., £4,915.

MARY-CHURCH (St), a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £110. Patron, Sir J. Aubrey. This parish is famed for its pastures, its sweet mutton, and its fine wool. Distance from Cowbridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 150. A. P., £747.

MARY-HILL (St), a parish in the hundred of Agmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 11s. 3d. Patron, T. Mansel Talbot, Esq. Distance from Cowbridge, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 257. A. P., £611.

MARY-IN-THE-MARSH (St), a chapelry in the parish of Newton, hundred of Wisboach, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Newton, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Newton. Returns with the parish.

MARY'S (St), the principal of the Scilly islands. It extends in length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The surface rises in some places into considerable elevations, the vales being fertile and the hills rich in minerals. The capital is New-Town, situated at the base of Garrison hill, where there are a custom-house, a town-house, and a prison. It has a harbour defended by a pier having from three to five fathoms water, but the entrance is difficult; it is commanded by a small fort called Star-castle, in which the standard is hoisted daily. The church is at Church-Town about a mile from the harbour. The governorship is a place of some emolument, and is vested in the duke of Leeds. Pop., in 1831, 1311.

MARY-HOO (St), a parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesbury, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £16 12s. 1d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Burt. Distance from Rochester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 296. A. P., £1,870.

MARYPORT, a sea-port town and chapelry in the parish of Cross-Canonby, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £109. Patron, in 1829, H. Senhouse, Esq. The town is situated on the north bank of the Ellen, where it enters the Irish sea, and from a small fishing village has risen into a neat, well-built, and busily employed commercial town. Its principal trade is in coals, for shipping which wooden piers and quays have been constructed along the shore. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and many large vessels for the American, the West Indian, and Baltic trades, are constructed here. Its manufactures are cotton and linen checks, earthenware, leather, nails, anchors, and sail-cloth. The sand being here very fine, the town is crowded during the summer season with strangers, who wish to enjoy the luxury of sea-bathing. Here are places of worship for different bodies of dissenters; and a school upon the Madras system, supported by subscription, which educates about 150 children. Distance from London, 311 m. N.W. by

N. Pop., in 1801, 2932; in 1831, 3877. A. P., £2,554.

MARY-STOW, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Thrushelton, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 16s. 0½d. Church—having an ancient stone font and two stone stalls—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Distance from Tavistock, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,382.

MARY-TAVY, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Distance from Oakhampton, 10 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 1123. A. P., £7,659.

MASHAM, a market-town and parish, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, but principally in the E. division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage with that of Kirkby-Malzeard, a peculiar, the jurisdiction still in dispute between the court of Masham and the dean and chapter of York, rated at £30. It was formerly a prebend, the richest in the cathedral church of York. Church—small but beautiful, having a lofty and elegant spire—ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Ure, in the midst of a fertile district. It is well-built, and highly celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere. The spinning of woollen-yarn is the only manufactory here worth noticing. The market-day is Wednesday; and there are fairs on the 17th and 18th September. During the spring months, a cattle and sheep market is held every alternate Monday. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are a grammar school with an endowment of £50 per annum, and a charity school for 36 poor children with £24. They are both in the hands of one master. Two Sabbath schools are supported by subscription. Distance from London, 223 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1012; of the entire parish, 2520: in 1831, of the town, 1276; of the entire parish, 2995. A. P. of the town, £2,886; of the entire parish, £13,614.

MASHBURY, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory with that of Chignal-St-James and St Mary, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £9 14s. 7½d. Distance from Chelmsford, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 96. A. P., £861.

MASON, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 134. A. P. not returned separately.

MASSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, two rectories, that of All Saints and that of St Mary's consolidated, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary, that of All Saints having been demolished. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cholmondeley. Here was ancient-

ly a priory of the order of St Augustine, which, in the issue, became a cell to the priory of Westacre. Distance from Swaffham, 9½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 850. A. P., £4,442.

MASSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Wilson, Esq. Distance from Swaffham, 10½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 165. A. P., £2,412.

MATCHING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 10s. 5d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the trustees of Felstead school. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 621. A. P., £2,922.

MATFENS (EAST and WEST), townships in the parish of Stamfordham, co. of Northumberland; the former 8½ m. N.E. by E., the latter 9½ m. N.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 143; of the latter, 224: in 1831, of the former, 130; of the latter, 319. Property not returned separately.

MATHERN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 3s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Theodorick. Patrons, the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Chepstow, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,739.

MATHON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, returned at £40. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Distance from Ledbury, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 690. A. P., £3,722.

MATLASK, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5, returned at £122 9s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Holt, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 218. A. P., £508.

MATLEY, a township in the parish of Mottram, co. palatine of Chester. Distance from Stockport, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 262. A. P., £951.

MATLOCK, a parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 2s. 6d. The church—a very ancient structure, most romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous rock, imbosomed in the thick foliage of surrounding trees—is ded. to St Giles. Patron the dean of Lincoln. The village of Matlock stands on the banks of the Derwent, over which is here a neat stone bridge, in a situation the most romantic that can well be imagined; the houses, built on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rise

above one another in gradual succession from the base nearly to the summit, presenting to the eye of a stranger a prospect equally novel and interesting. Cotton and lead form the two articles upon which the greater part of the population is employed, the latter of very long standing, and the former introduced by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The celebrity of the place, however, arises principally from its medicinal springs, and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Its springs are hot, though less so than those of Bristol. They are supposed to acquire their heat by passing through a stratum of limestone, as it is only on a certain level that they are obtained; all the springs met with, and there are many of them, either above or below that level, being cold. The mineral impregnation of these waters is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid, and being lighter, they may be presumed to be more pure than common water. They are used externally and internally, and are supposed to be particularly efficacious in those diseases termed glandular and nervous, for which medical science has as yet found out no certain or effectual remedy. Invalids have abundance of accommodation prepared for them. The hotels are excellent, and lodging houses are numerous and respectable. Here is a museum of minerals for the curious in geology, an excellent library for such as are studious of books, and for the admirers of external nature, excellent roads and fine walks have been constructed through the woods, and to all the eminences from which the inimitable beauties of Matlockdale can be seen to advantage. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is a free school for all the children of the parish, endowed with about £45 per annum. Distance from London, 144 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2354; in 1831, 3262. A. P., £7,582.

MATSON, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 16s. 5½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Distance from Gloucester, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 55. A. P., £942.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Greystock, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Greystock, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £6 4s. 9d., returned at £66. Patron, the rector of Greystock. Here is a school, endowed with £12 12s. per annum. Distance from Penrith, 10 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,284.

MATTERSEY, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. The Idle is crossed at the village by a handsome stone bridge. Here was a priory of Gilbertine canons, ded. to St Helen, of which there are still some remains. Its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £61 17s. 7d. Here are a place of worship for the Wesleyan

Methodists, and a free school for seven boys, endowed with £9 per annum. Distance from Bawtry, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 455. A. P., £2,840.

MATTINGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Heckfield, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Heckfield, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Distance from Hartford-bridge, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hazeley-Heath, 492; in 1831, 579. A. P., £1,206.

MATTISHALL, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Pottesley, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 7s. 3½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1093. A. P., £847.

MATTISHALL-BURGH. See BURGH-MATTISHALL.

MAUGHAN'S (St), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfretth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell. Distance from Monmouth, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,197.

MAUGHANBY, a hamlet in the parish of Addingham, co. of Cumberland. Here is a free school. Distance from Penrith, 8½ m. N.E. by N. Returns with those of the parish.

MAULDEN, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Aylesbury. Here are a place of worship belonging to the Baptists, and a Sabbath school, endowed with £8 per annum. Distance from Ampthill, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £2,687.

MAUNBY, a township in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from North-Allerton, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,435.

MAWDESLEY, a township in the parish of Croston, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Chorley, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 886. A. P., £5,585.

MAWES, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the parish of St Just, Roseland, co. of Cornwall. It consists of one irregularly built street facing the sea, having a hill rising abruptly behind it. It is a member of the port of Falmouth, for the defence of which it has a castle situated opposite to that of Pendennis. The inhabitants are for the most part fishermen and pilots, the former being chiefly employed in taking pilchards. There are no manufactures of any kind except ropes and cables. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but by the new reform bill is now totally disfranchised. There is a small market, principally for butcher-meat, on Friday. There are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Independent

Methodists, with two schools, one supported by the duke of Buckingham, and the other by subscription. Distance from London, 265 m. S.W. by W. Returns with those of the parish.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish in the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with that of St Martin, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £35 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mogun. Patrons, in 1829, Sir M. Blakiston, Bart., &c. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Helstone, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 785; in 1831, 1094. A. P., £3,859.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Philip Carlyon. Lanherne-house, in this parish, long one of the principal seats of the Arundel family, was fitted up by his late lordship as an asylum for a convent of Carmelite nuns from Antwerp, who still occupy it. Distance from St Columb-Major, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 745. A. P., £4,016.

MAWNAN, a parish in the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mawnan. Patron, in 1829, John Rogers, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. and there is a school supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from Falmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,591.

MAWTHORP, a township in the parish of Well, co. of Norfolk. Distance from Alford, 2 m. S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MAXEY, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Loham-bridges, in this parish, are of great antiquity, having been built by the Romans for the purpose of carrying Ermin-street over the low grounds adjoining the Welland. Distance from Market-Deeping, 1½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 576. A. P., £5,791.

MAXSTOKE, a parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £49 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Chandos Leigh, Esq. Here is the ancient castle of Maxstoke, erected by William, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward III., still in good repair. Here are also extensive remains of Maxstoke priory, founded by the same nobleman, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, St Michael, and All Saints. At the dissolution the revenue was estimated at £129 11s. 8d. Distance from Coleshill, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 352. A. P., £5,182.

MAYFIELD, a parish and township in the

south division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, Walter Evans, &c. Here, situated upon the Dove, is an extensive spinning factory which gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. The village is uncommonly picturesque and contains a number of good houses. There are two considerable barrows in the parish, and the number of Roman coins and other relics seem to indicate that it must at one time have been a Roman settlement. It is in the honour of Tutbury, and subject of course to the court of pleas held there every third Thursday, for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Ashburn, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1018; in 1831, 1325. A. P., £7,151.

MAYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Loxfield, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £17 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Kirby. A charter for a weekly market and two annual fairs was granted to this place by Henry III.; the former has long been in disuse, the latter are held on the 30th of May and 13th of November. Here are the remains of an archiepiscopal palace, built by St Dunstan, and long a favourite residence with his successors. There are here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school, now united with a school upon the national plan. This is one of the polling places for the members for the east division of the county. Distance from Wadhurst, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1849; in 1831, 2738. A. P., £8,939.

MAYLAND, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Barnabas. Patrons, the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, London. Distance from Burnham, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 226. A. P., £3,682.

MAY'S-HILL, a hamlet in the parish of Westerleigh, co. of Gloucester.

MEABURN (KING'S), a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Appleby, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,955.

MEARE, a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 2s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. T. H. Phelps, Esq. Distance from Glastonbury, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 753; in 1831, 1296. A. P., £14,981.

MEALRIGG. See **LANGRIGG**.

MEARLY, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Clitheroe, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 63. A. P., £728.

MEASAND, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton, co. of Westmoreland, having a free school endowed with an estate worth £40 per annum. Distance from Bampton, 4 m. S.W.

MEASHAM, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £27 10s., returned at £92. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, in 1829, W. Wollaston, Esq. The Mease nearly surrounds this parish, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal intersects the village. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 3½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1186; in 1831, 1535. A. P., £4,807.

MEAVY, a parish in the hundred of Rotherburgh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 5s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Tavistock, 6½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 336. A. P., £2,135.

MEDBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £35 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. From the number of coins, medals, &c., discovered here, it is with great probability supposed to have been a Roman station. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there are considerable bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Rockingham, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 513. A. P., £2,218.

MEDLAR WITH WESHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 242. A. P., £3,452.

MEDMENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 7s. 1d., returned at £110. Church ded. to St Peter. Here was an abbey of Cisterians, founded by Hugh de Bolebec, as a cell to the monastery at Woburn. At the dissolution it had two resident monks with a revenue of £23 17s. 2d. Distance from Great Marlow, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 384. A. P., £2,574.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £86 11s. 10d. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Christopher Hunter, physician and antiquary, was a native of this township. Distance from Durham, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 466. A. P., £4,876.

MEDSTED, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Old Alresford, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the rector of Old Alresford. Distance from Alton, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,402.

MEER, a parish in the co. of the city of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, not

rated, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, but fallen into ruins. Here was a house of the Knights Templars, also an hospital founded by Simon de Roppela, which at the general suppression was allowed to continue. Distance from Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.E. Returns not separately made.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of Leek, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leek in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 12s., returned at £70. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Leek. There is here a free school for 28 children, endowed with £12 5s. per annum. Distance from Leek, 3½ m. N. Returns with those of the parish.

MEESDEN, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, A. Gausson. Distance from Barkway, 4½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,153.

MEESON. See GREAT BOLAS.

MEETH, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. D. Lempriere. Distance from Hatherleigh, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,451.

MELAY. See HAYTON.

MELBECKS, a township in the parish of Grinton, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Richmond, 14 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1274; in 1831, 1455. A. P., £4,316.

MELBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Armingleford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £19 1s. 10½d., returned at £143 10s. 10d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in July. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Independents. There is also a school with a small endowment. Distance from Royston, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1474. A. P., £2,719.

MELBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 13s. 4d., returned at £131 2s. 8d. The church—having round massive piers, circular arches, fine mouldings and zigzag ornaments in the true Norman style of architecture—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. This is one of the polling places in the election of the members for the south division of the county. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum, for educating twelve poor children. It is now joined to a school on the national plan which is supported by subscription. The Baptists and the Independents have both places of worship here; that formerly occupied by the Society of Friends has been turned into a Swedenborgian academy. This parish is bounded on the north by the Trent, and is within the honour of Tut-

bury. It gives the title of Melbourne to the family of Lamb. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1861; in 1831, 2301. A. P., £6,652.

MELBOURN, a township in the parish of Thornton, E. R. of the co. of York. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Pocklington, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 463. A. P., £2,595.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Grove and W. Goodden, Esqrs. Distance from Shaftsbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,352.

MELBURY-BUBB, a parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Woolcombe, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 10s. 5d. The church—built of flint and stone—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Sherborne, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 121. A. P., including the parish of Batcombe, £2,831.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Melbury-Sampford, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Osmond. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Sherborne, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 380. A. P., £1,240.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Melbury-Osmond, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church is a very old cruciform structure, having a square tower rising from the centre. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Beaminster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 53. A. P., £1,009.

MELCHBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £75 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord St John. Here was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, the revenues of which at the dissolution were £241 9s. 10d. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of this parish. Distance from Higham-Ferrers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,932.

MELCHET-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Allerbury, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1811, 22; in 1831, 27. Property, not returned separately.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Here are the remains of the ham-

let of Melcombe-Bingham, consisting only of a few foundations of houses. Distance from Blandford-Forum, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,839.

MELCOMBE-REGIS. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDON, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 7s. 11d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Morpeth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 114. A. P., £2,194.

MELDRETH, a parish in the hundred of Armingford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 15s. 10s., returned at £98 7s. 11d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the dean and chapter of Ely. Andrew Marvel, father to the celebrated poet and patriot of the same name, was a native of this parish. Distance from Royston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 643. A. P., £1,697.

MELFORD (LONG), a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £28 2s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, the executors of the Rev. J. Leroo. The village, nearly a mile in length, is situated on a branch of the Stour, and is environed on all sides by a country rich and highly beautiful. Silk-weaving is carried on to some extent. The market on Tuesday has been discontinued, but a large cattle fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun-week. Petty-sessions are held here every fortnight, and a court-baron annually by the lord of the manor. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here, and there are two endowed schools, one with £12 and the other with £9 per annum. Here is also an hospital well-endowed for a warden, twelve poor men, and two poor women. Distance from London, $58\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2204; in 1831, 2514. A. P., £7,724.

MELKINTHORP, a hamlet in the parish of Lowther, co. of Westmorland, having a school for girls with a small endowment. Distance from Penrith, 4 m. S.E. by S. Returns with those of the parish.

MELKRIDGE, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, co. of Northumberland. Whitcheater, once a Roman station, is in this township. Distance from Hexham, 13 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 347. Property, returned with that of the parish.

MELKSHAM, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the west part of the county, comprises seven parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 19,314 souls.

MELKSHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of Melksham, co. of Wilts. Living a vicarage with the curacies of Earl-Stoke and Seend, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £38 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Melksham is situated on the great London road through Devizes to Bath, and on

the banks of the Avon. It consists of one street nearly a mile in length, which is paved and lighted with gas; the houses are generally well built of freestone, though somewhat irregularly set down. The manufacture of broad cloth was at one time carried on here to a large extent. Of late years it has very much declined. There is a market for cattle every Thursday, and there is a cattle fair July 27th. Here are mineral springs that have been highly recommended, the one a chalybeate, the other a saline aperient. A pump-room, with hot and cold baths, have been erected, and all manner of accommodation provided for such as require the use of these waters. A petty session for the division is held here every month, a court-leet every six months, and a court of requests every three weeks. This is one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county. Here are places of worship for the society of Friends, the Baptists, Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a small bequest for clothing and educating poor children, and a Lancastrian school supported by subscription, which educates about 240 children. Distance from London, 95 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Seend, 5006; in 1831, 5866. A. P., £23,465.

MELIDEN, a parish in the hundred of Presatyn, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £58. Patron, the treasurer of the cathedral of St Asaph. Distance from St Asaph, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 720. A. P., £2,488.

MELINE, a parish in the hundred of Kernes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £109 6s. Patrons, the lord of the manor and the freeholders of the parish, alternately. Distance from Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 492. A. P., £1,150.

MELLING, a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 1s. 10½d., returned at £115 16s. 10d. The church—an ancient Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the crown. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Kirkby Lonsdale, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1669; in 1831, 1962. A. P., £17,392.

MELLING, a chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £28 10s., returned at £63. Chapel ded. to the Holy Rood. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Ormskirk, 6½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 559. A. P., £4,008.

MELLION (ST), a parish in the middle division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John Coryton, Esq. Distance from Callington, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 330. A. P., £1,928.

MELLIS, a parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the crown. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Eye, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 513. A. P., £142.

MELLONS (ST), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 1s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Distance from Cardiff, 3½ m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 564. A. P., £3,443.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the parish of Glossop, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Glossop in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, returned at £116. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. There are extensive cotton works here, which employ a great number of the inhabitants. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, with a small endowed school. Distance from Chapel-in-le-Grith, 8½ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 1670; in 1831, 2059. A. P., £3,566.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Blackburn, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment. Distance from Blackburn, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1439; in 1831, 2071. A. P., £3,127.

MELLS and LEIGH, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies in the east side of the county, comprises two parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 1899 souls.

MELLS, a parish in the hundred of Mells and Leigh, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Leigh-upon-Mendip, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £33 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, J. S. Horner, Esq. Here are extensive coal works and some iron manufactories. Fairs are held Monday after Trinity-week and Michaelmas-day. Distance from Frome, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1113; in 1831, 1259. A. P., £5,713.

MELLS, a hamlet in the parish of Wenhampton, co. of Suffolk. Distance from Halesworth, 1½ m. E.S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MELMERBY, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £12 11s. 5½d., returned at £130 5s. The church—a small edifice, built of red freestone, and by a row of Gothic pillars divided into two aisles—is ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, John Pattinson, Esq. Limestone is abundant, and there is a lead mine wrought in the parish, though it is not very productive. Hartside-fell rises over the village to the height of 1312 feet. Over this fell a road has been recently formed from Alston to Penrith, which affords some of the finest views imaginable. Here are two mineral springs, one sulphureous the other chalybeate. Distance from Penrith, 8½ m. N.E.E.

Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 266. A. P., £1,917.

MELMERBY, a township in the parish of Wath, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Rippon, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 386. A. P., £1,943.

MELMERBY, a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Middleham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 127. A. P., £775.

MELPLASH, a tything in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset. Distance from Beaminster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. The returns have not been made separately.

MELSONBY, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. Here is a school, with an endowment of £26 per annum, for eight poor children. Distance from Richmond 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 514. A. P., £4,192.

MELTHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Almondbury, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Almondbury, certified at £34 3s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, the vicar of Almondbury. Here are woollen and cotton manufactures—places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, with a subscription school. Distance from Huddersfield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 1278; in 1831, 2746. A. P., £1,603.

MELTON, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Here stands a lunatic asylum for the county. Here is also a very extensive iron foundry, which gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. Distance from Woodbridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 707. A. P., £249.

MELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Welton, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from South Cave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,256.

MELTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. Distance from Norwich, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 408. A. P., £2,711.

MELTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Distance from Norwich, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 292. A. P., £908.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Burgh-Parva, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Church

ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The seat here of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., situated in a fine park, four miles in circumference, is reckoned one of the first mansions in England. In the park there is an aviary with an extensive collection of birds, and a tower from which there is a most admirable view of the sea and the adjacent country. Distance from Holt, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,306.

MELTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £20. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, R. F. Wilson, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Doncaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,247.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 8s. 9d. The church—a spacious and lofty structure—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Peter Godfrey, Esq. The town, which is small but very neatly built, is situated on the direct road from London to Leeds, in a valley on the little river Eye, over which it has two good bridges. The streets are paved and well lighted, some unknown benefactor having left an estate which now yields £800 per annum for that purpose. The market, held every Tuesday, is considered one of the best frequented cattle markets in England; and it has fairs on Monday and Tuesday after the 17th January, March 13th, May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, August 21st, and September 7th, principally for horses, cattle, and sheep. This is one of the polling places in the election of members for the northern division of the co. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks. Bobbinet is extensively made here, and some hosiery. The principal attraction and main source of its improvement is the subscription hunt, to which it gives name, unquestionably the most celebrated in the kingdom. The season lasts five months, from November to March, during which the town is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom. Stabling is provided for 700 horses, and there is a good library and news-room. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are two excellent free schools, in which are generally about 300 scholars, and an hospital for six poor men and six poor women, who receive each by quarterly payments £13 per annum. Orator Henley, whose 'gilt tub' still glitters in the satire of Pope, was a native of this place. Distance from London, 105 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1957; in 1821, 3520. A. P., £16,685.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, rated at £15 0s. 8d., returned at £42. Patron, the prebendary of Melton-Ross, with Scamblesby, in Lincoln cathedral. Distance

from Glandford-bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,643.

MELTONBY, a township in the parish of Pocklington, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pocklington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60. A. P., including that of the chapelry of Yapham, £1,805.

MELVERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Llandrinio. Distance from Shrewsbury, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 216. A. P. £2,315.

MEMBURY, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Axminster, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the rector of Axminster. Distance from Axminster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 870. A. P., £4,648.

MENAI (STRAIT OF), an arm of the sea which cuts off Anglesea from the co. of Carnarvon. It is about 14 miles in length, running S.W. N.E., and is of various breadths, from two miles to 200 yards. The communication with the mainland was formerly kept up by six ferries, one of which has been lately superseded by an elegant suspension-bridge, the span of the principal arch of which is 580, and its elevation above the surface of the water 100 feet, allowing the largest vessels that pass the strait to sail beneath it.

MENDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Eversham, co. of Norfolk, and partly in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 5s. 2½d., returned at £56. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Whitaker. Here are the remains of a Cluniac priory, subordinate to that of Castleacre in Norfolk. It was founded by William, the son of Roger de Huntingfield, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the reign of King Stephen. There is also here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Harleston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 831. A. P., £4,471.

MENDLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 9s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. L. Worship. The town consists of two long and irregular streets. The houses are of a mean appearance, and the roads all around in bad condition. Formerly there was a market, which has gone into disuse. A fair is still held on the 2d of October. There are here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest for the purpose of education and general charity of £350 per annum. Here are six unendowed almshouses. A silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here about the end of the 17th century, supposed to have been that of one of the kings of the East Angles. Distance from London, 79 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1051; in 1831, 1233. A. P., £5,747.

MENETHORPE, a township in the parish of Westow, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from New-Malton, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 126. A. P., £632.

MENHENIOT, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Neot. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Fairs are held April 23d, June 11th, and July 28th. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Liskeard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1253. A. P., £10,599.

MENSTONE, a township in the parish of Otley, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Otley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,075.

MENTHORPE, a township with Bowthorpe, in the parish of Henningborough, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Howden, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,773.

MENTMORE, a parish and township in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 17s. 1d., returned at £38. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. B. Harcourt. Distance from Ivinghoe, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the parish and township, 279; in 1831, 329. A. P., £1,377.

MENWITH. See DARLEY.

MEOLDS (GREAT AND LITTLE), adjacent townships in the parish of West Kirby, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from West Kirby, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., of the former, in 1801, 140; of the latter, 123; in 1831, of the former, 198; of the latter, 126. A. P., of the former, £563; of the latter, £512.

MEOLDS (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, — Ford, M.D. Here is a place of worship for the Independents, and an ancient grammar school consolidated with one on the national plan, in which 60 boys and 80 girls are instructed gratuitously. Distance from Ormskirk, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2096; in 1831, 5132. A. P., £7,219.

MEON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of East Meon-Alton, south division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Froxfield and Steep, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £35 1s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There is a fair held here September 19th; and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Peterfield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1061; in 1831, 1681. A. P., £8,601.

MEON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Privett, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £30 17s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham,

7½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 711. A. P., £2,186.

MEON-STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portsdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Soberton, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £46 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 4 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,284.

MEOPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £16 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Rochester, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 748; in 1831, 911. A. P., £3,782.

MEPAL, a parish in the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory united to the vicarage of Sutton, a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Distance from Ely, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,344.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Clifton, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. A small portion of this parish is locally in the county of Hertford. There is here a bequest of £15 per annum, for which a schoolmistress educates from 30 to 40 children. Distance from Shefford, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 444. A. P., £2,161.

MERCASTON, a township in the parish of Mugginton, co. of Derby. Distance from Derby, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,192.

MERE, a township in the parish of Rosthern, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 2½ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 552. A. P., £2,961.

MERE, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the south-west side of the county, bordering with Dorset and Somersetshires, comprises five parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 4212 souls.

MERE, a parish and market town in the hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £28 4s. 2d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The town—which stands on the high road from Salisbury to Wincanton—is small, and but indifferently built. Dowlas and bed-ticking are manufactured here to a considerable extent. There is also a mill for throwing silk. In the centre of the town stands an ancient cross, the centre of which serves as the market-house. The market day is Tuesday, and there are fairs for corn and cattle May 17th and October 10th. There is a place of worship here for the Independents, and a bequest of £10 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from London, 102 m. W.S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 2091; in 1831, 2708. A. P., £10,848.

MEREVALE, a parish partly in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester, and partly in Merstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £26. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, D. S. Dugdale, Esq. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded 1148 by Robert, earl of Ferrars and Nottingham, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary,—revenue at the dissolution £303 10s. Distance from Atherstone, 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 246. A. P., £1,461.

MEREWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £14 2s. 6d. The church—rebuilt 1746, on the plan of St Paul's, Covent-garden, by the earl of Westmoreland—is ded. to St Laurence. Patron, in 1829, Lord Spencer. This parish is supposed to breed the largest oxen in England, many of them have weighed 300 stone. Distance from Wrotham, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 782. A. P., £2,816.

MERIADOG, a township in the parish of St Asaph, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Returns with the parish.

MERIDEN, a parish in Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 821; in 1831, 392. A. P., £4,711.

MERING, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Thurgarton, north division of the co. of Nottingham. Distance from Newark, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1821, 7; in 1831, 4. Property not returned.

MERIONETHSHIRE,

A county of North Wales, bounded on the north and north-east by the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the east, south-east, and south, by the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan; and on the west by the Irish sea. It forms an irregular triangle, having its apex to the south, its extreme length being about 43 miles, and its extreme breadth 35. It has been calculated to contain 500,000 acres, of which not more than 50,000 are arable. The surface is broken and rugged, rising often into elevations, as in the Mowddwy and Cader Iris, of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and sinking into rugged dells and sequestered valleys of the most sublime and picturesque character. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, many of them very considerable streams; but its principal rivers are the Dyfi, the Glaslyn, the Drwryd, the Avon, and the Dera, or Dee, one of the noblest British streams, which has its sources in this county. The rivers and the numerous lakes abound in fish, particularly the guiniad, salmon, and trout. The air is sharp, especially

on the mountains, and the soil thin and poor, but the inhabitants are generally healthy, and many of them live to a great age. The rural economy of the county is confined almost solely to the breeding of sheep and small horned cattle. The genuine Welsh pony—nearly extinct in every other part of the principality—is still bred here in its primitive beauty of form, and with all its native excellencies. Coarse cloths, kerseymeres, druggets, flannels, and stockings, are made in various places, but the staple of the county is slate, vast quantities of which are exported. The county is in the dio. of Bangor. It sends one member to parliament, is divided into 6 hundreds, comprising 37 parishes and 4 market towns. Pop., in 1801, 27,506; in 1831, 34,500. A. P., £111,436.

MERKSHALL, or **MATTISHALL-HEATH**, a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a sinecure rectory with that of Caistor-St-Edmund's, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church in ruins. Distance from Norwich, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 32. A. P., £608.

MERRINGTON, a parish and township in the S.E. division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 4s. 8½d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 3¼ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 228; of the entire parish, 1068; in 1831, of the former 339, of the latter 1925. A. P., of the township, £1,783; of the entire parish £7,374.

MERRIOTT, a parish in the hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 5s. 5½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Crewkerne, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1017; in 1831, 1405. A. P., £6,403.

MERROW, a parish in the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Oslow. Distance from Guildford, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,408.

MERRYIN (Str), a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a small quay lately constructed for the convenience of coasting vessels and steam-boats connected with the pilchard fishery. Distance from Padstow, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 576. A. P., £4,064.

MERSEA, an island situated at the confluence of the Colne and Blackwater, separated from the mainland by a small creek called Pyesheet. It is five miles long by two broad, is well watered and wooded, and delightfully broken into hill and dale. It is in the hundred of Wintree, co. of Essex, and contains two parishes denominated from their localities East and West Mersea, the former a rectory, the

latter a vicarage, both in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated, the former at £21, the latter at £22. Churches ded. to St Edmund, St Peter, and St Paul. Patrons, of the former, the king; of the latter in 1829, Mrs Simpson. There is a passage at low water between this island and the mainland by the causeway of the Strode, so called from an estate, the rents of which are appropriated to the keeping of it in repair. Distance of the towns from Colchester, West Mersea, 9 m. S.E., East Mersea, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former 660, of the latter, 236; in 1831, of the former 847, of the latter 300. A. P., West £4,548, East £3,612.

MERSEY (THE). See **CHESHIRE**.

MERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £26 16s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a fair on Friday in Whitsun-week. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a rent charge of £10 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Ashford, 3¼ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 677. A. P., £3,790.

MERSTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Reigate, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. The church—which contains a curious font of highly polished marble sufficiently deep for dipping an infant—is ded. to St Catherine. Here are quarries of a peculiar kind of stone called fire-stone, once reckoned of so much consequence that they were kept in the possession of the crown. This stone is remarkable for its property of standing fire, whence it has the name of fire-stone. It is, however, subject to decay when exposed to the atmosphere. The chalk of the hill here burns into excellent lime, and is highly valued. The parish is celebrated for the excellence of its apple orchards. Distance from Gatton, ¼ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 713. A. P., £3,568.

MERSTON, co. of Kent. See **THORNE**.

MERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 4s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through this parish. Distance from Chichester, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,048.

MERTHER, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Probus, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £45. Church ded. to St Merther. Patron, the vicar of Probus. Fairs are held in the parish at Tremilian bridge, the 2d Monday of February and the Monday before Whitsunday, for cattle, &c. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Tregoney, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 411. A. P., £2,103.

MERTHYR, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Liv-

ing, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 17s. 1d., returned at £42 15s. Patron, the king. Distance from Carmarthen, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 246. A. P., £2,341.

MERTHYR, or MATHRY, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 7s. 6d., returned at £118 8s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The often quoted Giraldus Cambrensis, held this along with several other benefices. A swarm of locusts created some alarm in this neighbourhood, in the year 1693. Distance from Fishguard, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 860. A. P., £3,533.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s. 5d., returned at £50 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Cynog. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Watkins. Distance from Brecon, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 893; in 1831, 833. A. P., £3,732.

MERTHYR-DYFAN, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 17s. 3½d., returned at £64 17s. 8d. Patron, — Jenner, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 130. A. P., £998.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £42 16s. 4d. Patron, the archdeacon of the diocese. Distance from Bridgend, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,244.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, a town and parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £20 5s. 7½d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. The town stands upon the river Taff in a bleak and sterile country, and though built without any regularity of plan is large and populous. It is one of the polling places for the county members, and now returns a member for itself. About half a century ago it was an insignificant village, and has risen to its present importance solely in consequence of the iron works first established by Mr Anthony Bacon, who upon a 99 years' lease of a tract of land 8 m. long by 5 broad, commenced to work coal and iron here about 1755. Having realised a splendid fortune, Mr Bacon disposed of his interest in the district to different companies, which has greatly increased the extent of the business. The Cyfartha, the Plymouth, the Dowlais, and the Penydarren works are all upon a most extensive scale, the Cyfartha especially, which is said to be the most extensive in the kingdom. Wrought into bars, the iron is transported to Pennarth the port of Cardiff, by the Glamorganshire canal and the adjacent railroad, whence it is sent to the home and foreign mar-

kets. About a thousand tons are supposed to be forged weekly, with a consumption of an equal quantity of coals. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this parish, 1620. There are now several of them. Schools are numerous in the parish, supported chiefly by subscription. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there are fairs held on a hill about a mile distant from the town, May 13th, Trinity-Monday, September 2d and 24th, Monday after October 10th, and November 30th. Distance from London, 171 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 7705; in 1831, 22,083. A. P., £15,720.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clinton. Distance from Hatherleigh, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 740. A. P., £2,904.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 5d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Lord Walsingham. Distance from Watton, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,143.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8, returned at £114. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. Distance from Bicester, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 234. A. P., £2,747.

MERTON, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £63 12s. 9d. The church—built of flint, with a low spire upon the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, E. H. Bond, Esq. Here was a church and priory of Augustine canons, erected to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £1099 5s. 3d. per annum. The site of this once magnificent seat of monastic sloth, has for half a century past been occupied as a print and bleachfield. Here are also copper works, hat manufactories, a snuff mill, and a mill for throwing silk. Here, in the latter years of his life, was the seat of Admiral Lord Nelson. There is a bequest for apprenticing poor children, amounting to £96 per annum. Distance from London, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 813; in 1831, 1447. A. P., £7,624.

MESHAU, a parish in the hundred of Withe-ridge, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 4s., returned at £139 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, G. H. Wollaston, Esq. Distance from South-Malton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 166. A. P., £847.

MESSING, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £8. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Verulam.

Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Coggeshall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 775. A. P., £3,657.

MESSINGHAM, a parish in the E. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Bottesford, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, alternately, the bishop and the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Glandford-bridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 1250. A. P., £7,066.

METFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Mendham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the parishioners. Distance from Harleston, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1811, 611; in 1831, 733. A. P., £3,001.

METHAM, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York. This is supposed, from the number of urns and other vessels discovered, to have been the seat of a Roman pottery. Distance from Howden, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 35. A. P. with Saltmarsh.

METHERINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Largo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 0s. 10d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Sleaford, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 880. A. P., £4,253.

METHLEY, a parish in the lower division of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £25 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a small endowment for educating the children of the poor, and eight alms-houses for poor widows. Distance from Wakefield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1234; in 1831, 1593. A. P., £7,023.

METHOP-WITH-ULPHA, a township in the parish of Beetham, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from Cartmel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 86. A. P., £3,092.

METHWOLD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Crauwick, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St George. The market-day is Tuesday, though it is but little regarded, rabbits being the only article with which it is at the proper season abundantly supplied. There is an annual fair April 23d. Distance from Stoke-Ferry, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 865; in 1831, 1266. A. P., £9,212.

METTINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged

vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £130. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Safford. Within the now ruinous castle of Mettingham was a chapel to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which, with the castle, was converted into a college for a master and 13 fellows. Their number in 1535 was 11, and their revenues were estimated at £202 7s. 5d. Distance from Bungay, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,367.

METTON, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Felbridge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Cromer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 81. A. P., £495.

MEUX, a township in the parish of Waghen, E. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Cistercian abbey to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded in 1150 by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. It contained, at the dissolution, 50 monks, with an estimated revenue of £445 10s. 5d. Distance from Beverley, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 83. A. P., £2,345.

MEVAGISSEY, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mevan and St Issi. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Grampound, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2052; in 1831, 2169. A. P., £4,589.

MEWAN (St), a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mewan. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Hooker. At Polgooth, in this parish, is a celebrated tin mine. Distance from St Austel, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £1,633.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £20, returned at £60. Patron, the archdeacon of York. Distance from Rotherham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 417; of the entire parish, 545; in 1831, of the former, 1140; of the latter, 1270. A. P., of the township, £2,030; of the entire parish, £3,723.

MICHAEL (St), or **MIDSHALL**. See **NEWLYN**.

MICHAEL (St), a parish, partly in the borough of St Alban's, but chiefly in the hundred of Cashio or liberty of St Alban's, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patron, Lord Verulam. Here is an alms-house, endowed with £10, for two poor widows. Distance from St Alban's, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1094; in 1831, 1527. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL (St), a parish in the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Hornby, Esq. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Garstang, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3426; in 1831, 4708. A. P., £24,283.

MICHAEL (St), a parish in the W. part of the soke of Winchester, Fawley division, co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Swithin, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 17s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 1210; in 1831, 1752. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL (St) BEDWARDINE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 12s. 1d. This parish forms, locally, part of the city of Worcester, but is not within its jurisdiction. Pop., in 1801, including the college precincts, which is extra-parochial, 711; in 1831, 726. A. P., £1,827.

MICHAEL (St) CARHAISE, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with the curacies of St Dennis and St Stephen, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 10s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Arthur Kempe, Esq. Distance from Tregoney, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,144.

MICHAEL (St) PENKEVIL, a parish in the hundred of Powder, west division and co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 14s. 2d., returned at £106. Patron, in 1801, the earl of Falmouth. Distance from Tregoney, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 179. A. P., £847.

MICHAEL (St) MOUNT, an extra-parochial chapelry in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Mount Edgcumbe. This is an island about a mile in circumference, and rises to a very considerable height, having the appearance of a pyramid. It can be reached on foot at low water by a kind of causey of sand and gravel which is completely submerged at every tide. The summit is wholly occupied by the remains—which are in good repair—of a priory of Benedictine monks placed here by Edward the Confessor, but subsequently annexed to the abbey of St Michael in Normandy. On the suppression of the alien priories, it was given first to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards to Sion abbey, Middlesex. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £110 12s. From the summit of this mount the prospect is truly sublime; at the foot of it a wharf has been constructed and a considerable village erected, which is inhabited principally by fishermen. Distance from Marazion, ¾ of a m. S.

Pop., in 1811, 125; in 1831, 161. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL-CHURCH. See TRETIRE.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLY, a parish in the hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £7. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Some woollen articles are manufactured here, and there is a free school endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from Hay, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,306.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Pains-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Kington, in the dio. of St David's. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Kington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,339.

MICHAEL (St), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 17s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Athill. Distance from Halesworth, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 147. A. P., £924.

MICHAEL-CHURCH (St), a parish in the north division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £8. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. P. Acland, Bart. Distance from Bridgewater, 5½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 32. A. P., £291.

MICHAELSTONE-VEDOW, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 12s. 3½d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Michael. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Tynte. Distance from Newport, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 208. A. P., £857.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 10s. 7d., returned at £53 11s. Patron, in 1829, — Rous, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 105. A. P., £444.

MICHAELSTON - SUPER - AVON (UPPER and LOWER), a parish in the hundred of Neath, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, Lord Vernon. Distance from Neath, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 1050. A. P., £802.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £117 7s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of John Llewellyn, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 60. A. P., £390.

MICHAEL (St) TROY, or MITCHEL-TROY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred

of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Cwmcarvan, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,967.

MICHAELSTOW, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king, as duke of Cornwall. Distance from Camelford, 8½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 215. A. P., £1,564.

MICKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, D. Simpson, Esq. Distance from Debenham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,796.

MICKLEFIELD, a township in the parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Ferrybridge, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 238. A. P., £1,330.

MICKLEHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Copthorne, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Henry Burnester, Esq. Boxhill, in this parish, commands one of the finest views in England; extending on the south to the downs of Sussex, near the sea, and on the north over the greater part of Middlesex. Norbury-park here, is also celebrated as one of the finest seats in Surrey, being remarkable for the number and value of its walnut trees, from which £600 worth of walnuts have been gathered in one season. Distance from Leatherhead, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 709. A. P., £3,495.

MICKLEOVER, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Liteburch, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists and the Unitarians, and a free school endowed with £80 per annum. Distance from Derby, 3½ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1144; in 1831, 1526. A. P., £8,955.

MICKLETHWAITE. See BINGLEY.

MICKLETON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage with that of Ebrington, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the king. Here is an endowed free school, with several Sabbath schools. Distance from Chipping-Camden, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 679. A. P., £6,856.

MICKLETON, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 500. A. P., £2,755.

MICKLEWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-pa-

rochial liberty in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Wetherby, ½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 83.

MICKLEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Ovingham, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the curacy of Ovingham, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge. Patron, the curate of Ovingham. Distance from Hexham, 11 m. E. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 211. A. P. with that of the parish.

MIDDLE, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 7s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the trustees of the late Lord Bridgewater. Distance from Shrewsbury, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1141; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £6,057.

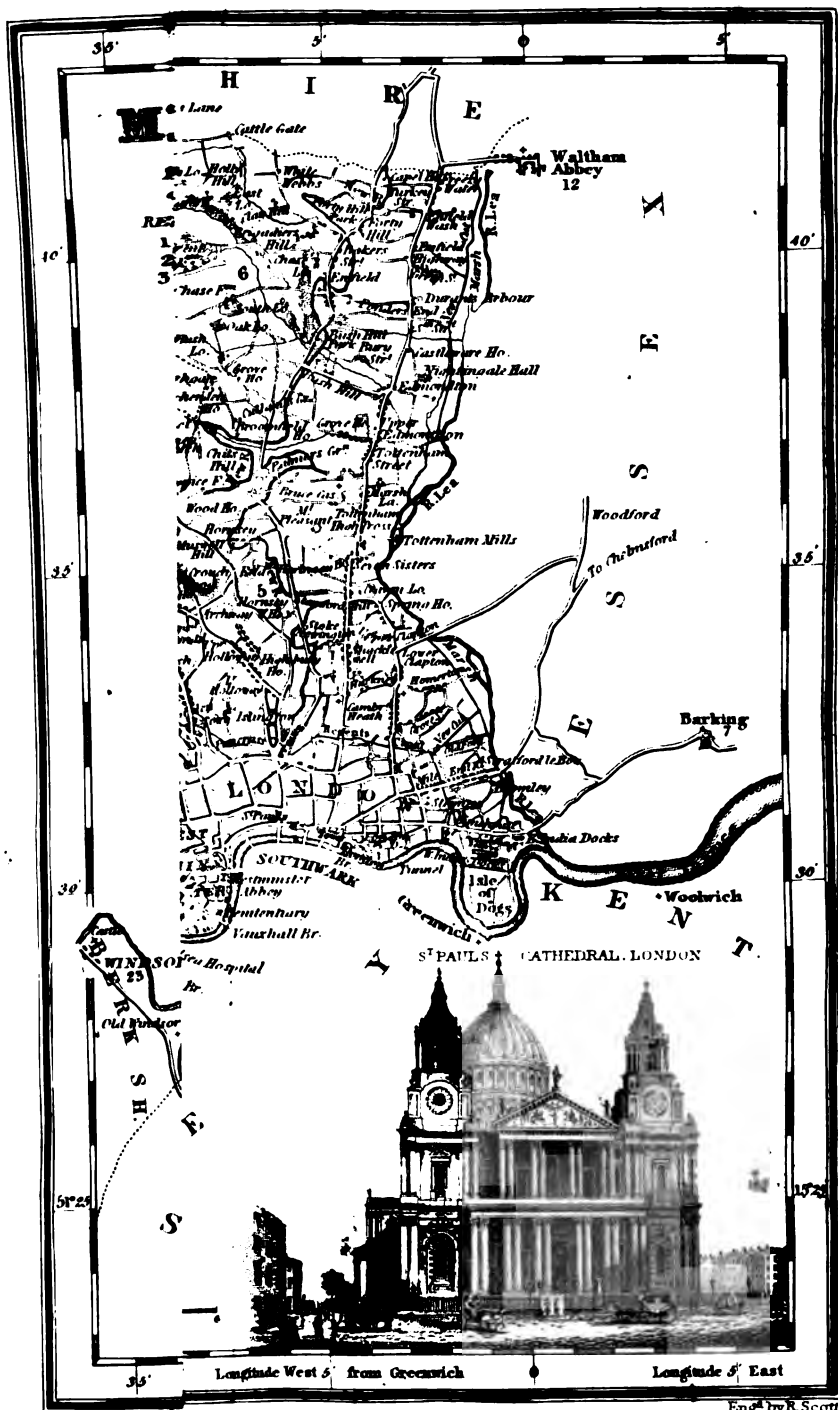
MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirk-Linton, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Longtown, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 520. A. P., £3,017.

MIDDLE-QUARTER WITH EARL-STERNDALE, a township in the parish of Hartington, co. of Derby. Distance from Bakewell, 8½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 354. A. P., £3,006.

MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverstone, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1811, 377; in 1831, 654. A. P. not returned separately.

MIDDLE-QUARTERS (NORTH AND SOUTH) townships in the parish of Hexham, co. of Northumberland. Pop., of the former, in 1821, 173; of the latter, 179; in 1831, of both, 311. A. P. with that of the parish.

MIDDLEHAM, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Hang-West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a deanery, a royal peculiar in the dio. of Chester, rated at £15 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary and St Alkeld. Patron, the king. The town, which is but indifferently built, the streets neither paved nor lighted, is situated on the river Ure. The principal business is wool-combing. The market-day is Monday, now gone into desuetude. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and November 5th and 6th. Here are held the petty sessions for the wapentake of Hang-West. Middleham-moor, about half a mile from the town, is celebrated as training ground for training hunting and race-horses. "Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterward King Richard III, had license of his brother, King Edw. IV., A. D. 1476, to found a college here for a dean, six chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, and other clergymen officiating in the parish church, to be dedicated to the honour of the blessed Jesus, St Mary, and St Alkilda, which he never finished. The minister of the parish hath yet the title of dean, and enjoys several privileges, but there probably never were any chaplains, clerks, or choristers." Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from York, 44 m. N.W. by



W. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 914. A. P., £4,062.

MIDDLEHAM-BISHOPS, a parish and township in the N.E. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. Distance from Durham, 9 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 837. A. P., £5,960.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township in the parish of Diddlebury, co. of Salop. Returns with those of the parish.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Little-Badow, co. of Essex. Pop., in 1821, 202; in 1831, 182. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLE-MARSH, a tything in the parish of Mintern-Magna. Returns included in those of the parish.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Langbaourgh, N.R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £6, returned at £75 6s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Hustler. The chapel here, ded. to St Hilda, with certain lands adjacent, were, in the reign of Henry I., given by Robert de Bruce to Whitby-abbey, as a cell for Benedictine monks. Its revenues at the dissolution were £21 3s. 8d. per annum. The cemetery of the chapel is still used as such, but the chapel has totally disappeared, 5½ m. E.N.E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 383. A. P., £4,997.

MIDDLESCUGH AND BRATHWAITE, hamlets in that part of the parish of St Mary, Carlisle, which is in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 11 m. S.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,609.

MIDDLESEX,

An inland county, bounded by Hertfordshire on the N., by Surrey and Kent on the S., by Essex on the E., and by Buckinghamshire on the W. In point of extent it is one of the smallest counties in England, being from E. to W. only about 23 miles in length, and in breadth from N. to S. about 17 miles. The whole county forms only a demeane to the metropolis, and is in a great measure occupied by splendid mansions, commodious seats, and elegant villas, belonging to noblemen, gentlemen, and opulent tradesmen, whose ambition, whose business, or whose pleasures, connect them with that great and still rapidly growing city. A large portion of the soil is taken up with the innumerable roads which here meet as in a common centre from all parts of the kingdom, and a large portion is laid out in pastures, gardens, &c., for the sustenance and the amusement of the immense population with which it is crowded. The soil, though a great part of it in the south side of the county especially seems to be alluvial, is not naturally fertile, consisting generally of sand and gravel; by constant culture, however, and the application of the abundant manure furnished by the metropolis, the whole tract bor-

dering on the Thames has been converted into rich gardens, fruitful corn-fields, verdant lawns, and luxuriant pastures. Towards the N. there are still extensive tracts of uncultivated land covered with furze and heath, some of them at no great distance from London. What are here called hills, are only paltry elevations, not one of them rising more than 400 feet above the level of the sea. Of these elevations the principal are Harrow-hill, the hills of Hendon, Highwood, Barret, and Breckley, one between Barret and Elstree, with Highgate and Hampstead hills.—The principal rivers are the Lea, which forms the boundary of the county on the E., the Coln, which forms its boundary on the W., and the Thames, which forms its southern boundary. To these we may add the Cran and the Brent. By the Thames, and the rivers and canals connected with it, the county enjoys to a great extent the benefits of inland navigation, and the roads are everywhere of the best description.—The rural economy of the county may be ranged under the heads of gardening and grazing. Very little corn is grown, though, where it is grown, it is of excellent quality. In the gardens and nurseries are cultivated and reared all kinds of fruit and forest trees, many of them being transported to the continent of Europe. Among the products of the kitchen-garden, beans and pease form conspicuous articles. They are podded green and sent to the London-market. The object of the graziers here being the supplying of the London market, the county has no particular breed of cattle. Most of the calves are suckled for eight or ten weeks, when they are sold to the butcher. Early house lambs are also reared for the London-market. Upwards of 8000 cows are kept for supplying the metropolis with milk; they are generally of the Holderness breed, of a large size, with short horns, celebrated for the quantity of their milk, though it is said to be deficient in quality. Upwards of 70,000 acres of rich meadow-land are appropriated to the feeding of these cows and the making of hay, these meadows being mown once, many of them three times, every year. Few horses are bred in the county, the farmers supplying themselves at the neighbouring fairs, or at the stables of the London dealers. The draught horses used by the brewers and distillers are of Flemish origin, and unequalled for strength and beauty.—This county is in the province of Canterbury and dio. of London, forming a deanery and an archdeanery, and comprises, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster, 70 parishes. It is divided into six hundreds, has two cities, London and Westminster, and seven market-towns. It sends two members to parliament besides the metropolitan members. For what more particularly belongs to this county, see the articles LONDON and WESTMINSTER. Pop., in 1801, 818,129; in 1831, 1,358,200. A. P., £5,595,537.

MIDDLES Moor. See FOUNTAIN'S-EARTH.

MIDDLESTONE, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 92. A. P., £618.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township in the parish of St Mary, Bishophill-Senior, E. R. co. of York. Distance from York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 58.

MIDDLETON WITH SMERRIL, a chapelry in the parish of Youghgreave, co. of Derby. Lead mines are worked here to a great extent, and there are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Bakewell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,405.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the hundred of Hincford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts and dio. of London, rated at £8. Patrons, in 1829, J. T. Mayne, and three others. Distance from Sudbury, 1 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,171.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 177. A. P., £2,078.

MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £36 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Baron Suffield. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and is a considerable thoroughfare. The cotton manufacture in all its branches is extensively carried on here, besides several silk factories and extensive dye works. Coal-mines are extensively worked in the vicinity, and the Manchester and Rochdale canal—which communicates with the Yorkshire canals—affords great facilities for commercial intercourse. A grant has been obtained for a weekly market on Friday, and for fairs the first Tuesday after the 11th of March, the first Tuesday after the 15th of April, and the second Tuesday after the 29th of September. Manorial courts leet and baron are held in April and October. There are in the parish three chapels-of-ease, and places of worship for the Independents, for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, those of Lady Huntingdon's connexion, and the Swedenborgians and Unitarians. Here is a grammar school with a small endowment and a bequest of £100, the interest to be applied to the education of the poor. Distance from London, $191\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 3265, of the entire parish 7951; in 1831, of the former 6903, of the latter 14,379. A. P. of the town £5,457; of the entire parish £20,190.

MIDDLETON. See HOUGHTON.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, T. Wood, Esq. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, the seat of the Lords Scales, who were for many ages the proprietors of the parish. Distance from Lynn-Regis, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 681. A. P., £3,667.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Cottingham, co. of Northampton. Distance

from Rockingham, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,120.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Belford, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Belford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,578.

MIDDLETON WITH FORDLEY, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Mr Harrison. Distance from Yoxford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 580. A. P., £2,183.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 10s. 10d., returned at £130. Patron, the crown. Distance from Arundel, 8 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 43. A. P., £545.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Here are several small bequests for educating the poor. Distance from Tamworth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 550. A. P., £3,800.

MIDDLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8, returned at £120. Chapel ded. to the Holy Ghost. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 286. A. P., £4,139.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £15 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Blanchard. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Beverley, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 527. A. P., £3,714.

MIDDLETON, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering-lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 8d., returned at £90. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. F. Wrangham, and others. Distance from Pickering, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 110, of the entire parish 1319; in 1831, of the former 266, of the latter 1742. A. P. of the township, £1,626; of the entire parish, £8,948.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Rothwell, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Wakefield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 976. A. P., £4,774.

MIDDLETON WITH STOCKHILL, a township in the parish of Ilkley, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Otley, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 166. A. P., £2,522.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Alberbury, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 100. A. P. with Uppington, £1,019

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, a parish in the hundred of King-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £31 11s. 3d. The church—having a porch with a very singularly constructed stone-roof—is ded. to All Saints. Distance from Banbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1153; in 1831, 1415. A. P., £5,088.

MIDDLETON-ST-GEORGE, a parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £4, returned at £140. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Wm. Pemberton, Esq. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Darlington, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 299. A. P., £2,626.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. S. of Wooler. It is the property of Green-wich-hospital. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 56. Property with the parish.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 4d., returned at £32 6s. 2d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Distance from Leominster, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,639.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEVEN, a chapelry in the parish of Rudby, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 9s. 8d., returned at £43 13s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Amherst. Distance from Yarm, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 89. A. P., £1,679.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. S. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 156. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland. Here is a congregation belonging to the Secession church of Scotland. Distance from Morpeth, 11 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 108. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 69. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 33. A. P., with the parish.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 6s. 8d., returned at £113 3s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, T. Rowley, Esq. Distance from Bridgenorth, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,769.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a chapelry in the parish of Hathersage, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Hathersage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £2 6s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Hathersage. Distance from Bakewell, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,438.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Bicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 307. A. P., £2,311.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEASDALE, a market-town and parish in the south-west division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £25 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. The town is irregularly built and singularly situated, being scattered around the sides of hills inclosing an oval valley, or green, at their bases. The market day is Saturday, and there are fairs the third Thursday in April, July 7th, and the second Thursday in September. This is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Lead mines are extensively wrought in the parish, which abounds in the varied scenery of hills, fertile valleys, deep dells, rugged rocks, and stupendous waterfalls. There are places of worship here for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. There is also a free school with a small endowment, and a national school, supported chiefly by the proprietors of the lead mines for the benefit of the children of their workmen. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 796; of the entire parish, 1383; in 1831, of the former, 1824; of the latter, 3714. A. P., of the town, £2,446; of the entire parish, £5,441.

MIDDLETON-TYAS, a parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 10s. Patron, the crown. Distance from Richmond, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township with Kneeton, 526; of the entire parish, 700; in 1831, of the former, 621; of the latter, 811. A. P., of the township, £4,867; of the entire parish, £7,597.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a chapelry in the parish of Wath, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Rippon, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,640.

MIDDLEWICH, a parish and township in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £14, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Michael. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wood. The town—which is divided by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal—is neat, well-built, and extends into the townships of Kinderton and Newton. Its trade is chiefly in salt, obtained from the brine springs in the neighbourhood. It has also manufactures of silk and cotton. The market day is Tuesday,

and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, August 25th, and October 29th. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school endowed with £160 per annum. Distance from London, 167 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1190; of the entire parish, 3779; in 1831, of the former, 1325; of the latter, 4786. A. P., of the township, £1,569; of the entire parish, £24,004.

MIDDLEWOOD, a township in the parish of Clifford, co. of Hereford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hay. Pop. with the parish.

MIDDLEZOY, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Distance from Langport, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 679. A. P., £3,583.

MIDDOP, a township in the parish of Gisburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Colne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 62.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Thatcham, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Thatcham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the vicar of Thatcham. Distance from Speedhamland, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 349. A. P. with the parish.

MIDGLEY, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 1209; in 1831, 2409. A. P., £2,287.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry in the parish of Ecclesfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ecclesfield and Penniston, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £7 13s., returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, Major-general Barville. Distance from Penniston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

MIDHURST, a market town, borough, and parish, in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20, returned at £150. Church ded. to St Denis. Patron, in 1829, W. S. Poynts, Esq. The town is most agreeably situated on a gentle eminence on the banks of the Rother, surrounded by hills. The houses are well built, the streets clean, and the inhabitants remarkable for longevity, which is attributed to the great salubrity of the atmosphere. The market day is Thursday, and there are fairs April 8th and October 27th. The borough sent two members to parliament since the 4th of Edward II.; by the new reform bill it sends only one. The number of electors is about 320. The bailiff is the returning officer. A little to the east of the town are the picturesque ruins of Cowdry-house, formerly the magnificent seat of the Montagues, which was destroyed by fire in the month of September, 1793, and about the same time its noble proprietor was drowned in a rash attempt to sail down the cataracts of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine. Here is a free grammar school for

12 boys, endowed with £32 per annum. A national school is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 50 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1073; in 1831, 1478. A. P., £2,716.

MID-LAVANT, a parish in the hundred of West Bourne Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20. Patron, in 1829, G. Dorien, Esq. Distance from Chichester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 278. A. P., £1,227.

MIDLEY, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30. Patron, in 1829, Charles Eve, Esq. Distance from New Romney, 3 m. W.S. W. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 52. A. P., £3,850.

MIDLOE, an extra parochial liberty in the hundred of Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 36. A. P., £826.

MIDRIDGE, a township in the parish of Heighington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here of late a curacy has been established in a school house, and endowed by the bishop of the diocese (Durham) with £27 6s. per annum, who at the same time endowed the school with £10 per annum. Distance from Bishop Auckland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,378.

MIDRIDGE-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Auckland St Andrew, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,106.

MID-VILLE, an extra-parochial ville in the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, constituted by act of parliament, 1812, on accession of a large drainage of fen lands. Pop., in 1821, 139; in 1831, 162. A. P., £4,111.

MILBORNE-PORT, a borough and parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. The town, which consists principally of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill near the river Ivel, on the high-road from Yeovil to Shaftsbury. It has a guild-hall and a market-house, though the market has been of a long time discontinued, and it formerly sent two members to parliament, but is by the new reform bill disfranchised. The principal manufactures are leather-dressing and glove-making. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held June 5th and October 8th. There is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Sherborne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 953; in 1831, 2072. A. P., £2,391.

MILBOURN, a tything in the parish of Malmabury, co. of Wilts, 1 m. E.N.E. from Malmabury. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 163. A. P. with the parish.

MILBOURNE-CHURCHSTONE AND ST ANDREW, a parish in the liberty of Dewlish-Blandford, N. division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Dewlish, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, T.

Gundry, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 240. A. P., £2,911.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Beer-Regis, S. division of the co. of Dorset, adjacent to Milbourn-St-Andrews. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 313. A. P., £429.

MILBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of Maker, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Maker. The inhabitants of this place are mostly fishermen. Fairs are held annually May 1st and September 29th. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Saltash, 5 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MILBURN, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 101. A. P., with the parish.

MILBURN-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland, 10½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 44. A. P. with the parish.

MILBURN AND MILBURN-GRANGE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Thore, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £94. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Here is a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from Appleby, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,707.

MILBY. See **HUMBERTON**.

MELCOMBE, a chapelry in the parish of Bloxham, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bloxham. Chapel ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the vicar of Bloxham. Distance from Deddington, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,199.

MILCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Weston-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick, 2½ m. S.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 15. A. P. with the parish.

MILDEN, a parish in the hundred of Beabergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs H. Hallword. There is a small rent charge here for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Bildeston, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,473.

MILDENHALL (Str) ANDREW, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Larkford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £22 8s. 1½d. Church—with a tower 120 feet in height—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. W. Bunbury, Bart. The town is large and well built, having a market on Friday which is well supplied with all manner of eatables, and it has a fair for toys, pedlery, &c., on the 10th of October. The Baptists, the Wesleyan, and the Lady Huntingdon Methodists

have here places of worship. A national school is supported by subscription. This is one of the polling places for the members for the western division. Distance from London, 70 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2283; in 1831, 3267. A. P. £12,200.

MILDENHALL, a parish in the hundred of Selkley, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late Rev. Richard Pacock. Here are a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for the children of the poor. Distance from Marlborough, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 427. A. P., £3,316.

MILE-END (Str) MICHAEL, co. of Essex, a parish within the liberty of the borough of Colchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7 10s. Patroness, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Distance from Colchester, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 477. A. P., £3,293.

MILE-END-MIDDLESEX. See **STEENEY**.

MILEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. B. Barnwell. There is here a small bequest for educating and clothing poor children. Distance from East-Dereham, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 566. A. P., £2,373.

MILFORD, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New-Forest, east division, co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 13s. 1½d. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Distance from Lymington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1012; in 1831, 1533. A. P., £6,936.

MILFORD, a tything in the parish of Laverstoke, co. of Wilts, ½ m. E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 523. A. P. with the parish.

MILFORD, a village in the parish of Duffield, co. of Derby. Here are extensive cotton works, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by the proprietors of the works for the benefit of the children of the workmen. Distance from Belper, 1 m. S. Returns with those of the parish.

MILFORD. See **KIRKEY-WHARF**.

MILFORD (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ferry-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 719. A. P., £2,218.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a sea-port in the parish of Steynton, hundred of Rhos, co. of Pembroke, S.W. The town, of recent origin, being founded by act of parliament in 1790, is elegantly and uniformly built on the north side of the haven of the same name, formed by an advance of the sea inland, for about the extent of 20 miles from its mouth to Pembroke, having the appearance of an immense lake, and forming the most commodious harbour in Great Britain. Here the whole British navy might

ride together with perfect safety, and from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea with almost any wind. The town, which consists of three streets, running parallel to each other, has a custom-house, a town-hall, a market-house, an astronomical observatory, furnished with a complete set of astronomical instruments, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the founder of the town, the Hon. Fulk Greville. The trade of the place consists principally in the exporting of stone coal for drying malt. A company of Quakers from Nantucket, in North America, who settled here upon the invitation of Mr Greville, have successfully prosecuted the whale fishing. Steam packets sail with the mail for Waterford, in regular rotation, daily, Tuesday excepted. Distance from London, 257 m. W. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1291; in 1831, 2984. A. P., £6,253.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of Cranbrook, co. of Kent, containing the remains of a chapel, ded. to the Holy Trinity, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Cranbrooke. Returns with the parish.

MILLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Trotton, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.W. from Midhurst. Pop. with the parish.

MILLAND-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty within the liberty of the soke of Winchester, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,215.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. In this parish there is an iron-foundry, an extensive manufactory of agricultural implements, and another for spades, shovels, and edge-tools. Ship-building is also carried on to some extent. There is a school upon the national system, supported by subscriptions. Distance from Southampton, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1304; in 1831, 2735. A. P., £8,308.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Holland. Here was a cell of Benedictines subordinate to the abbey of St Alban's, removed afterwards to Maddry. Distance from Ampt-hill, 1 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 602. A. P., £2,097.

MILLFIELD, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, co. of Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,690.

MILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Rothern, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 330. A. P., £1,487.

MILLINGTON, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

Living, a discharged curacy to the vicarage of Great Gwendale, a peculiar, certified at £8 8s., returned at £17 11s. Patron, the dean of York. There are here bequests for educating 14 children. Distance from Pocklington, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,751.

MILLO, a hamlet in the parish of Dunton, co. of Bedford, 3 m. E.S.E. from Biggleswade. Returns with the parish.

MILLOM, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 5s. 8d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Irish sea washes this parish on the west and south, and the Duddon bounds it on the east, forming as it enters the sea a bay celebrated for the number and the excellence of its cockles, muscles, salmon, and sand eels. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Ravenglass, 12 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, of Upper and Lower Milloom townships 589, of the entire parish 1497; in 1831, of the former 915, of the latter 2037. A. P. of the townships £6,445; of the entire parish £8,669.

MILLSHIELD. See ESPERSHIELDS.

MILNHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Burton, co. of Westmorland, 6 m. N.W. of Lonsdale. Returns with Preston-Patrick.

MILNROW, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified £13 13s. 6d., returned at £109 8s. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. John Collier, better known by his assumed name of Tim Bobbin, author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was schoolmaster of this village for 57 years. Distance from Rochdale, 2 m. E.S.E. Returns with the parish.

MILNTHORP, or **MILTHORP** with **HEVERS-HAM**, a township in the parish of Heversham, co. of Westmorland. The town consists principally of one long and well-built street. It has several extensive flax mills with manufactories of sheetings, bed-ticks, sacking, sailcloth, &c. Here is also a workhouse for sixteen incorporated townships, built at an expense of nearly £5,000. There is a place of worship for the Independents, to which is attached a small school. Here is also a national school attended by about 100 children. Petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday. Here is a market on Friday, and there are fairs May 12th, and October 17th. Distance from London, 253 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 968; in 1831, 1509. A. P., £5,348.

MILSON, a parish in the hundred of Overs, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Neen-Sollars in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the rector of Neen-Sollars. Distance from Tenbury, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 156. A. P., £1,341.

MILSTED, a parish in the hundred of Mil-ton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a

discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 15s., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary and St Cross. Here are almshouses for five poor persons, and a bequest of land yielding £20 per annum for educating eight poor children. Distance from Sittingbourne, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 214. A. P., £841.

MILSTON AND BRIGMIS, a parish in the hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, P. Templeman, Esq. Joseph Addison, the prince of essayists, was born in the parsonage house here, 1672, his father being rector of the parish. Distance from Amesbury, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,019.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Aisackby, co. of Lincoln. Returns with the parish.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Blaise. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Jackson, D.D. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Abingdon, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,281.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory, a sinecure, and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated, the former at £4 7s. 1d., the latter at £4 16s. 0½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Cambridge, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 377. A. P., £2,793.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4 14s. 4d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, W. P. Honeywood, Esq. This parish contains only 200 acres of land, with one house upon it. It is 2½ m. from Canterbury, S.W. by W. The returns are included with those of Thannington.

MILTON. See **WEAVERHAM**.

MILTON. See **PRITTLEWELL**.

MILTON, a hamlet in the parish of Adderbury-East, co. of Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Deddington. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,702.

MILTON, a chapelry in the parish of Shepton under Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 3½ m. N.E. from Burford. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 568. A. P., £1,986.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New Forest, east division, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Milford, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £36. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Christ-Church, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 956. A. P., £4,875.

MILTON NEXT GRAVESEND, a parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Ayles-

ford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £16 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the crown and the bishop of Rochester, the former twice, the latter once. The parish is incorporated with the town of Gravesend, the corporation being styled, 'The mayor, jurats, and inhabitants of the parishes of Gravesend and Milton.' Here is a fair commencing on the festival of the conversion of St Paul, and continuing a week. Pop., in 1801, 2056; in 1831, 4348. A. P., £8,052. See **GRAVESEND**.

MILTON NEXT SITTINGBOURNE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The town—which is of great antiquity, probably deriving its origin from a castelated mansion founded by the successors of Hengist, king of Kent—is situated at the head of a creek which opens into the channel between the isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. The port admits barges, and as well as the town is under the government of a portreeve, whose authority as supervisor of weights and measures extends over the hundred. This officer is elected annually by the suffrages of all who pay poor-rates. The trade of the town consists chiefly in shipping for the London market the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, and bringing goods in return. A great number of the inhabitants find employment in the oyster fishery on the Swale, which is held in lease from the lords of the manors by the Company of Free Dredgers, about 140 in number. The beds are under peculiar management and special regulations, in consequence of which the oysters known by the name of Milton natives, are in high request. The Rutupian oysters, recorded by Juvenal as of so much consequence to the gastronomists of ancient Rome, are supposed to have been no other than Milton natives. Here are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school with a small endowment, upon which ten children are educated. Here are also national schools supported by subscription. Distance from London, 39 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1622; in 1831, 2233. A. P., £6,193.

MILTON (GREAT), a parish partly in the hundred of Bullington, but chiefly in the hundred of Thame, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar, in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. O. Manning. The prebend of Milton manor is rated at £24. The prebend of Milton-Ecclesia is rated at £33 18s. 6½d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln.

MILTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Thame, co. of Oxford. The chapel, ded. to St John, has been demolished. Distance from Tetworth, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 473. A. P., £2,817.

MILTON (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exe-

ter. Distance from Kingsbridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,800.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Dorset, formerly the site of a free chapel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Shaftsbury. Returns with the parish.

MILTON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Poerstock, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Poorstock, a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bridport, 4 m. N.E. Returns with the parish.

MILTON-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, rated at £10, returned at £150. "King Athelstan, to expiate the murder of his brother Edwin, about the year of Christ 933, built here an abbey to the honour of St Mary, St Michael, St Sampson, and St Branwalader." The monks were of the Benedictine order, and their revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £720 4s. 1d. The site of this monastery is now occupied by Milton, a magnificent pile of buildings designed by the late Sir Wm. Chambers. Here is a free school with a considerable endowment, and almshouses for six poor persons who receive a weekly allowance and some articles of clothing annually on St Thomas' day. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 846. A. P., £3,739.

MILTON-ABBOTT, a parish in the hundred of Tavistock, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Constantine. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Tavistock, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 862; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £7,511.

MILTON-BRYANT, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Woburn, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,763.

MILTON-CLEVEDON. See **CLEVEDON-MILTON**.

MILTON-DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Black-Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Cookbury, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Lord Courtney. Distance from Holsworthy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 761. A. P., £2,084.

MILTON-ERNEST, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, E. Turner, Esq. Here is an almshouse for six poor persons endowed with lands worth £40 per annum. Distance from Bedford, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,468.

MILTON-KEYNES, a parish in the hundred

of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the earl of Winchelsea. This was the birth-place of Dr Atterbury, and the celebrated Dr Wm. Wotton was rector here from 1693 till his death 1726. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 334. A. P., £4,386.

MILTON-LILBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 6d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, P. Pulse, Esq. Distance from Pewsey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 573; in 1831, 660. A. P., £4,536.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON-MALZOR, a parish in the hundred of Wymerley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 15s. 10d. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1629, the Rev. J. C. Miller. This parish is crossed by the Northampton canal. Distance from Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 541. A. P., £2,811.

MILTON-PODIMORE, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, T. S. Horner, Esq. Distance from Ilchester, 2 m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,712.

MILVERTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Langford-Budville, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £21 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archd. of Taunton. The town is pleasantly situated upon an eminence above the western extremity of the vale of Taunton-Dean, over the whole of which it commands an uninterrupted prospect. It is small, consisting of three irregular streets neither paved nor lighted. Serges, druggets, and flannels are manufactured here, though they have been of late years in some degree superseded by the throwing of silk. The market is on Friday, and there is a fair on the 10th of October. Distance from London, 151 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1667; in 1831, 2233. A. P., £11,113.

MILVERTON WITH EDMENSCOTT, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £58. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Warwick. This parish lies in the centre of an extensive and graceful sweep of the Avon, commanding one of the most luxuriant midland prospects in the kingdom. Distance from Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 537. A. P., £3,009.

MILWICH, a parish in the S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford

and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lewis G. Dyre, Esq. There is here a bequest of £5, upon which 10 children are instructed. Distance from Stone, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 551. A. P., £3,019.

MIMMS (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. The church—built of flint, with a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire—is ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Gaussen. Distance from Bishop's Hatfield, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 1068. A. P., £8,599.

MIMMS (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Edmonton, co. of Middlesex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, W. P. Hammond, Esq. Distance from Chipping-Barnet, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1698; in 1831, 2010. A. P., £15,025.

MINCARLO, one of the smaller of the Scilly islands, containing about 12 acres of ground, and lying 4 m. W. of St Mary's isle.

MINCHINHAMPTON, a town and parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Gloucester, now included within the boundaries of the borough of Stroud. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £41 13s. 4d. Church—a large cruciform structure—ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Cockin. The town consists of one long irregular street, extending from N. to S., in the line of the high-road to Chippenham, and this crossed by another leading to the parish church, near which stands the market-house. The right of holding a free market every Tuesday, and two annual fairs, Trinity-Monday and October 10th, was obtained by the abbess of Caen—the manor having been gifted to the nunnery there—from Henry III., and renewed in 1545, in favour of the then lord of the manor, Andrew, Lord Windsor. The manufacture of woollen cloth was at one time very extensively carried on here, clothing mills having been erected on the numerous streams by which the surrounding valleys are intersected, but it has for some time been on the decline. There is here a very extensive intrenchment, extending nearly 3 miles, from the hamlet of Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town called Woeful Danes Bottom, supposed to be Danish. From the epithet applied to the vale, it has been conjectured to have been the scene of a great overthrow to the Danes, perhaps the much disputed site of the battle of Ethandun, in which Alfred, in 879, defeated them with immense slaughter. There are here a place of worship for the Baptists, a free school, and a national school, supported by subscription. At Snickley, a hamlet in the parish, there is a school for writing and arithmetic, liberally endowed. Distance from London, 99 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5077; in 1831, 7255. A. P., £14,232.

MINCHINTON, a tything in the parish of

111.

Handley, co. of Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. from Cranborne.

MINDTOWN, a parish in the hundred of Puralow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Powis. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 36. A. P., £626.

MINEHEAD, a borough and parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £18 9s. 7d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the lord of the manor. The town is situated on the Bristol channel, having a harbour, safe, commodious, and of easy access, which circumstance, with its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, rendered it at a very early period a place of some importance. The town consists of three divisions, or distinct assemblages of houses, arranged in the form of a triangle, each side of which extends about two-thirds of a mile. The upper town comprises some irregular streets, the houses of which are very mean, on the eastern declivity of a steep and rugged hill called Minehead-point. The middle part, about half a mile from the sea, is the principal part, having many good houses, and some very respectable inns. The third division is the quay-town, or part close on the water-side. Here there is a custom-house, with a collector and comptroller. There is also a harbour master. About the beginning of last century, in consequence of the quay being rebuilt, and the harbour cleared out, so as to admit vessels of great burden, the trade of this port rose rapidly, and it had numerous vessels trading to Ireland, America, and the Mediterranean. Since that period it has declined. At present its commerce is chiefly carried on coastwise; its exports being corn, malt, flour, and timber; its imports, groceries from Bristol, coal and culm from Swansea, Neath, and Newport, limestone from Wales, and live stock from Ireland. The market is on Wednesday; and there is a fair the Wednesday in Whitsunweek. Possessing a fine sandy beach, with a neighbourhood remarkable for the variety and the beauty of its scenery, with great salubrity of climate, Minehead has become a favourite watering-place, and a general resort of fashionable valetudinarians during the summer months. Formerly it sent two members to parliament, but in the new reform bill is included among the disfranchised boroughs. Here is a free school for 20 boys, supported by the lord of the manor, and there are a number of benefactions for distribution among the poor. Distance from London, 160 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1481. A. P., £4,255.

MINETY, a parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester, though partly in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the archdeacon of Wilts. Distance from Malmesbury, 5½

m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 585. A. P., £4,934.

MINEWITHE, one of the Scilly islands. It is situated a little to the N.E. of St Mary's, and contains about 16 acres of land.

MININGSBY, a parish in the W. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 8s. 6½d., returned at £192 1s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Spilsby, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,360.

MINLEY, a tithing in the parish of Yately, co. of Southampton, 3 m. from Hartford-Bridge, E.N.E.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £23 12s. 6d., returned at £135. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, T. Brook, Esq. Here are a place of worship for the Independents, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Nantwich, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 468. A. P., £3,500.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 385. A. P., £3,146.

MINSKIP, a township in the parish of Aldborough, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Boroughbridge, 1½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,227.

MINESTEAD, a parish in the hundred of New-Forest, East, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Compton, Esq. A triangular stone in this parish marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus. Distance from Lyndhurst, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 764; in 1831, 1074. A. P., £2,146.

MINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 17s. 11d. Church ded. to St Methewian. Patrons, T. J. Philips, Esq. Distance from Bassiney, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,039.

MINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Kingslow or isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £33 3s. 4d. Church—having a lofty spire, and in the choir 14 stalls—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A market, formerly kept here, has gone into desuetude, but the fair on Good Friday for pedlery and toys is still observed. Here was a nunnery to the honour of the Virgin Mary, founded, and with the assistance of her uncle, King Egbert, endowed by Domneva about the year 970, who placed in it her daughter St Mildred, abbess over 70 nuns. This house had the misfortune to be several times sacked by the Danes, particularly in 1011, after which it never had any more nuns. The monks of Canterbury having

shortly after obtained a grant of the church and lands from Canute, translated the body of St Mildred also to their own church. A little to the E. of the church is Ebbsfleet, remarkable as the landing-place, in 449, of Hengist and Horsa, on their first visit to Britain,—of St Austral, the apostle of the English in 596,—and of St Mildred, to take charge of the nuns of St Mary's some time after 670. Distance from Ramsgate, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 911. A. P., £8,949.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY, a parish in the liberty of the isle of Sheppy, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £120. Church—a very ancient structure—ded. to St Mary and St Sexburga. Patron, in 1829, R. Mitchell, Esq. Here was a monastery, founded by Sexburga in 675, and endowed with lands obtained by grant from her son, King Egbert, for the maintenance of 77 nuns. The nuns having been slain, and the house totally destroyed by the Danes, it was in 1130 rebuilt by William, archbishop of Canterbury, ded. to St Mary and St Sexburga, and replenished with Benedictine nuns. At the dissolution it had a prioress and 10 nuns, whose annual revenues were estimated at £122 14s. 6d. The parish church was that which belonged to this convent. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of the parish, was formerly within its limits, but is now a separate vill, possessing independent jurisdiction. Distance from London, 45 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 4139; in 1831, 7922. A. P., £17,754.

MINSTER-SOUTH, or **SOUTH-MINSTER**, a parish in the hundred of Dengey, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £21. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house, London. Here are a place of worship for the Independents, and a national school. Distance from Burnham, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1422. A. P., £9,959.

MINSTER-LOVEL, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Here was a priory of Benedictines, a cell to the monastery of Ivery in Normandy, granted on the suppression of foreign houses to Eton college. Distance from Witney, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,597.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Westbury, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Westbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, returned at £62 10s. Patron, the rector of Westbury. Distance from Shrewsbury, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1811, 705; in 1831, 809. A. P., £7,436.

MINSTERWORTH, a parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 13s. 4d., returned at £83 3s. 2d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Here

is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 496. A. P., £2,621.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish in the liberty of Piddletrenthide, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 14s. 2d., returned at £117 14s. 11d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sturt, &c. Distance from Dorchester, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,755.

MINTERN-PARVA, a tything in the parish of Buckland-Newton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dorchester. Pop., in 1811, including Duntish, 341; in 1831, 369. A. P. with the parish.

MINTING, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the masters and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, granted on the suppression of foreign houses to the Carthusians at Mount-Grove, afterwards by exchange to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Distance from Horncastle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 301. A. P., £2,556.

MINTLYN, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a donative, not in charge. The church—which was ded. to St Michael—demolished. Distance from Lynn-Regis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 31. A. P., £1,125.

MINVER (Str), a parish in the hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 10s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, W. Sandys, Esq. This parish is divided into lowlands and highlands, the former of which has a chapel. There is also in the parish a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a meeting-house, with a cemetery, belonging to the society of Friends. The meeting-house is not frequented. Distance from Padstow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1110. A. P., £8,354.

MINWORTH, a township in the parish of Curdworth, co. of Warwick, 4 m. N.W.W. from Coleshill. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,067.

MIRFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 1s. 0½d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Armytage, Bart. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in the parish, and there is a free school for educating 20 children, endowed with houses and lands worth upwards of £50 per annum. Distance from Dewsbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3724; in 1831, 6496. A. P., £7,405.

MIRMOUND, in the parish of Upwell, co. of Cambridge, the site of a small priory of Gilbertines, ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary, a cell to Sempringham, to which it was given by Ralph de Hanvill in the reign of Richard I. Its reve-

nues at the dissolution were valued at £13 6s. 1d. per annum.

MISERDEN, a parish in the hundred of Bisleigh, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, Sir Edwin Sandys, Bart. Distance from Painswick, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,167.

MISSENDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £41 3s. 6d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, in 1829, William Astle, &c. Here was an abbey for Black canons, founded 1133 to the honour of the Virgin Mary, by Sir William de Messenden. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £285 15s. 9d. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school attended by about 150 scholars. Distance from Amersham, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1411; in 1831, 1827. A. P., £5,538.

MISSENDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Distance from Amersham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 937. A. P., £1,767.

MISSON, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s. 4½d. Patron, the king. This parish is situated in a plain, one of those extensive tracts from which the sea in a course of ages has retired. It extends many miles in every direction, and seems to melt into the azure distance of Yorkshire. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school endowed with £65 per annum. Distance from Bawtry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 841. A. P., £6,870.

MISTERTON, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Walcot, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, Henry Jacob Franks, Esq. There is a trifling bequest for purchasing books for poor children. Distance from Lutterworth, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 587. A. P., £6,041.

MISTERTON, a parish in North-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of West Stockworth, a peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £10 5s., returned at £57. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Here are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. The Chesterfield and Trent canal passes through the parish. Distance from Gainsborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1142; in 1831, 1579. A. P., £4,472.

MISTERTON, a parish in the hundred of

Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £29 11s., returned at £111. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Distance from Crewkerne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.S. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,882.

MISTLEY, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory with the curacy of Manningtree, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, F. H. Rigby, Esq. The village is situated on the Stour, on which there are good quays, and commodious warehouses for corn, malt, and coal, in which articles there is here much business carried on. The quay, port, and warehouses, are the property of the proprietor of Mistley-hall. The petty sessions for the division of Tendring are held here on the Mondays alternately with Thorpe, Manningtree, and Great Bromley. Distance from Manningtree, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 876. A. P., £4,710.

MITCHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Simpson. The situation of this place, in the centre of extensive grounds appropriated to the culture of aromatic and medicinal plants, with the Wandle abounding with excellent trout and remarkable for the transparency of its waters winding through them, is in the highest degree delightful. The village is irregularly built, but the houses are in general respectable, and the environs abound with elegant villas inhabited by opulent individuals, who, from the retirement and beauty of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, have been induced to select it as a place of residence. The business principally carried on is calico printing, for which there are extensive and excellent grounds; and on the Wandle are numerous mills for corn, logwood, tobacco, &c. The rail-road from Croydon passes through the parish. There is an annual fair on the 12th of August, which continues three days. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the hundred of Blackheath. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a Sabbath school endowed with £62 per annum. Distance from London, 9 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3466; in 1831, 4387. A. P., £13,549.

MITCHELDEVER, a parish in the hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 13s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Distance from Winchester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 936. A. P., £8,334.

MITCHELMARSH, a parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop

of Winchester. Distance from Romsey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 664; in 1831, 962. A. P., £3,554.

MITCHEL-TROY, a parish in the upper division of the parish of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 18s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,964.

MITFORD, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the centre of the county, being bounded on the south and south-east by the Yare, and on the north and north-east by the Wensum. It comprises eighteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 11,495 souls.

MITFORD, a parish and township partly in the west division of Morpeth ward and partly in the west division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland, and dio. of Durham, rated at £10 6s. 8d., returned at £65. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Distance from Morpeth, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 199, of the entire parish 676; in 1831, of the former 117, of the latter 701. A. P. of the township, £9,704; of the entire parish £11,034.

MITTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14 7s. 8d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, John Aspinall, Esq. Here is a free school for 20 children with a handsome endowment. Distance from Clitheroe, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3507; in 1831, 5277. A. P., £21,224.

MITTON, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Penkridge.

MITTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Clitheroe. Pop., in 1801, including Henthorn and Coldcoats 76; in 1831, 70. A. P., £1,028.

MITTON (LOWER), a chapelry in the parish of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Kidderminster. Here are an iron foundry, a manufactory of worsted yarn, a tannery, and a vinegar work. This place is now included within the boundaries of Bewdley. Distance from Kidderminster, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1603; in 1831, 2952. A. P., £5,779.

MITTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Hartlebury, co. of Worcester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Stourport. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 202. A. P., £494.

MITTONS, a chapelry in the parish of Bredon, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Bredon. Distance from Tewksbury, 4 m. N.E. Returns with the parish.

MIXBURY, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Distance from Bicester, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 387. A. P., £1,790.

MOAT, a township in the parish of Kirk-Andrew's, co. of Cumberland. Here are the ruins of Liddel Strength, a square tower of excellent masonry, surrounded with a double ditch, the scene of many a desperate contest during the border wars. Distance from Longtown, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,050.

MOBBERLY, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Mallory. The cotton manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship, and there is a grammar school with a small endowment. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1271. A. P., £8,373.

MOCCAS, a parish in the hundred of Webtree, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 4s. 4d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Cornewall, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 9½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,043.

MOCHTREF, or **MOUGHTREY** with **ESKINGLOG**, a parish in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's. Distance from Newton, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 544. A. P., £1,425.

MODBURY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Ermington, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St George. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The town is situated in a valley in which meet the great roads leading to Plymouth, King's-bridge, and Dartmouth. It consists of four streets which meet at right angles, the point of junction being in the lowest part of the town. A creek bounds the parish on the west, extending from the river Erun to within two miles of the town, to which, being navigable for barges, it proves extremely serviceable. The market day is Thursday, Saturday for butcher meat, and there is a great cattle market on the second Thursday of every month. An annual fair is held on St George's day. The principal manufacture here is that of 'Long Elis,' for the East India Company, and the trade in corn and malt is considerable. The government is vested in a portreeve, constables, &c., who are annually appointed at a court-leet, the mayor being returned by a jury of twelve householders. There are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Here is a free school

with an endowment for twelve poor boys. Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St Peter in Normandy, founded at an early period and dedicated to St Gregory. Its revenues were latterly bestowed upon Eton college. Distance from London, 208 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1813; in 1831, 2116. A. P., £12,616.

MODRYDD, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-sainfraed, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 160. A. P., £912.

MOEL-FAMMA, the principal of the Clwydian hills in Denbighshire, North Wales. Its elevation is 1845 feet above the level of the sea, and it commands a very fine prospect over England and Wales. The first stone of an obelisk, commemorative of the 50th year of the reign of George III., was laid on the summit of this hill, by the Right Hon. George, lord Kenyon, in the presence of 3000 spectators, October 25th, 1810.

MOEL-Y-MWNT, or **MOUNT**, a parish in the hundred of Proedyraur, co. of Cardigan. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, returned at £55 14s. Patron, the impropiator. Distance from Cardigan, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 131. A. P., £578.

MOGGERHANGER, a hamlet in the parish of Blunham, co. of Bedford. Distance from Biggleswade, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,792.

MOLD, a town and parish in the hundred of Mold, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Mold, the capital of the county, is situated in a fertile plain on the banks of the Allen, and in the centre of a rich mineral district. It consists of one long and spacious street, having many fine houses. The church, having a tower at the west end, is particularly graceful. The chief trade of the place depends upon the lead and coal mines which are very extensively and profitably worked. Cotton spinning has also been introduced and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. This township unites with the Flint district in returning a member to parliament. On the Maes-y-Garmon, adjacent to the town, is an obelisk commemorative of a signal victory obtained over the Picts and Saxons, by the ancient Britons, led on by the pious St German. Distance from London, 200 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5413; in 1831, 9385. A. P., £18,488.

MOLDASH, a parish in the hundred of Felborough, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Chilham in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Chilham. Distance from Charing, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 391. A. P., £1,660.

MOLESDEN, a township in the parish of Mitford, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 36. A. P., £350.

MOLESWORTH, a parish in the hundred

of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the archbishop of York. Distance from Thrapston, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,846.

MOLLAND, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage, united to that of Knowstone, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Mary. There is here a small endowment for educating 4 poor children. Distance from South Molton, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,071.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy, co. of Oxford and co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Cropredy, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Cropredy. Distance from Banbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,869.

MOLLINGTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Backford, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,266.

MOLLINGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of St Mary, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 24. A. P., £650.

MOLSCROFT, a township in the parish of St John, town of Beverley, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Beverley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 124. A. P., £3,529.

MOLTON (SOUTH), a hundred in the co. of Devon. It lies in the northern part of the county, comprises fourteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 13,825 souls.

MOLTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of South-Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Twitche, annexed to the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 16s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from South-Molton, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1541; in 1831, 1937. A. P., £8,528.

MOLTON (SOUTH), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of South-Molton. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £30. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The town is situated on the west bank of the river Mole, over which there is here a bridge of three arches. It is well built, and the streets are paved and lighted. The inhabitants are principally employed in the making of serges, shalloons, and felts. The market-day is Saturday, and through the year there are many markets on the Tuesdays, the Wednesdays, and the Thursdays. The landholders here being all breeders, there may be said to be a constant sale of cattle. The government is lodged in a mayor, 18 capital burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two ser-

geants-at-mace. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, and this is the principal place of election for the members for the northern division of the county. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, an excellent free school, and a charity school, in which upwards of 60 children are clothed and educated. At the former of these schools the late Judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. The Rev. Samuel Badcock, the antagonist of Priestly, was a native of this parish. Distance from London, 178 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2753; in 1831, 3826. A. P., £9,906.

MONEWDEN, a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, C. Arcedeckne, Esq. Distance from Wickham-Market, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,571.

MONGEHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £18 5s. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A fair is held here October 9th. Distance from Deal, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,453.

MONGEHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Cornilo hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 15s. Church in ruins. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Deal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,559.

MONGEWELL, a parish in Longtree hundred, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 9s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Uvedale Price, Esq. Distance from Wallingford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,925.

MONINGTON, or EYLWYS-WYTHUR, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, returned at £12 2s. Patron, the king. The name of this parish signifies the church of eight men, supposed to have been the number of freeholders at one time it contained. Distance from Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 102. A. P., £811.

MONINGTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Grimsworth hundred, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 13s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Cornwall, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,176.

MONINGTON, a township in Vow church parish, co. of Hereford, from which it is 10 m. W.S.W.

MONKHILL, a township in Pontefract parish, W. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1821, 40; in 1831, 39. A. P. not returned separately.

MONKLAND, a parish in Stretford hundred, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £11 0s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Leominster, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,893.

MONKLEIGH, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Saltera. Distance from Great-Torrington, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 562. A. P., £1,629.

MONK-NASH, a parish in Agmore hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £15, returned at £48. Patrons, the Greys. Distance from Cowbridge, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 121. A. P., £494.

MONKRIIDGE-WARD, a township in Elsdon parish, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Bellingham, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 106. A. P. with the parish.

MONKSEATON, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland. On a farm here are the remains of an old cross, with this inscription—'O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head!' Tradition says, that a monk of Tynemouth having gone into the castle of Seaton-Delaval, cut the head from a pig that was set to roast before the fire, with which he made for home, but was pursued by the proprietor, overtaken, and severely whipped by him. The monk dying some time after, his death was attributed to this circumstance, and the perpetrator was compelled to compound for his offence, by bestowing upon the monastery the manor of Elswick, and erecting this cross upon the spot where he committed the offence. Distance from North Shields, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 489. A. P., £2,867.

MONKSILVER, a parish in Williton and Freemanners hundred, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 322. A. P., £1,801.

MONKS-ELEIGH, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy, a peculiar, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Bildeston, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,520.

MONKSTON, a parish in Andover hundred, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 12s. 11d. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Andover, 3½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,433.

MONKSWOOD, an extra-parochial chapelry in Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth. Living, a

curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £5. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Usk, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 193. A. P., £709.

MONKTON, a parish in Colyton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Colyton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the vicar of Colyton. Distance from Honiton, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,757.

MONKTON-WITH-JARROW, a township in Jarrow parish, co.-palatine of Durham, said to be the birth-place of the venerable Bede. Distance from Gateshead, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including Headworth and Haleburn, 1566; in 1831, 3598. A. P. not returned separately.

MONKTON, a parish in Kinglow hundred, isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Birchington and Wood, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are fairs, July 22d and October 11th. Distance from Ramsgate, 7 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 376. A. P., £4,452.

MONKTON-FARLEY, a parish in Bradford hundred, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Distance from Bradford, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 396. A. P., £2,161.

MONKTON-MOOR, a parish and township in the upper division of the ainstey of the city of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 19s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Here is a free school for 12 poor children. Distance from York, 7½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, of the parish, 370; in 1831, 484. A. P., £3,945.

MONKTON-NUN, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £48. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Tuffnell, Esq. There are a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and two endowed schools, one for 12 boys and one for 12 girls. Distance from York, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 398. A. P., £2,580.

MONKTON-TARRANT, a parish in the hundred of Monkton-up-Wimborne, Shaston division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Tarrant-Launceston, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 16s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Parquharson, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 220. A. P., £966.

MONKTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £26. Church ded. to St Augustine. Patron, in 1829, C. Maddi-

ton, Esq. The Tom, here navigable, and the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, pass through this parish. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Spital almshouse, endowed with lands to the value of nearly £50 per annum, affords an asylum to 11 poor widows. Distance from Taunton, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 794; in 1831, 1155. A. P., £8,386.

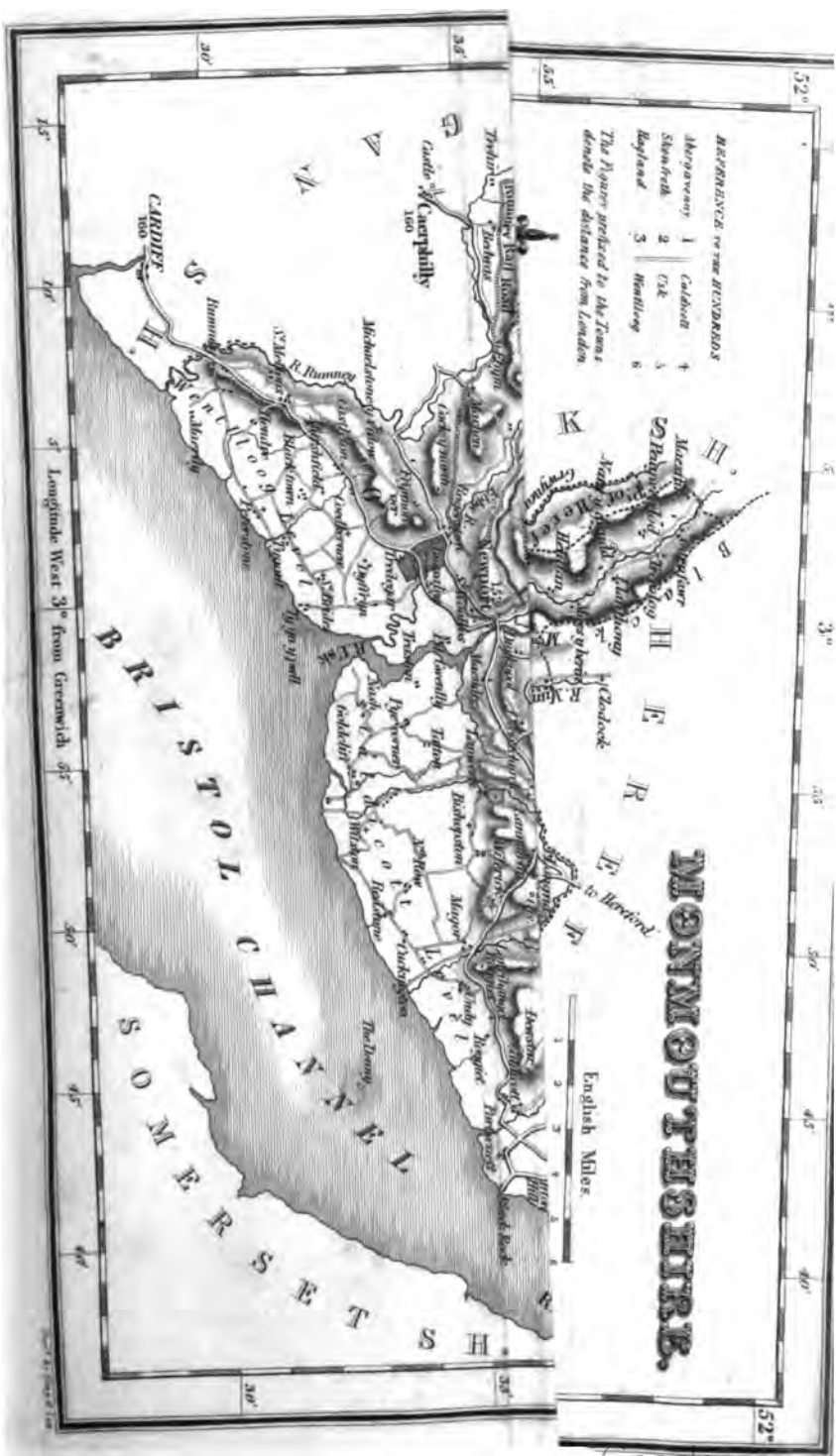
MONMOUTHSHIRE,

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Herefordshire, on the east by Gloucestershire, on the west by Glamorgan and Breconshire, and on the south-east and south by the Severn and the Bristol channel. Its extreme length is about 24 and its extreme breadth about 20 miles, comprising about 318,720 acres, of which 100,000 are considered arable, 200,000 pasture, the remainder, including woodlands, being wild and perhaps irreclaimable.

Features.—The general aspect of the county is finely diversified. The mountain ridges are sterile and afford but a scanty subsistence to the flocks which feed upon them, but the valleys and the slopes of the hills are richly chequered with thriving woods, abundant pastures, and cultivated spots of exuberant fertility. In the hundreds of Wentloog and Caldicott, sea-walls have been raised at an immense expense to keep out the sea at high tides, and in stormy weather. Some of these walls are from 12 to 14 feet in height, falling back from the sea with a gradual slope, the stone work in front being supported by a large embankment of earth. In the level of Wentloog, where they are not required to be so high, they are constructed solely of earth. Those of Caldicott extend from that village nearly the whole length to Godcliff, and those of Wentloog extend nearly sixteen miles. These extensive embankments are kept in repair by assessments upon the several proprietors in the respective levels, according to the value of the properties they possess, the whole being under the control of a court of sewers and subject to the same laws and regulations as Romney Marsh in Kent. In these levels the land is divided by parallel ditches, in some of which the water is stagnant, while in others it runs off at ebb-tide through flood-gates into the sea. The general humidity of the western districts of the kingdom is particularly felt in this county, the great estuary of the Severn attracting the clouds that rise from the western ocean; the rains along its shores on both sides are frequently heavy and of long continuance. Of the general salubrity of the atmosphere, however, the longevity of the inhabitants affords ample demonstration. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Munnow, and the Ebwy. The Severn by the time it touches this county—which it does at the angle where it receives the Wye—is a river of great magnitude, and in its progress, which is south-westerly, rapidly widens into the Bristol channel. The Wye enters this county a little to the north-east of Monmouth, at which place

it receives the Munnow, and by a peculiarly winding course forming the boundary between Monmouth and Gloucestershire, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. The Usk, whose scattered sources lie among the mountains of Brecon, enters this county at Llangrundy, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly through the centre of the county, falls by a broad estuary into the Bristol channel. The valley through which this river flows is remarkable for its beauty, and the river itself, especially in floods, for its extreme impetuosity. The Rumney has its rise in the lower part of Breconshire, and forming the boundary between this county and Glamorganshire, falls into the Bristol channel below the village of Rumney. The Munnow, rising also in the mountains of Brecon, forms the boundary between this county and Herefordshire, till it falls, as we have said, into the Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Ebwy, rising in Brecon and flowing through a wildly romantic valley, to which it gives name, falls into the estuary of the Usk below Newport. Besides these rivers the long and narrow valleys of this county are enlivened and fertilized by numerous streams which it would be almost endless to particularize. All of them abound with fish, and on the Wye and the Usk are salmon fisheries of very considerable value.

Agriculture.—In an agricultural point of view the county may be divided into three districts. The first, comprising the southern part of the county, consists partly of large tracts of moor and marsh land, having in some parts a loamy soil of considerable depth, in others a great depth of black peaty matter. In some places the soil is light loam producing timber of excellent quality, in some a mixture of clay and loam forming fertile meadows, and in a few places a reddish soil well-adapted to the culture of turnips and potatoes. In the second division—which includes the eastern part of the county, and extends along the banks of the Usk—the soil is of a light red colour, and such is its fertility that the whole country has the appearance of a garden. The third division comprises the western part of the county, the soil of which, especially upon the hills, is thin and peaty, lying over strata of stone covering beds of coal or iron-ore. The crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a few pease and beans. The common artificial grasses are also cultivated. Lime forms the principal manure, and the summer fallowing is very general. The produce is considerably greater than is required by the inhabitants, the surplus goes to the supplying of the Bristol market. The oxen are generally bred in the north part of the county and fed in the south. They are mostly of a deep red or brindled colour, short in the leg and compact in the body, growing to a large size and weighing when fattened from 7 to 9 hundred weight. The sheep are in general small, having wool of a coarse and rather short staple, but the flesh fine in the grain and of delicate flavour. The horses are of a very inferior kind, neither adapted for the road nor the labours of the field. Mules are bred in the county to a great extent and of superior quality. They are generally



strong in bone, of excellent symmetry, and sell at high prices.

Manufactures.—The most important mineral productions of the county are ironstone, coal, and limestone. The smelting of the iron-ore and working it into bars forms the principal branch of manufacture. Some lead is also found, and there are tin-works at Casleon and Rogerstone. The manufacture of flannel has been long established, but it is of limited extent. Coarse cloths, woollen stockings and caps are made by the inhabitants among the mountains, and brought for sale to the fairs, but they are in small quantities. Hats are manufactured in a few places, and there are several paper-mills in the vicinity of Monmouth. The commerce of the county is carried on chiefly through Newport and Chepstow, which places see. With the exception of the parishes of Welch-Bichnor, Newton-Dixon, St Mary's, Old Castle, Llanton, and Cwnyoy, which are the three first in the dio. of Hereford, and the three last in the dio. of St David's. The county of Monmouth is in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, province of Canterbury, and is divided into the deaneries of Abergavenny, Netherwent, Newport, and Usk, comprising 123 parishes, of which 44 are rectories, 39 vicarages, and 40 curacies. It is divided for civil purposes into the six hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicott, Ragland, Skenfreth, Usk, and Wentlloog. It contains 7 market-town, 3 of which, Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, are boroughs and return jointly one member to parliament. It sends two members to parliament. The assizes are held at Monmouth, the quarter-sessions at Usk. Pop., in 1801, 45,582; in 1831, 98,200. A. P., £295,097.

MONMOUTH, a county town, borough, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Skenfreth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 2s. 2d., returned at £145. The church—having an elegant and finely proportioned spire 210 feet in height—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded with hills of various elevation, most of them richly wooded, on the river Munnow at its junction with the Wye, over which, as well as over the Munnow, it has an excellent stone bridge. Like most other towns of Roman origin, it consists of four principal streets, diverging at nearly right angles from a common centre, the greatest extension from this point being towards the north. There are here many old and curious looking buildings, yet the greater part of the houses are handsome, not a few elegant, and in the principal streets many of them have gardens and orchards attached. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, 15 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, 2 sergeants-at-mace, &c. By an ancient charter the burgesses are exempted from paying toll, tonnage, pickage, or frontage, throughout England. It sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Newport and Usk. In the neighbourhood of the town are extensive iron-foundries, and on the numerous streams in the environs several extensive paper and corn mills.

By means of the Monmouth railway coal is plentifully supplied from the forest of Dean, and by the Wye an extensive commerce is carried on with Bristol. The market day is Saturday, and there is a cattle market the first Wednesday of every month. Fairs are held for toys on Whit-Tuesday, on the Wednesday before the 20th of June for wool and cheese, and on the 4th of September and the 22d of November for cattle, hops, and cheese. There are here places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. There is a free grammar school liberally endowed, and a national school supported by subscription. This school is kept in a large room having a fine oriel window, part of the Benedictine priory, said to have been the study of the celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, who was a native of this town, and resided many years in that convent. There is an almshouse containing 20 separate tenements with a garden to each, for twenty aged men and women, who have a weekly allowance of 6s. each, besides coal and clothing. Henry V. was born here, and his cradle, with the sword he wore at Agincourt, are still preserved in Troy-house, belonging to the duke of Beaufort. Distance from London, 130 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3345; in 1831, 4916. A. P., £12,963.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in the hundred of Grimswoth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 12s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, Sir G. Cornewall. Distance from Hereford, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,176.

MONTACUTE, a parish in the hundred of Tintinhull, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 10s., returned at £127 2s. 7d. Church ded. to St Catherine. Patron, in 1829, John Phelps, Esq. A priory to the honour of St Peter and St Paul, founded here by William the Conqueror, was, by the earl of Moreton, in the reign of Henry I., amply endowed and bestowed on the monks of Cluny; its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £524 11s. 8d., Distance from Yeovil, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 1028. A. P., £4,735.

MONTFORD, a parish in Pimhill hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 18s. 6d. Church ded. to St Chad. Patron, in 1829, Earl Powis. Distance from Shrewsbury, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 566. A. P., £3,462.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

One of the six counties of North Wales; bounded on the north by Denbigh; on the north-east and east by Salop; on the south and south-east by Radnor; on the west and south-west by Cardigan; and on the west by Merioneth. Its extreme length is about 35, and its extreme breadth about 30 miles. It is supposed to contain 500,000 acres, of which 240,000 are sup-

posed to be in a course of cultivation, 60,000 being annually under tillage. The surface and soil of this county is considerably diversified, but upon the whole bleak and mountainous. In a general view of the eastern part of the co. the Buddin hills form a striking feature; towards the west and north the Berwyn range rises upwards of 2000 feet; and towards the south-west, bordering with Cardiganshire, Plinlimmon rises 2463 feet, while the table land occupying the centre generally averages 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It has at the same time, perhaps, a greater proportion of fertile plains and rich vales than almost any other of the Welsh counties, and the hills, though less picturesque than those of some of the other counties, are more valuable, being for the most part clothed with verdure to their summits. The more favoured and fertile spots lie chiefly in the southern and eastern parts of the county, which are intersected by the Severn and its numerous tributary streams. The principal river of the county is the Severn, which, rising on Plinlimmon in the south-west corner of the co., holds a winding course towards the north-east, receiving numerous accessions in its progress, and watering the towns of Llanidloes, Newton, and Pool, enters Salop near Melverley. The Fyrwy is another very considerable river, that, having its sources in the west of the county, with its numerous tributaries adorns and fertilizes many a delightfully sequestered vale. It receives, a little below Llanasintffraid, the Tanat from the north, and shortly after falls into the Severn. On the west side of the county numerous rivulets take a westerly direction, and falling into the river Dyfi, which forms the boundary between Montgomery and Merioneth, are along with it poured into the Irish sea at Aberdovey. Salmon and trout are abundant in all these rivers and rivulets, especially in the Fyrwy, which is accounted the best trouting stream in North Wales. Agriculture is here in a state of great forwardness. Clean farming is highly appreciated, and to the crops common in the other counties belonging to the principality are added very generally peas, vetches, turnips, and hemp. Few cattle are fattened in the county, stores being supposed to pay better. The native breed of cattle are brindled, short-legged, and deep in the carcass. The Devonshire breed has been introduced, and of late the Herefordshire, which is preferred to all others. There are two kinds of sheep common to the county, the one in request for its wool, and the other, which is black-faced, for the excellence of its mutton. The Welsh pony, celebrated for its hardihood, strength, and sureness of foot, is found here in its unsophisticated condition. The sheep, however, form the principal riches of the county, the mountains being wholly occupied as sheep walks. The flocks during the summer months, like those of Spain, are driven to feed at a great distance, and the farms in the valleys are mostly held as appendages for winter habitations, and for raising provisions and fodder. From the native wool flannels and coarse cloths are manufactured. The greater part of the flannels in the English market are supplied

by this county. Cattle, butter, and cheese, are also exported in considerable quantities. The oak of the county is in high repute for ship-building, and it yields very considerable quantities, vast plantations of oak being formed by the landed proprietors to meet the increasing demand. The county is also rich in minerals, especially lead and copper. Excellent slates are dug near the confluence of the Fyrwy and the Severn, immense quantities being regularly shipped for Bristol. The county is in the dioceses of St Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford, provinces of Canterbury, containing 47 parishes. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and has 7 market towns, one of them being a borough. It sends one member to parliament. The assizes are held at Welshpool, the quarter sessions at Montgomery. Pop., in 1801, 49,978; in 1831, 65,700. A. P., £207,286.

MONTGOMERY, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £17 4s. 4½d. Patron, the king. The town is situated on the east bank of the Severn, on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery. The streets are steep, and the houses generally built of brick. Having neither trade, manufactures, nor any thoroughfare, few country towns can be found more inanimate or more perfectly retired. It is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses, and with Llanidloes, Welshpool, Machynllaeth, Llanfyllin, and Newton, sends one member to parliament. The market day is Thursday. The fairs are March 3d, June 20th, September 4th, and November 11th. The castle of Montgomery, once a place of great strength, is now a mass of ruins. Here is a dissenting chapel, and a charity school with a handsome endowment. Distance from London, 168 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1188. A. P., £5,236.

MONYASH, a chapelry in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. A court of miners for the hundred of High Peak, is held here every six months. The township is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Here are a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, and a free school for 16 children. Distance from Bakewell, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,388.

MOOR-WITH-BACHCOTT, a joint-township in West Dawlish parish, co. of Somerset.

MOOR AND HILL. See HILL AND MOOR.

MOOR-TOWN, a township in Brandsburton parish, E. R. of the co. of York, 10 m. E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 26. A. P., £419.

MOORBY, a parish in the soke of Horn-castle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 11s. 6d., returned at £132 1s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Distance from Horn-castle, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 154. A. P., £819.

MOORE, a township in Rancorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Warrington, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,589.

MOORESBARROW WITH PARME, a township in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. of Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 26. A. P., £527.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Burgh-upon-the-Sands parish, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 277. A. P. with the parish.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 30. A. P., £176.

MOORHOUSE. See **LAXTON**, or **LEXINGTON**.

MOORLINCH, a parish in Whitley hundred, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Sutton-Mallet and Chilton-upon-Polden, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. Bradridge, Esq. Distance from Bridgewater, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1514; in 1831, 2192. A. P., £13,904.

MOORSHAM (GREAT), a township in Skelton parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Guilsborough, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 338. A. P., £3,239.

MOORSLEY, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 748. A. P., £324.

MOORTHWAITE AND NORTHSCEUGH, a township in Cumwhitton parish, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 10 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,357.

MOORTON. See **FALFIELD**.

MOORWINSTOW, a parish in Stratton hundred, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Morvenna. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Stratton, 7½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 874; in 1831, 1102. A. P., £4,201.

MORBORN, a parish in Normancross hundred, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 6s. 10½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. E. Duncombe, Esq. Distance from Stilton, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,111.

MORCHARD-BISHOPS, a parish in the hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. Distance from Crediton, 6½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1811, 1846; in 1831, 2003. A. P., £1,698.

MORCOTT, a parish in Wrangdike hundred, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the Rev. E. Thorold. Here is an hospital for 6 poor unmarried men or women,

with an allowance of £6 per annum each. Distance from Uppingham, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 480. A. P., £1,779.

MORDEN, a parish in Loosebarrow hundred, Shaston east division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 4s. 7d., returned at £121 3s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, D. Grosvenor, Esq. There is here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Wareham, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 819. A. P., £1,190.

MORDEN-GILDEN, a parish in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 3s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. Distance from Biggleswade, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 675. A. P., £2,614.

MORDEN-STEEPLE, a parish in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 18s. 6d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Distance from Royston, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 645. A. P., £3,251.

MORDIFORD, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 6s. 5½d. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Patron, in 1829, E. T. Foley, Esq. There is a school here with a small endowment. Distance from Hereford, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 635. A. P., £1,341.

MORDON, a township in Sedgefield parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. S.E. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 174. A. P., £2,169.

MORDON, a parish in Wallington hundred, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Lowndes Stone. Here is a school endowed with £90 per annum. The Wandie runs through this parish. Distance from London, 10 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 655. A. P., £4,663.

MORE, a parish in Purslow hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 6s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, R. Moore, Esq. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 3 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,146.

MOREBATH, a parish in Bampton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 8s. 9d., returned at £102 16s. 5d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Thomas E. Clarke, Esq. Here are an almshouse for two poor persons, and a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Bampton, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 436. A. P., £3,243.

MOREBY. See **STILLINGFLEET**.

MORELEIGH, a parish in Standborough hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 8s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from Totness, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,248.

MORESBY, a parish and township in Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £107 4s. 8d. Church ded. to St Bridget. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Here are an iron foundry and an endowed school. Distance from Whitehaven, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 371, of the entire parish 731; in 1831, of the former 424, of the latter 983. A. P. of the township, £2,529, of the entire parish, £2,872.

MORESTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6, returned at £122 10s. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Morestead is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court of Winchester, from which it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 90. A. P., £724.

MORETON, a hundred in the co. of Berks. It lies in the east part of the county along the Thames which separates it from Oxfordshire, comprises fifteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 5930 souls.

MORETON, a liberty in Dinton parish, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. S.S.W. from Aylesbury. Pop., in 1821, 14. A. P. not returned separately.

MORETON, a township in Bidston parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Great Newton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,388.

MORETON WITH ALCUMLOW, a township in Astbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,708.

MORETON, a parish in Winfrith hundred, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Magnus. Patron, in 1829, James Frampton, Esq. Distance from Dorchester, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 304. A. P., £1,460.

MORETON, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 304. A. P., £1,717.

MORETON, or MORTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of Southwell, certified at £19 7s.; returned at £60. Chapel ded. to St Denis. Patron, the prebendary of Durham in Southwell college church. Here is a small endowment for teaching 8 poor children. Distance from Southwell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 156. A. P., £608.

MORETON, a chapelry in Llanyblodwell parish, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Llanyblodwell, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, certified at £10 6s. 8d. Patron, the rector of Llanyblodwell. Distance from Oswestry, 3 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MORETON, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. E.S.E. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 658; in 1831, 754. A. P. with the parish.

MORETON-MAIDS, or MAIDSMORTON, a parish in Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 2s. 11d. The church—having a curiously constructed tower at the west end—is ded. to St Edmund. This parish is watered by the Ouse. A branch of the Grand Junction canal also passes through it. Distance from Buckingham, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 474. A. P., £1,824.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Church ded. to St David. Patron, the rector of Bourton. The town—an inconsiderable collection of houses, the streets neither paved nor lighted—is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the high road from London to Worcester. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 25th of March, and 1st of November. There is here a place of worship for the Independents, a national school with an endowment of £140 per annum, in which are educated about a hundred children. There is besides a free school for children of dissenters, having thirty boys on the foundation. Distance from London, 83 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1331. A. P., £2,321.

MORETON-CORBETT, a parish in Whitchurch division of Bradford-North hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 3s. 6d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Sir A. Corbett, Bart. Distance from Wem, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,043.

MORETON-SEA, or SAY, a parish in Drayton division of Bradford-North hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Hodnet, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £115. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the rector of Hodnet. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 683; in 1831, 679. A. P., £6,497.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a market-town and parish in Teignbridge hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £49 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Courtenay. The town is situated on a gentle eminence near the verge of Dartmoor, and is nearly surrounded by lofty hills whose barren heights form a striking contrast with the

richly cultivated slopes, by which its immediate vicinity is distinguished. The woollen trade, at one time extensively prosecuted here, is now confined to the making of a few blankets and stockings, besides which there are some tan-yards and a rope work. The market day is Saturday, and Whitsun-Eve and the first Saturday in October are great cattle-markets. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held the 3d Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November. A portreeve is elected annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. There are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Unitarians. Here is a small bequest for educating ten poor children. Distance from Exeter, 11 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1768; in 1831, 1864. A. P., £6,446.

MORETON-VALENCE, a parish in Whiston hundred, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Stephen. Patron, — Pitt, Esq. Iron works are carried on in this parish to a considerable extent, and it has the advantage of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passing through it. Distance from Stroud, 7½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,405.

MORFIL, or **MORVIL**, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £2. Patron, Lord Milford. Distance from Fishguard, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 201. A. P., £468.

MORISTOWN. See **CLAREMOUNT**.

MORLAND, a parish and township in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £11 18s., returned at £133 14s. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here is a large manufactory of coarse linen goods, and one of tape and other small wares. The Society of Friends have here a meeting-house, with a cemetery attached, and the Wesleyan Methodists a place of worship. Distance from Appleby, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 273; of the entire parish, 1511; in 1831, of the former, 415; of the latter, 1940. A. P., of the township, £2,066; of the entire parish, £15,465.

MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH, a hundred in the co. of Derby. It lies in the southern part of the county, comprises 29 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 38,152 souls.

MORLEY, a parish and township in Morleston and Litchurch hundred, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Matthew. Patron, in 1829, earl of Morley. There are here an almshouse for six poor men, who receive each £5 per annum, a rent charge of £40 per annum for assisting 14 infirm colliers, and a school for 28 boys. Distance from Derby, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 256; of the entire parish, 874; in 1831, of the former, 272; of the latter,

1064. A. P., of the township, £2,138; of the entire parish, £4,141.

MORLEY, a wapentake in the W. R. of the co. of York. It lies in the south-western extremity of the co., bordering with Lancashire, comprises 6 parishes, including 4 market towns, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 232,255 souls.

MORLEY, a chapelry in Batley parish, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Batley, in the archd. and dio. of York. The chapel is of recent erection. Previous to the conquest, Morley had a parochial church, which subsequently became dependent on that of Batley. In the reign of Charles I it was by the earl of Sussex conveyed into the hands of trustees for the presbyterian church, and has never been restored to the establishment. It retains much of its original appearance, and is now a place of worship for the Independents, who have here another place of worship of recent erection. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a place of worship here. Distance from Leeds, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2108; in 1831, 3819. A. P., £5,964.

MORLEY ST BOTOLPH, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Morley-St-Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 11s. 5½d. There is here a small bequest for the educating of poor children. Distance from Wymondham, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 339. A. P., £995.

MORLEY ST PETER, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Morley-St-Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. There is here a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from Wymondham, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,171.

MORNING-THORPE, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,210.

MORPETH, a market-town, borough, and parish, in the west division of Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a rectory with Ulgham, annexed in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £32 16s. 8d. Church—a plain structure—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, earl of Carlisle. The town of Morpeth is pleasantly situated in the centre of a richly cultivated district on the north bank of the Wansbeck, over which it has two bridges; one ancient, having two arches, and one modern, having three. It consists principally of one long street, in the line of the great road leading to Edinburgh, in the centre of which is the market-place, conveniently situated, but scarcely large enough for the immense droves of cattle which are driven here for sale. The market-day is Wednesday. Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and Wednesday before the 22d of July, are fairs; and there is a statute fair the Wednesday before Martin-

masday for hiring servants. Races are held on Cottingwood, to the north of the town, annually in the month of September. There is an extensive colliery in the neighbourhood, and there are in the town manufactories for flannel and carpets, large tan-yards, and extensive breweries. Morpeth is a borough by prescription, and, since the reign of Queen Mary, sent two members to parliament, until the reform bill reduced the representation to one. The number of electors is about 450. The officers of the corporation are two bailiffs, a sergeant-at-mace, two ale-tasters and bread-weighers, two fish and flesh lookers, four constables, and free burgesses, sometimes more and sometimes less numerous. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the borough the first Wednesday of every month. The town-hall is a plain structure of hewn stone, with a piazza and turrets erected by the Howards in 1714. It is appropriated to meetings upon public business, and the under part is used occasionally as a theatre. A commodious gaol for the county, with sessions-house and offices, at the estimated expense of £80,000. Besides the established church, there is here a chapel-of-ease, with places of worship for the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an endowment of £240 per annum, and an English free school is supported by the corporation. William Turner, M.D., the earliest English writer upon botany, who died in 1568, was a native of this place, as is Dr R. Morrison the Chinese linguist and missionary. Distance from London, 289 m. N. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 2951; of the entire parish, 3707; in 1831, of the former, 3890; of the latter, 4797. A. P., of the town, £7,365; that of the parish has not been returned separately.

MORRAGE-WITH-FOXT, a township in Ipstones parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. from Cheadle. Pop., in 1811, 341; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,553.

MORRICK, a township in Warkworth parish co. of Northumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 64. A. P. with the parish.

MORROWE, a hamlet in Wisbeach parish, co. of Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. from Wisbeach. Returns with the parish.

MORSTON, a parish in Holt hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Stiffekey, St John, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Stiffekey. Distance from Clay, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 171. A. P., £852.

MORTHOE, a parish in Braunton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 19s. 3d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St. Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here is a school, conducted on the Madras system. Distance from Ilfracombe, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 338. A. P., £2,111.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township in Ay-

mestry parish, co. of Hereford, watered by the Lugg. Here, on Candlemas eve, in 1461, was a severe conflict between the partizans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the issue of which was the settlement of Edward IV. on the throne of England. A Tuscan pillar of white stone, placed in an angle formed by the junction of two roads, marks the scene, and records the issue of this memorable battle. It is 8 m. N.W. of Leominster.

MORTIMER (West), a tything in Stratfield-Mortimer parish, co. of Southampton, 8 m. N. from Basingstoke. Pop., in 1811, 303; in 1831, 348. A. P., £1,274.

MORTLAKE, a parish in Brixton hundred, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Wimbledon, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. In the church are interred Dr John Dee, magician and astrologer, distinguished by the personal friendship of Queen Elizabeth; and in the church-yard is the tomb of John Partridge, astrologer and almanac compiler, who was bred a shoemaker, and became sworn physician to Charles II. There is an ancient house here, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. It was occupied part of the last century by Edward Colston, Esq., who, during his life-time, expended upwards of £70,000 in supporting charitable institutions. Distance from London, 6½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including East-Sheen, 1748; in 1831, 2698. A. P., £14,210.

MORTON, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 10s. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the Turbutt family and St John's college, Cambridge, alternately. Distance from Alfreton, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, including Brockinfield, 501. A. P., £2,675.

MORTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Haconby in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a small endowment for educating poor children. Distance from Bourne, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 842. A. P., £3,578.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty in Boothby-Graffo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1821, 9. A. P. not returned.

MORTON, a hamlet in Gainsborough parish, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Gainsborough, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 543. A. P., £2,280.

MORTON, a township in Ainderby-Steeple parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Northallerton, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,988.

MORTON, a township in Ormsby parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 4½ m. N.E. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 26. A. P., £868.

MORTON-ABBOTS, or **ABBOTS-MORTON**, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory

in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Alcester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,563.

MORTON-BAGGOTT, a parish in Alcester division, hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, J. Horseley, Esq. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,297.

MORTON (EAST), a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,006.

MORTON (EAST AND WEST), two hamlets forming a township in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Keighley. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 1219. A. P., £3,831.

MORTON-FOLIAT. See CASTLE-MORTON.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 14s. 7d., returned at £123. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Le Gry. Distance from Reepham, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 169. A. P., £595.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. N.N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 295. A. P., £583.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £37. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Distance from Bromyard, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 46. A. P., £770.

MORTON-MORRELL, a parish in the Warwick division of Kington hundred, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £53. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the king. Distance from Kington, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 298. A. P., £2,223.

MORTON (NORTH), a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 17s. 8d., returned at £70. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archdeacon of Berkshire. The rectory of this parish, rated at £16 13s. 4d., is annexed to the archdeaconry of Berkshire, which is rated at £54 18s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the king. Distance from Wallingford, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 362. A. P., £1,960.

MORTON-PINKNEY, a parish in Greens-Norton hundred, co. of Northampton, a curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £40, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. Distance from Towcester, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 581. A. P., £3,177.

MORTON (SOUTH), a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12

15s. 5d., returned at £139. Church ded. to St John. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Magdalene-hall, Oxford. Distance from Wallingford, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 410. A. P., £2,270.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a township in Gainford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. N.W.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 19. A. P., £597.

MORVAH, a parish in Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, a curacy to the vicarage of Madern, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Madern. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Pensance, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 377. A. P., £775.

MORVAL, a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 9d. Church ded. to St Wenn. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from East Looe, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 644. A. P., £3,910.

MORVILL, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, — Weaver, Esq. Distance from Bridgenorth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 397. A. P., £6,588.

MORWICK WITH SCHOLES, a township in Barwick-in-Elmet parish, W.R. of the co. of York, 6½ m. N.E.E. from Leeds. Returns with the parish.

MOSBOROUGH, a township in Eckington parish, co. of Derby, 8 m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1821, 818. A. P. with the parish.

MOSELEY, a hamlet in Bushbury parish, co. of Stafford, 3½ m. N.E. from Wolverhampton.

MOSELEY, a chapelry in Bromsgrove parish, co. of Worcester, a curacy to the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £75 3s. 10d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Bromsgrove. Distance from Birmingham, 2 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MOSELEY, a chapelry in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, a curacy to the rectory of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £75. Patron, the rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. This is a large manufacturing village, situated on the road to Huddersfield, 9½ m. E. from Manchester. Returns with those of the parish.

MOSS, a township in Campaill parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. from Thorne. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,569.

MOSSER, a chapelry in Brigham parish, co. of Cumberland, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £54. Chapel ded. to St Philip. Patron, in 1829, earl of Lonsdale. Distance from Cockermouth, 4½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 94. A. P., £746.

MOSS-SIDE, a township in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. S. from Manchester. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,505.

MOSTERTON, a parish in Beaminster-Fo-

rum and Redhone hundred, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, a curacy to the rectory of South Perrot, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patron, the rector of South Perrot. Distance from Beaminster, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,717.

MOSTON, a township in St Mary parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 17. A. P., £673.

MOSTON, a township in Warmingham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.W. from Sandbach. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,247.

MOSTYN, a township in Whiteford parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, situated on the estuary of the Dee, in a coal and mining district. It occupies about a fourth part of the parish, with which pop. and property is returned.

MOTCOMBE, a parish in Gillingham liberty, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Gillingham. Distance from Shaftsbury, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1405. A. P., £8,078.

MOTHERBY WITH GILL, a township in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 115. A. P., not returned separately.

MOTTENDEN, or **MODINDEN**, in Headcorn parish, co. of Kent; the site of a priory of Trinitarian friars, founded 1224 by Sir Michael de Ponynges, Knt., ded. to the Holy Trinity. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £60 13s. per annum.

MOTTESTON, a parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Shorewell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Lady St J. Mildmay. Distance from Yarmouth, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,227.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet in Eltham parish, co. of Kent. Distance from St Paul's, London, 8½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,622.

MOTTISFONT, a parish in Thorngate hundred, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. O. D. St John. Distance from Romsey, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 505. A. P., £2,589.

MOTTRAM (ST ANDREW), a township in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 387. A. P., £2,652.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDEN-DALE, a parish and township in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, an impropriated rectory and a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated, the former at £32 3s. 9d., the latter certified at £20. The church—of immemorial antiquity—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Mottram stands on an eminence

in the Dale, a little to the N. of the Mersey and from the steepness of the ascent is somewhat difficult of access. It consists of one long and well-paved street, the houses, built of a thick flag-stone and covered with heavy slates of nearly the same quality. Here are extensive manufactories for cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery for printing calico, and for smelting iron ore, which abounds in the western part of the parish; coal is also abundant. Fairs are held April 27th, and October 31st. Here are a place of worship for the Independents and another for the Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free grammar school with an endowment, and a parochial school, in which are four hundred scholars, with a subscription library. Distance from Stockport, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 948, of the entire parish 6234; in 1831, of the former 2144, of the latter 15,536. A. P., of the township, £2,349, of the entire parish, £17,170.

MOULDSWORTH, a township in Tarvin parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,433.

MOULSFORD, a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a curacy to the vicarage of Cholsey, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the vicar of Cholsey. Distance from Wallingford, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 169. A. P., £1,357.

MOULSOE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Northampton. Here is a free school with a small endowment. Distance from Newport-Pagnel, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,014.

MOULSEY (EAST), a parish in Elmbridge hundred, co. of Surrey, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Here is a school endowed for teaching 12 poor children, and three almshouses of unknown origin. Distance from Walton-upon-Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 546. A. P., £2,350.

MOULSEY (WEST), a parish in Elmbridge hundred, co. of Surrey, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Hibbert Binney, D.D. The Thames bounds this parish on the north, and the Mole on the east. Distance from Walton-upon-Thames, 2½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 441. A. P., £1,364.

MOULTON, a township in Davenham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 243. A. P., £901.

MOULTON, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, a discharged vicarage with that of Moulton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £28 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Johnson. There is here a

place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school liberally endowed. Distance from Holbeach, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1228; in 1831, 1850. A. P., £12,580.

MOULTON, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged vicarage with that of Tunstall, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 3d., returned at £115 18s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Anguish. Distance from Acle, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,748.

MOULTON, a parish in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Mostyn. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Northampton, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, including the liberty of Moulton-Park and part of Murecot, 843; in 1831, 1334. A. P., £4,742.

MOULTON, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, a rectory and vicarage, both peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury, the former rated at £13 6s. 8d., the latter at £4 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge. Distance from Newmarket, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 366. A. P., £1,542.

MOULTON, a township in Middleton-Tyas parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. N.E. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 190. A. P., £3,730.

MOULTON-CHAPEL, a chapelry in Moulton parish, co. of Lincoln, a curacy to the vicarage of Moulton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £46. Patron, the vicar of Moulton. Returns with the parish.

MOULTON St MICHAEL, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, W. Chute, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, including Little Moulton, 354; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,124.

MOULTON, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 3s. 1½d. The church—which was in ruins—was ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, S. Webster, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. W.S.W. Returns with Moulton-St-Michael.

MOULTON PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, from which it is distant 3 m. N.N.E. Returns with the parish of Moulton.

MOUNT-BUES, a parish in Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Distance from Halstead, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,910.

MOUNTFIELD, a parish in Netherfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 13s. 4d., re-

turned at £143. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the duke of Dorset. Distance from Robert's Bridge, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 663. A. P., £2,102.

MOUNT-GRACE, in East-Harlesey parish, N. R. of the co. of York, the site of a Carthusian priory—founded and endowed about 1396, by Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey—ded. to the blessed Virgin and St Nicholas. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £382 5s. 11d. Of the buildings, especially of the church, there are still considerable remains. Distance from North-Allerton, 5½ m. N.E. by N.

MOUNTHEALY, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 2½ m. E.S.E. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 47. A. P., with that of the parish.

MOUNTNESSING, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11, returned at £77 6s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, F. B. Bramston, Esq. Here is a school endowed for teaching poor children. Distance from Ingatestone, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 796. A. P., £7,066.

MOUNTON, a parish in Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £1, returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, Mr Lloyd. Distance from Chepstow, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 58. A. P., £376.

MOUNTON, a parish in Narbeth hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, a chapelry to the rectory of Narbeth. Distance from Narbeth, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 41. A. P., £161.

MOUNT-SORRELL, a market-town and chapelry, partly in Rothley parish, but chiefly in that of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. of Leicester. a curacy to the vicarage of Barrow, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Barrow. This small town is rather romantically situated amidst rocks of red granite, interspersed with cultivated fields. It consists principally of one street, paved with red granite, the houses being built of the same material, extending three quarters of a mile along the high-road. The principal manufactures are net lace and worsted hose. The quarrying of granite for the repairing of the public roads, affords employment to a number of the inhabitants. The market-day is Monday; and there is an annual fair on the 29th of July. In addition to the common manorial courts, a court of pleas is held here every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. A small market-house has been erected here by Sir John Danvers, who, to make room for it, removed a very curious ancient cross into his own ground. Here, too, there is an old and narrow stone-bridge over the Soar, and on the hill which overlooks both the town and the river, stood a castle of great strength, which was razed to the ground by Henry III. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Unitarians, a free school for 12 boys, and several charitable benefactions.

Distance from Leicester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; from London, 105 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1233; in 1831, 1602. A. P., £2,351.

MOUSON, a township in Bamborough parish, co. of Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 65. A. P. with the parish.

MOWSLEY, a chapelry in Knaptost parish, co. of Leicester, a curacy to the rectory of Knaptost, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Knaptost. Distance from Market-Harborough, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,580.

MOXBAY, a hamlet in Marton-in-the-Forest parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Benedictine nunnery.

MOXHALL, a hamlet in Whishaw parish, co. of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Colehill. Returns with those of the parish.

MOYE. See **BRAUMONT**, Essex.

MOYLGROVE, a parish in Cemaces hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Patron, the king. Distance from Cardigan, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 419. A. P., £1,058.

MUCHELNEY, a parish in Pitney hundred, co. of Somerset, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10, returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Henry Trip, Esq. Here was a monastery of Benedictines, founded in 939 by King Ethelstan to the honour of St Peter and St Paul. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £498 16s. 3d. Distance from Langport, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 310. A. P., £3,197.

MUCKING, a parish in Barstale hundred, co. of Essex, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. Distance from Horn-don-on-the-Hill, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 212. A. P., £2,275.

MUCKLEFORD. See **BRADFORD PEVEREL**.

MUCKLESTON, a parish, partly in Bradford North hundred, co. of Salop, and partly in the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, E. Mainwaring, Esq. Here are a number of bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 928; in 1831, 1854. A. P., £10,122.

MUCKLEWICK, a township in Hyssington parish, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 69. A. P. with the parish.

MUCKTON, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £124. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, M. B. Lister, Esq. Distance from Louth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,386.

MUDFORD, a parish in Stone hundred,

co. of Somerset, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £142 7s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Distance from Yeovil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 422. A. P., £4,398.

MUGGINTON, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, S. Chandos Pole, Esq. Here is a free school for 21 children. Distance from Derby, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 491. A. P., £4,696.

MUGGLESWICK, a parochial chapelry in the west division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £15 8s. 8d., returned at £67. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Edmondbyers. The Derwent bounds this parish on the N., along the bank of which lies a range of hills in which are some rich veins of lead, containing silver in considerable quantity. Distance from Walsingham, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,745.

MUKER, a chapelry in Grinton parish, N. R. of the co. of York, a curacy to the vicarage of Grinton in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £96 6s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Grinton. The town is irregularly built, and by custom has a small market on Wednesday, with a fair the Wednesday before old Christmas day. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Askrigg, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1119; in 1831, 1247. A. P., £4,634.

MULBARTON, a parish in Humbleyard hundred, co. of Norfolk, a rectory with that of Kenningham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, John Steward, Esq. Distance from Norwich, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 523. A. P. not returned separately.

MULLION, a parish in Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 4s. 4d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Melan. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. In this parish is Kynan's Cove, formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height and so disposed as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto. The rocks are composed of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but externally of a dark green with veins of light green, white, and scarlet. Distance from Helstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,478.

MULWITH. See **NEWAY**.

MUMBY, a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 12s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Alford, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 619. A. P., £4,418.

MUNCASTER WITH BIRKBY, a parochial

chapelry in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £10, returned at £40 14s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Muncaster. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 657. A. P., £2,576. See RAVENGLASS.

MUNDEN (GREAT), a parish in Broadwater hundred, co. of Hertford, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the king. Distance from Puckeridge, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 550. A. P., £2,893.

MUNDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Broadwater hundred, co. of Hertford, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, F. R. Reynolds. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Puckeridge, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 521. A. P., £2,292.

MUNDESLEY, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 9s. 9d., returned at £149 1s. 3d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from North Walsham, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 436. A. P., £900.

MUNDFORD, a parish in Grimshoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patroness, Mrs Newcome. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 414. A. P., £1,088.

MUNDHAM, a parish, comprising the united parishes of St Ethelbert and St Peter, in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk, two curacies in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the corporation of Norwich. Distance from Bungay, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 314. A. P., £2,759.

MUNDHAM (NORTH), a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, W. Brereton, Esq. Distance from Chichester, 2½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 467. A. P., £3,670.

MUNDON, a parish in Dengie hundred, co. of Essex, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Maldon, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 273. A. P., £4,301.

MUNGRIS-DALE, a chapelry in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, a curacy to the rectory of Greystock, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £5 14s. 11d., returned at £70. Patron, the rector of Greystock. Distance from Keswick, 8½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,406.

MUNSLEY, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patrons, in 1829, Thomas L. Jones, &c. Distance from Ledbury, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 178. A. P., £1,494.

MUNSLOW, a hundred in the southern division of the co. of Salop, bordering upon Herefordshire, comprises 27 parishes, and in 1831 contained a population of 10,347 souls.

MUNSLOW, a parish in Munslow hundred, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £21 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1831, the Rev. R. Powell. Distance from Ludlow, 11 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 610; in 1831, 680. A. P., £3,625.

MUNWORTH. See CUDWORTH.

MURCAT. See FENCOAT.

MURCOTT, a hamlet in Long Buskby parish, co. of Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. from Daventry.

MURSLEY WITH SALDEN, a parish in Cottesloe hundred, co. of Buckingham, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Say. Distance from Winslow, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 495. A. P., £3,663.

MURRAH. See BERRIER.

MURSTON, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 14s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Milton, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,705.

MURTON, or MOOR-TOWN, a township in Lamplugh parish, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. from Whitehaven.

MURTON, a township in Bongate or St Michael parish, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Appleby, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 193. A. P., with that of the parish.

MURTON, or MOORTOWN, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from North Shields, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 451. A. P., £3,260.

MURTON, a township in Osbalwick parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 3 m. N.E. from York. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,926.

MUSBURY, a parish in Axminster hundred, co. of Devon, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Tucker. Distance from Colyton, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 418. A. P., £4,706.

MUSBURY, a township in Bury parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. from Haslingden. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £1,299.

MUSCOATES WITH EAST NESS, a town

ship in Kirkdale parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. E.S.E. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 100. A. P., £823.

MUSCOTT, a hamlet in Norton parish, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N.E. from Daventry. Returns with the parish.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £16 1s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Theobald. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Distance from Brough, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,547.

MUSGRAVE (LITTLE), a township in Crosby-Garret parish, co. of Westmoreland, 3 m. W.S.W. from Brough. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 75. A. P., £678.

MUSKHAM (NORTH), a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, a discharged vicarage in two medieties, the first a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the prebendary of North Muskham, in the collegiate church of Southwell.—The second, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. The prebend of North Muskham is rated at £32 5s. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. There died here, in 1805, a singular character of the name of Waas, who, 30 years previous to his decease, made a vow never to step out of his own house on any account, which, notwithstanding the often-repeated entreaties of his friends, he religiously observed. Distance from Newark, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 681. A. P., £3,694.

MUSKHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £4, returned at £57. The prebend of South Muskham is rated at £13 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, the prebendary of South Muskham, in the college church of Southwell. Distance from Newark, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 261. A. P., £4,083.

MUSTON, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Grantham, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,893.

MUSTON, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of the co. of York, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Scarborough, 6½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 682. A. P., £3,840.

MUSSWELL HILL, a hamlet in St James's parish, Clerkenwell, co. of Middlesex. It stands on a considerable eminence about a mile to the N. of Highgate. Here are numerous

villas surrounded with gardens and pleasure grounds. Returns with the parish.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It lies in the northern part of the county, comprises 25 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 15,255 souls.

MUTFORD, a parish in Mutford and Lothingland hundred, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Bamby, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Beccles, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 373.

MUXBEAR, a chapelry in Halberton parish, co. of Devon, a curacy to the vicarage of Halberton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Halberton. Returns with the parish.

MYDRIM, a parish in Derllys hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s., returned at £73 10s. Distance from Llancharn, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 983. A. P., £3,151.

MYERSCOUGH, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Garstang, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 510. A. P., £5,016.

MYLOR, a parish in the east division of Kerrier hundred, a vicarage with that of Mabe, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. Church ded. to St Melor. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Penryn, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1665; in 1831, 2647. A. P., £6,724.

MYNACHTY, a hamlet in Llan-y-Crwyys parish, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 148. A. P., £459.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet in Mynyddylwyn parish, co. of Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 942. A. P. with that of the parish.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £15. Church ded. to St Tyder. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Distance from Newport, 9½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1542; in 1831, 5035. A. P., £8,774.

MYTHE, an extra-parochial district in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester. Pop., in 1811, 15; in 1821, 14.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of the co. of York, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of York. This place is remarkable as the scene, in 1819, of a battle between the Scots, and the English headed by Melton archbishop of York, in which the latter were defeated with immense slaughter. Distance from Borough-bridge, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 147. A. P., £4,430.

N

NABURN, a township and chapelry in Acastir-Malbis parish, E. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy with the rectory of St Dennis at York, in the archd. and dio. of York. Patron, in 1829, the lord-chancellor, and another alternately. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 425. A. P., £3414.

NACKINGTON, a parish in Bridge and Pittham hundred, 1sthe of St Augustine, Kent, 2 m. S. from Canterbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £62 18s. 10d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,858.

NACTON, a parish in Colneis hundred, Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Levington, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 7s. 1d. Patron, E. Vernon, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 555. A. P., £2,065.

NAFFERTON, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. E.N. E. from Great Driffield, comprising the townships of Wansford and Nafferton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £13 15s. 4d., returned at £97 19s. 8d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 1099; in 1831, 1184. A. P., £7,456.

NAFFERTON, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberlandshire, said to have been occupied by banditti in the reign of Henry VI. Here is an extensive colliery. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60.

NAFFORD, reckoned as part of Eckington parish, Worcestershire.

NAILSBOURNE, in the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire.

NAILSEA, a parish in Portbury hundred, Somersetshire, 9½ m. W.S.W. from Bristol. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Wraxall, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Patron, in 1829, J. Vaughan, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The manufacture of crown-glass is carried on here upon a large scale, and there are extensive coal-works. Pop., in 1801, 1093; in 1831, 2114. A. P., £4,972.

NAILSTON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 3 m. N.N.E. from Market-Besworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £34 9s. 9½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. This parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, for the recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Normanton-le-heath, 602; in 1831, 637. A. P., £2,661.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in Minchinhampton parish, but chiefly in that of Avening, Gloucestershire.

NANEBY, a hamlet in Market-Besworth parish, Leicestershire.

NANNERCH, a parish and hamlet in Rhudellan hundred, Flintshire, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,048.

NANTCYNLLO, a parish in Penarth hundred, Cardiganshire, South Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £71 19s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St David's.

NANTDDU, a parish and hamlet in Pen-cell hundred, Brecknockshire, South Wales, on the eastern bank of the river Taf-faur. Living, a chapelry in Cantref parish, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £2, and returned at £62 10s. Patron, the rector of Cantref. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 102. A. P., £396.

NANTFORD, a township in Castle-Caerinion parish, Montgomeryshire, North Wales.

NANTGLYN, a parish in Isaled hundred, Derbyshire, North Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Denbigh. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,161.

NANTMEL, a parish in Rhayadir hundred, Radnorshire, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Rhayadir, comprising the townships of Coidglassion, with Maesgwina, Gwaestdin-fawr, and Vainor. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £11 17s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 1231; in 1831, 1294. A. P., £5,079.

NANTMOR, a hamlet in Bedd-geleirt parish, Merionethshire, South Wales.

NANTON, a small hamlet near Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire.

NANTWICH, a hundred south of Cheshire, bordering on Shropshire, containing 13 parishes, 2 chapelries, and 58 townships.

NANTWICH, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and county, 21 m. S.E. by E. from Cheshire, and 164 m. N.W. from London, on the banks of the river Weaver. The town consists of three principal streets, and the houses are handsomely built. It is governed by constables, the lord of the manor holding a court baron, with power of attaching the body or goods for debts under £10. The

Inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries out of the town. The chief trade of this town is in salt, cheese, shoes, and cotton goods. The salt springs are 30 miles from the sea, on the banks of the river. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 26th, 2d Tuesday in June, September 24th, and December 4th. The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £37 3s. 4d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Lord Crewe. The church, ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas, is an elegant cruciform edifice with a semicircular choir. The grammar school was endowed in 1611. There are likewise two schools and almshouses founded by Sir R. Wilbraham and different branches of his family. In 1458 and 1583, the town of Nantwich was nearly consumed by fire, and was rebuilt by subscription. In June 1604 the plague broke out, and raged till March 1605. It was the only town in Cheshire which uniformly adhered to the parliamentary party, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles II. The widow of Milton resided here for several years previous to her decease, which took place in 1726. Pop., in 1801, 3714; in 1831, 5357. A. P., £9,153.

NANT-Y-BAI, a denomination in the township of Rhandir Abbot, Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn parish, Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy returned at £4 15s. per annum. Patron, the Hon. Lord Cawdor.

NAPPA, a township in Gisbourn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 43. A. P., £748.

NAPPA-SCAR, a hamlet in the township of Arkrigg, Aysgarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 3 m. S.E. from Southam. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 14s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 767; in 1831, 833. A. P., £7,429.

NARBERTH, a market-town and parish consisting of 2 townships, north and south, in Narberth hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 12 m. N. by E. from Pembroke, and 255 m. W. by N. from London. This town is governed by one of the constables of the hundred, assisted by constables elected at the manorial courts-leet. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, March 21st, June 4th, July 6th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 11th. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £35 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 1631; in 1831, 2569. A. P., £4,466.

NARBOROUGH, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26 14s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Pares, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 792. A. P., £3,011.

NARBOROUGH, or **NARBUGH**, a parish in South Greenhoe hundred, Norfolk, 5½

m. N.W. by W. from Swaffham. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Narford, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Spelman. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 300. A. P., £2,453.

NARFORD, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5 m. N.W. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Narburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Spelman. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,118.

NASEBY, or **NAVEBY**, a parish in Guilsborough hundred, Northamptonshire, 12 m. N.N.W. from Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8. Patron, the king, by lapse. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1645, a desperate battle was fought here betwixt the parliamentarians and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 707. A. P., £1,699.

NASH, a township in Burford parish, Shropshire. Pop. returned with Tilsope and Weston.

NASH, a hamlet in Whaddon parish, Buckinghamshire. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,369.

NASH, an extra-parochial in Cowbridge hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales. Pop., in 1821, 8; in 1831, 9.

NASH, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 1½ m. N.E. from Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 12s. 8½d., returned at £78 15s. 3d. per annum. Patron, — Evans, Esq. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Upton, 121; in 1831, 139. A. P., £767.

NASH, a joint township with Rodd and Little in Presteigne parish, Herefordshire.

NASH, a parish in Caldicott hundred, Monmouthshire, 3½ m. S. by E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 15s., and returned at £75 14s. 8d. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 213. A. P., £4,048.

NASH, a hamlet in Leeds parish, Kent.

NASH, a hamlet in Beaminster parish, Dorsetshire.

NASING, a parish in Waltham hundred, Essex, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Epping. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 5s. 5d., and returned at £84 15s. 2d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 767. A. P., £6,311.

NASPES, in Bishop's Tachbrook parish, Warwickshire.

NASSABURGH, or **PETERBOROUGH**, a hundred at the northern extremity of Northamptonshire, containing 19 parishes, 2 chapelries, and 13 hamlets.

NASSINGTON, a parish in Willybrook

hundred, Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Wandsford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, rated at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £143 9s. 3d. Patron, the prebendary of Nassington in Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 601. A. P., £2,368.

NATEBY, a township in Kirby-Stephen parish, Westmorelandshire, 1½ m. S.W. from Kirby-Stephen. It is within two miles of a lofty fell called the Nine standards, from some stones being set up there to mark the boundaries of Westmorelandshire and Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 136. A. P., £968.

NATEBY, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 232. A. P., £2,142.

NATELY-SCURES, a parish in Basingstoke hundred, Southamptonshire, 4½ m. E. from Basingstoke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 10s. 10d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dorchester. Church ded. to St Swithin. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,029.

NATELY (Urrka), a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. W. by N. from Odiham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Basingstoke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Stephen. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 153. A. P., £1,244.

NATEWOOD, in Longbridge hundred, Sussex. Returned, upon inquisition, in 1579, as a borough within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

NATLAND, a township and chapelry in Kirby, in Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Kendal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at 15s., returned at £114 8s. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here is a school endowed with £40 per annum. Numerous antiquities have been found, denoting this place to have been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,969.

NATTON, a joint township with Fiddington, in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 172. A. P., £2,027.

NAUGHTON, a parish in Cosford hundred, Suffolk, 2 m. E. from Bildeston. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 15s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Edge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 184. A. P., £854.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Winchcombe parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Cheltenham parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, Gloucestershire, 6 m. W.S.W. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of

Worcester. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,637.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Tewksbury parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, Worcestershire, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £15, and returned at £112 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,092.

NAVENBY, a parish in Boothby-Graffo wapentake, Lincolnshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 10s. Patron, Christ's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Fairs for horses, Welsh sheep, and swine, are held here, Aug. 18th and Oct. 17th. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 778. A. P., £3,574.

NAVESTOCK, a parish in Ongar hundred, Essex, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £13 3s. 9d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 852. A. P., £6,751.

NAVISFORD, a hundred, E. of Northamptonshire, containing 7 parishes.

NAWARD-CASTLE, or NAWORTH, a township in Brampton parish, Cumberlandshire, 13 m. E. from Carlisle. The castle stands in a fine park, and is a spacious quadrangular edifice. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 405.

NAWTON, a township in Kirkdale parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,235.

NAYLAND, or NEYLAND, a small market-town and parish in Babergh hundred, Suffolk, 16 m. W.S.W. from Ipswich; 57 m. N.E. from London. The principal trade of the town is in flour. The market is on Friday, and a fair for horses and cattle on Oct. 2d. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Stoke vicarage, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £110. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Rowley, Bart. Here are a national and Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 1047. A. P., £2,134.

NEAL-HOUSE, in Thursby parish, Cumberlandshire.

NEAGH (THE), a river in Denbighshire, falling into the Conway 6 m. below Llanrwst.

NEANTHEAD, a hamlet in Aldstone-Moor parish, Cumberlandshire, principally inhabited by miners who work in the lead-mines here.

NEASHAM, or NYSUM, a township in Hurworth parish, Durham, on the northern bank of the Tees, over which, at this spot, are a ferry and a ford. An ancient custom takes place here on the bishop of Durham's first entering the county, viz. when the river is fordable, the lord of Sockburn meets the bishop and presents him with a sword, as an emblem of his temporal power; the bishop accepts the

sword and immediately returns it, expressing his hope that the lord of Sockburn may long enjoy his privileges as lord of the manor. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,789.

NEATH, a market-town, borough, and parish, in Neath hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, on the eastern banks of the Neath, 32 m. W.N.W. from Llandaff, and 198 m. W. from London. The corporation consists of a portreeve, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and capital burgesses. The quarter-sessions are held here once in each year, a court of pleas monthly, and courts leet in May and at Michaelmas. The town is in a flourishing state of trade, and great improvements are making in the navigation of the river without imposing a tax upon shipping. A canal from Abernaut to Briton-Ferry, giving access to the shipping states from the collieries, has been completed at an expense of £40,000, defrayed by G. Tenant, Esq. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses but indifferently built. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Trinity Thursday, July 31st, and September 12th. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £16 2s. 3½d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. Pop., in 1801, 2502; in 1831, 4043. A. P., £8,779.

NEATH (THE), a river in Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, falling into the Bristol channel near Coydfrank forest.

NEATHAM, an extra-parochial in Alton hundred, Southamptonshire. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,236.

NEATISHEAD, or **NETESHEAD**, a parish in Tunstead hundred, Norfolkshire, 5½ m. E. by S. from Coltishall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 13s. 1½d., returned at £132 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 646. A. P., £1,827.

NECTON, a parish in the S. division of Greenhoe hundred, Norfolkshire, 3½ m. E. from Swaffham. The livings are a rectory and a vicarage, consolidated and annexed to Holme-Hale rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, the former rated at £8 6s. 8d., the latter at £8 1s. 8d. Patronage with Holmdale rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 996. A. P., £4,190.

NEDGING, a parish in Cosford hundred, Suffolk, 1 m. S.S.E. from Bileston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 12s. 11d. Patron, the Rev. W. Edge. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 214. A. P., £867.

NEEDHAM, a parish in Earsham hundred, Norfolkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15, returned at £45 9s. Patron, in 1829, — Freston, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 341. A. P., £1,600.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a market-town and chapelry in Barking parish, Suffolk, 7 m.

N.N.W. from Ipswich, and 74 m. N.E. from London. This town stands on low ground, near the river Stour; it is well-built, and contains several handsome houses. The market is on Wednesday. A fair on 28th of October. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Barking vicarage, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, returned at £110. Patron, the rector of Barking. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1632. Here are almshouses for eight persons, founded by some unknown benefactor. Pop., in 1801, 1348; in 1831, 1466. A. P., £2,134.

NEEDINGWORTH, a hamlet in Holywell parish, Huntingdonshire.

NEEDLES, a cluster of rocks, 18 m. from Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a district in the N. division of Offlow hundred, Staffordshire, formerly divided into five portions, and was extra-parochial; now it is included in the parishes to which it was allotted for inclosure, namely, Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. A considerable portion of it is still crown land, kept for the preservation of deer and game. It is superintended by a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers, who attend the wardmote for the forest, annually held here by the king's steward of the honour of Tutbury. A church, called Christ church in Needwood, was erected in 1809 by J. Hawkins, Esq. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed by George III. with 160 acres of the forest land. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop. returned with the several parishes to which it has been allotted.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish in Stottesden hundred, Shropshire, 13 m. S. by W. from Bridgenorth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £39 4s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 450. A. P., £2,504.

NEEN-SOLLARS, a parish in Overs hundred, Shropshire, 12 m. E. by S. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory with Milson curacy, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 9s. 9½d. Patron, Worcester college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,917.

NEENTON, a parish in Stottesden hundred, Shropshire, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from Bridgenorth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 6½d., returned at £82 2s. 10d. Patrons, the inhabitants. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,327.

NEVERN, or **NEVERN**, a parish in Cemaes hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 2 m. E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £8. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is a fine old building, in the centre of a spacious cemetery. The area of this parish is

8000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 1283; in 1831, 1558. A. P., £4,992.

NEFYN, or NEVIN, a market-town and parish in Dinlleyn hundred, Carnarvonshire, North Wales. Edward, the Black Prince, constituted this place a free borough. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. of Llwyn and dio. of Bangor, rated at £2 13s. 4d., and returned at £85 5s. It was on the plains of Nefyn that Edward I. commemorated his final conquest of Wales. Two miles from hence is the glen in which Vortigern and his family took refuge from their pursuers. The town, with that of Pwllheli, is contributory in returning a member to parliament. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 11th, Aug. 18th, and Oct. 20th. Pop., in 1801, 1028; in 1831, 1726. A. P., £1,279.

NEITHORPE, a hamlet in Banbury parish, Oxfordshire. Pop., in 1801, 1056; in 1831, 2069. A. P., £9,669.

NEN (THE), a river in Northamptonshire, falling into the Lincolnshire Washes.

NEMPNET, or NEMPNET-THREWBELL, a parish in Keynsham hundred, Somersetshire, 8 m. N.E. from Axbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Comp-ton-Martin, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St. Mary. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 225. A. P., £1,982.

NEOPARDY, a hamlet in Crediton parish, Devonshire.

NEOT'S (Sr) a market-town and parish in Toseland hundred, Huntingdonshire, 9 m. S.S.W. from Huntingdon, and 56 m. N.N.W. from London. It is well-built, and consists of three principal streets, with a spacious market-place. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Thursday. Fairs, Saturday before the 3d Tuesday in January, old style, Holy Thursday, Corpus Christi, and Dec. 17th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £147 10s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is remarkable as a specimen of the most elegant architecture. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1762; in 1831, 2617. A. P., £10,593.

NEOTT (Sr), a parish in West hundred, Cornwall, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Liskeard. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 1s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. G. Grylla. Pop., in 1801, 906; in 1831, 1494. A. P., £4,635.

NEPHOUSE, a hamlet in West Halton parish, Lincolnshire.

NEPICAR, or NEUMKER, a township in Wrotham parish, Kent.

NERCWYS, or NERQUIS, a chapelry in Mold parish, Flintshire, North Wales, 3½ m. S.W. from Mold. Living, a chapelry to the parish of Mold, not in charge, returned at £85 10s. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 470. A. P., £1,766.

NESBIT, a township in Monk-Heslton parish, Durham. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1831, 10. A. P., £250.

NESBIT, a township in Doddington pa-
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rish, Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 47. A. P., £630.

NESBIT, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 39.

NESDEN, a hamlet in Wilton parish, Middlesex.

NESFIELD, a joint township with Langbar, in Ilkley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,356.

NESS, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, containing 13 parishes.

NESS, a township in Great Neston parish, Cheshire. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 480. A. P., £1,399.

NESS-CLIFF, or NESS-LITTLE, a chapelry in Great Ness parish, Shropshire. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Great Ness, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Chapel ded. to St. Mary. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,449.

NESS (EAST), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, returned with the parish of Kirkdale.

NESS (GREAT), a parish in Pimhill hundred, Shropshire, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St. Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 608. A. P., £4,341.

NESS (WEST), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 69.

NESTON (GREAT), a market-town and parish in Wirral hundred, Cheshire, 11 m. N.W. from Chester, and 19½ N.W. from London, comprising the townships of Ledham, Leighton, Ness, Little Neston, Raby, Thornton-Mayow, and Willaston. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Feb. 2d, May 29th, and Sept. 29th, for cattle. A court leet and baron is held annually; petty-sessions, and a court for recovery of debt every month. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 5s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Church ded. to St. Mary and St. Helen. Here is a national school, and a savings' bank. Pop., in 1801, 3939; in 1831, 3518. A. P., £14,344.

NESTON (LITTLE), a township in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 412. A. P., £1,520.

NESWICK, a township in Bainton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NETHER-AVON, or NETHERHAVEN, a parish in Elstub and Everley hundred, Wiltshire, 5½ m. N. by W. from Amesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Nether-Avon, in Salisbury cathedral. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Chisenbury, 479; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,739.

NETHERBURY, a parish in Beamin-

ster hundred, Dorsetshire, 2 m. S.S.W. from Beaminster, comprising the tythings of Aish, Bowood, Melplash, and Netherbury. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Beaminster and Mangerton; it is a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, and rated at £41 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1605; in 1831, 1942. A. P., £14,482.

NETHERBY, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,456.

NETHERBY, a joint township with Kirby, in Kirby-Overblows parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,081.

NETHERCOT, a hamlet in Bourton-on-the-Water parish, Gloucestershire.

NETHERCOTE, a hamlet in Warkworth parish, Northamptonshire.

NETHERDALE, a hamlet in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire.

NETHER-EXE, a parish in Hayridge hundred, Devonshire, 5 m. N. by E. from Exeter. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Thorverton vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 10s., returned at £85. Patrons, in 1829, Sir T. D. Ackland and others. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,131.

NETHERFIELD, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

NETHER-GRAVESHIP, a township in Kirby, in Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,953.

NETHER-HALL, a township in Cross-Canonby parish, Cumberlandshire. Pop. returned with that of Mary-Port.

NETHERMORE, a tything in Chippenham parish, Wiltshire.

NETHER-STAVELEY, a township in Kirby-Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,507.

NETHER-STOKE, a hamlet in Halstock parish, Dorsetshire.

NETHER-THORPE, a hamlet in Staveley parish, Derbyshire.

NETHER-THORPE, a hamlet in Benefield parish, Northamptonshire.

NETHERTON, a township in Bedlington parish, Durham. Pop., in 1801, 98.

NETHERTON, a township in Sephton parish, Lancashire. Pop., in 1821, 186; in 1831, 273.

NETHERTON, a township of Cropthorne parish, Worcesterhire. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,434.

NETHERTON-NORTH-SIDE, a township in Allenton parish, Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 63.

NETHERTON-SOUTH-SIDE, a township in the above parish and county. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 62.

NETLEY, a tything in Hound parish, Southamptonshire.

NETTLEBED, a parish in Ewelme hundred, Oxfordshire, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Tenley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual

curacy with that of Pishill, and a peculiar of Dorchester, returned at £35. Patron, in 1829, — Stoner, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 618. A. P., £2,516.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish in Williton and Fremans hundred, Somersetshire, 7 m. N. by W. from Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 325. A. P., £5,160.

NETTLECOMBE, a tything in Poorstock parish, Dorsetshire.

NETTLECOMBE, a township partly in Banchurch, Godshill, St Lawrence, and Whitwell parishes, Southamptonshire.

NETTLEDEN, a chapelry in Pightles-thorne parish, Buckinghamshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £30. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., with the hamlet of Friesden; in 1801, 85; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,050.

NETTLEHAM, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20, and returned at £40. Patron, the chancellor of Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school. A court-leet and a court-baron are held annually. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 714. A. P., £5,766.

NETTLESTED, a parish in Twyford hundred, lathe of Aylesford, Kentshire, 5 m. W.S.W. from Maidstone. Living, a rectory with that of West Barming, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £12 10s. 10d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Bouverie. The church, ded. to St Mary, is adorned with windows of beautifully stained glass. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,731.

NETTLESTED, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, Suffolk, 3½ m. S. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 11s. 10½d. Patron, in 1829, L. H. Moore, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 74. A. P., £1,049.

NETTLESWELL, or **NETSWELL**, a parish in Harlow hundred, Essex, 3 m. S.W. from Harlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the king, by reason of lunacy. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,511.

NETTLETON, a parish in the S. division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 3 m. S.W. from Caistor. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Jackson. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,804.

NETTLETON, a parish in South Damerham hundred, Wiltshire, 8 m. N.W. by

W. from Chippenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2804.

NETTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Mansfield parish, Nottinghamshire, 3 m. N.E. from Mansfield.

NEUBO, or **NEWBOTH**, a hamlet in Barrowby parish, Lincolnshire, 4 m. W. from Grantham.

NEVENDON, or **NEWENDON**, a parish in Barstable hundred, Essex, 5 m. S. by E. from Billericay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. V. Edwards. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,190.

NEWARK, a hundred east of Lincolnshire, containing 21 parishes.

NEWARK, a hamlet in St John the Baptist parish, Northamptonshire, 1½ m. N.E. by N. from Peterborough.

NEWARK, in Woking hundred, Surrey.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in the southern division of Newark wapentake, Nottinghamshire, 19½ m. N.E. from Nottingham, and 12¼ N.N.W. from London. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers. Two members have been returned to parliament for this borough since the 24th of Charles II. The number of new electors is 510. Sessions for the borough are held quarterly, before the mayor and recorder. Quarter sessions for the county are held here, and a court of requests for recovery of small debts. The town of Newark consists of several streets well paved and lighted; the houses are neat, and many of them handsomely built. The principal trade is in malt and flour. There are extensive weaving and bleaching establishments; also iron and brass foundries, rope-walks, and a large brewery. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs for cattle and sheep, Friday in Midlent, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, August 2d, and every other Wednesday for horses, cattle, woollen cloth, &c., Nov. 1st, and the Monday before Dec. 11th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £21 5s. 2½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary Magdalen, is considered one of the most elegant and spacious churches in the kingdom. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and other Dissenters. The free grammar school was founded in 1530 by T. Magnus, D.D., who bequeathed to it the lordship of Everton and other lands. Its present income is about £2,400. A national school was erected in 1829, and there are several almshouses and other charities. A magnificent castle was erected here by one of the bishops of Lincoln. It was the last retreat of King John, and a principal garrison of the royalists in the reign of Charles I.; it was besieged by the parlia-

mentarians, and ultimately surrendered by order of the king. The remains of some of its walls may still be seen. Pop. of Newark, in 1801, was 6730; in 1831, 9557. A. P., £26,418.

NEWBALD, a parish in the liberty of St Peter of York, but located in Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from North Cave. It comprises the townships of North and South Newbald. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4, and returned at £78 12s. Patron, the prebendary of North Newbald in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 769. A. P., £5,974.

NEWBALL, a hamlet in Stainton parish, Lincolnshire, 2½ m. W.S.W. from Wragby.

NEWBARRYS, in the parish of Dalton in Furness, Lancashire, 9 m. S.W. from Ulverston.

NEWBIGGIN, a village constituting part of the chapelry of Wreay, with the liberties of Carlisle, Cumberlandshire.

NEWBIGGIN, in Cumrew parish, Cumberlandshire, 14½ m. N. by E. from Penrith.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Dacre parish, Cumberlandshire, 3½ m. W. by S. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 291.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Middleton in Teesdale parish, co. of Durham, 13 m. N. W. by N. from Barnard-castle. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 507. A. P., £981.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberlandshire, 3½ m. N.W. from Newcastle. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 64.

NEWBIGGIN, a township and chapelry in Woodhorn parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. E.N.E. from Morpeth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Woodhorn vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 519.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Shotley parish, Northumberlandshire, 9½ m. S. by W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 60.

NEWBIGGIN, a parish in East ward, Westmorelandshire, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Appleby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £4 14s. 2d., and returned at £103. Patron, in 1829, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 140. A. P., £946.

NEWBIGGIN, a hamlet in Kirby-Lonsdale parish, Westmorelandshire.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. W. by S. from Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 122.

NEWBIGGIN (EAST and WEST), a township in Bishopton parish, Durham, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 35.

NEWBOLD, a township in Chesterfield parish, Derbyshire, 1½ m. N. from Chester-

field. Pop., including that of Dunstan, in 1801, 781; in 1831, 1140. A. P., £4,668.

NEWBOLD, a township in St Oswald parish, Cheshire.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Auston parish, Leicestershire, 8 m. S. by E. from Melton-Mowbray.

NEWBOLD, a liberty in Breedon-on-the-hill parish, Leicestershire, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

NEWBOLD, in Catesby parish, Northamptonshire, 5 m. W.S.W. from Daventry.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcestershire, 4 m. N.W. from Shipston-upon-Stour. Pop., in 1811, 219; in 1831, 300.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Kinolton parish, Nottinghamshire.

NEWBOLD-ASTBURY, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire, 3 m. S. by E. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 598. A. P., £4,229.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Rugby, comprising the hamlets of Cosford, Little Lawford and Long Lawford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 12s. 1d. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Leigh. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 1063. A. P., £6,799.

NEWBOLD-COMYN, in Leamington Prior's parish, Warwickshire, 4 m. E. by N. from Warwick.

NEWBOLD-PACY, a parish in Warwick division of Kington hundred, Warwickshire, 6 m. N.N.W. from Kineton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. 9d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Ashorn, 349; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,782.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, or **FENNY-NEWBOLD**, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby parish, Warwickshire, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Rugby. Pop., including Stretton-under-Foss, in 1801, 229; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,110.

NEWBOLD-VERDON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 3 m. E. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, G. Greenaway, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 590. A. P., £3,068.

NEWBOROUGH, an ancient market-town and parish in Menai hundred, Anglesea, North Wales, 6 m. W.N.W. from Carnarvon, and 250 m. N.W. from London. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 12th of May, 10th of August, and 12th of November. This town is supposed to have been incorporated by Edward I., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 804. A. P., £1,018.

NEWBOROUGH, a township and chapelry in Hanbury parish, Staffordshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Uttoxeter. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hanbury vicarage, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5, and returned at £65. Patron, the vicar of Hanbury. Chapel ded. to All Saints. This place lies within the honour of Tutbury, and the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held every third Tuesday at Tutbury, for recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 910. A. P., £11,213.

NEWBOROUGH, a recently constituted parish in the liberty of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, 5 m. N.E. from Peterborough.

NEWBOTTLE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co. of Durham, 8 m. N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 970; in 1831, 2198. A. P., £4,905.

NEWBOTTLE, a parish in King's-Sutton hundred, Northamptonshire, 4½ m. W. from Brackley. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Charleton in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 0s. 10d, and returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, R. W. Cartwright, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 366. A. P., £3,796.

NEWBOTTLE, in Harrington parish, Northamptonshire, 7 m. N.W. from Kettering.

NEWBOURN, a parish in Carleford hundred, Suffolk, 4 m. S. by W. from Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 4s. 2d., and returned at £126 12s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Rowley, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1811, 153; in 1831, 171. A. P., £882.

NEW-BRIDGE, in Kingston Bagpuze parish, Berkshire, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Abingdon.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry in the N.W. division of Tindale ward, Northumberlandshire, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Hexham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Warden vicarage, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham. Patronage with that of the vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 494. A. P., £5,495.

NEW-BUILDINGS, in Sandford parish, Devonshire, 5 m. N.W. from Crediton.

NEWBURGH, or **NEWBROUGH**, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S.W. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 104. A. P., £3,187.

NEWBURN, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, Northumberlandshire, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It comprises the chapelry of Newbiggin, and the townships of Black Callerton, Butterlaw, Dalton, East Denton with Sugley, West Denton, North and South Dissington, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Throckley, Walbottle, East and West Wholton, and Woolington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Michael. A school was erected here in

1823 by the duke of Northumberland, who endowed it with £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 4209; in 1831, 4639. A. P., £21,596.

NEWBURN-HALL, a township in the above parish and county, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Rippon. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 636.

NEWBURY, a market and borough-town, and parish in Faircross hundred, Berkshire, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by S. from Reading, and 56 m. W. by S. from London. According to charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, the government of this town is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, who hold quarterly courts of session and a court of record. The town-hall is a substantial modern building, supported on piers and arches, the lower part is used for the market, which is held on Thursday. The fairs are on Holy Thursday, July 5th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 8th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £38 16s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. There is also a chapel-of-ease, and several places of worship for Dissenters. A blue-coat school was founded in 1706, a national school in 1811, and other charity schools have been recently established. Here are about 60 almshouses for poor men and women, besides other charities. Pop., in 1801, 4293; in 1831, 5977. A. P., £13,288.

NEWBY, a township in Irthlington parish, Cumberlandshire, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 110.

NEWBY, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by W. from Boroughbridge.

NEWBY, a township in Stokesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.N.W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,226.

NEWBY, a township in Scalby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 55.

NEWBY, a township in Clapham parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.W. from Settle.

NEWBY, in Leathley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Otley.

NEWBY, a hamlet in Gisbourn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S. from Gisbourn.

NEWBY, a joint township with Mulwith in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Rippon. Here is Newby-hall, the seat of Lord Grantham, built from a design by Sir C. Wren. Pop. of this township, in 1811, 45; in 1831, 39. A. P., £851.

NEWBY, or **NEWBY-SRONGS**, a township in Morland parish, Westmorelandshire, $\frac{6}{4}$ m. W. by N. from Appleby. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 300. A. P., £3,291.

NEWBY-WISK, a township in Kirby-Wisk parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,193.

NEWCASTLE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, Glamorganshire, S.W. near Bridge-end, containing the hamlets of Upper and Lower Newcastle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 7s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor.

Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 890. A. P., £2,657.

NEWCASTLE, a township in Old Radnor parish, Radnorshire, S.W.

NEWCASTLE, a township in Clun parish, Shropshire. Pop., in 1811, 296; in 1831, 321.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town in Cernarh parish, Carmarthenshire, S.W., 10 m. S.E. from Cardigan, and 229 m. W. from London. The market is on Friday. Fairs, June 22d, July 18th, Sept. 20th, 2d Thursday after Oct. 10th, and Nov. 22d. Living, a chapelry to Cernarh, rated at £53 5s. per annum. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Here is an ancient castle which was garrisoned for the royalists during the civil war. The earl of Cawdor derives the inferior title of baron from this place.

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish in Cemaes hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 8 m. N. from Haverford-West. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £37. Patron, — Williams, Esq. This parish comprises 1300 acres. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 330. A. P., £942.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or **LYME**, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, Staffordshire, 16 m. N.N.W. from Stafford, and 149 m. N.W. by N. from London. It was originally incorporated by Henry I., and is at present governed — according to charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by Charles II. — by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and 24 common-councillors. It has sent two members to parliament since the 27th Edward III. The mayor is returning officer. The freedom of the borough is obtained by birth, by apprenticeship within the borough, by gift of the common-council, and by purchase. This town consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones, well paved and lighted. The houses are mostly of ancient appearance. The manufactures of hats, paper, white lead, and copperas, are carried on here. The trade in corn is considerable, and large quantities of stoneware are made. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Shrove-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday before July 15th, Monday after Sept. 11th, and Nov. 6th. — Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Stoke-upon-Trent vicarage, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £25 9s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. C. Simeon and the society for purchasing livings. Church ded. to St Saviour. Here are a free grammar school with an income of £90, a national school, likewise a school founded in 1704 by the Rev. E. Orme, its present income is £160. Twenty almshouses were erected and endowed by the marquess of Stafford and Lord Grenville. Goodwin, the celebrated nonconformist divine, and E. Fenton, the coadjutor of Pope in his translation of Homer's *Odyssey*, were natives of this town. Newcastle confers the title of duke on the noble family of Clinton. Pop.,

in 1801, 4604; in 1831, 8192. A. P., £12,609.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

The county-town of Northumberland, 273 m. N.N.W. from London, and 117 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the Tyne, 8½ m. W. from the confluence of that river with the ocean. Its geographical position is in 54° 58' 30" N. lat., and 1° 17' 30" W. long. Pop., in 1801, 28,366; in 1831, 42,760. A. P., £91,640.

Description, Trade, &c.—The town of Newcastle extends 2 m. along the banks of the Tyne, and 1 m. from the river side, in the direction of N. and N.W. Most of the ancient streets are narrow and irregular, but great improvements have been made, particularly in the N. and N.W. districts. The mansion-house, in which the mayor resides, was erected in 1691. The trinity-house, guild-hall, common gaol, town-court, and exchange, are all substantial and commodious edifices. The barracks occupy a space of 11 acres. The quay is a spacious area, S.E. of the exchange, forming a line of wharfage 541 yards in length; it is accessible for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. The chief exports are coal, lead, glass, earthenware, &c. The coal trade gives employment to about 75,000 persons; its weekly produce has been estimated at £60,000, and the duty at £600,000 per ann. Newcastle trades with the south of Europe, with Norway and the Baltic, and with Davis' Straits. In 1827, the number of ships registered at the Newcastle custom-house was 862, and their aggregate burthen 186,500 tons. The amount of customs received at the port average about £350,000 annually; but of this a large proportion consists of the excise on imported spirits. The port-dues, paid to the corporation as conservators of the Tyne, amounted, in 1826, to £7,105 18s. 7d. The manufactories are numerous and extensive, including beer, earthenware, ropes, paper, glass, soap, glue, lead, &c. About two-fifths of the English glass is made in the district of the Tyne. The markets are on Monday and Tuesday. Fairs, Aug. 12th and following 9 days, Oct 29th and 9 days, and Nov. 22d.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The whole of the town and county of Newcastle is situated in St Nicholas parish; but part of the parochial chapelries of All Saints, St Andrew's, and St John's, form the parochial diocese. The living of St Nicholas is a vicarage, rated at £50. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle.—All Saints is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,200.—St Andrew's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,800.—St John's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,400. These three are in the patronage of the vicar of St Nicholas. The churches—excepting All Saints—are very ancient structures. There are no fewer than 31 places of worship in this town, of which 24 belong to dissenters.

Schools, &c.—The free grammar school, founded in 1525 by T. Horsley, then mayor of

Newcastle, and chartered by Queen Elizabeth, is under the patronage of the corporation. There are nine public schools for children of both sexes, two exclusively for girls, two for infants, and twenty-one Sunday schools. This town is graced by numerous charities. There is also a Literary and Philosophical society, a Botanical society, a mechanics' institution, a public library, and several circulating libraries.

Government and Franchise.—Newcastle was first incorporated by Henry II. It was exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of Northumberland by Henry VI. Its present charter, granted by James I., invests the government of the town in a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 10 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, 24 electors, two coroners, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, clerk of the chamber, 8 chamberlains, a quaysmaster, and other officers. The corporation revenues, in 1829, amounted to £46,432. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, and hold quarter-sessions for the borough and county of Newcastle. Mayors' courts are held every Monday for the trial of civil actions between freemen only. The under sheriff holds a county-court every fourth Wednesday. There is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts; and the county-azmises are holden here. The elective franchise was first exercised in the 23^d Edward I., since which time Newcastle has returned two members to parliament. The new electors are in number about 3500; the sheriff is the returning officer. The several townships of Byker, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick, are now included within the boundaries of the borough.

History.—The ancient name of this place was *Pons-Ælii*, so called from a bridge erected by Adrian on his return from an expedition against the Picts, by whom this part of the island was frequently molested. It was subsequently called *Moncaster*, or *Monkchester*, and was one of the residences of the Northumbrian kings. It next fell into the hands of the Scots, from whom it was recovered by William, duke of Normandy, whose oldest son Robert built a fortress, which being called *Newcastle*, gave the town its present appellation. The castle still exists.

NEWCHAPEL, in Burston parish, Surrey, 5½ m. S. by E. from Godstone.

NEWCHURCH, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

NEWCHURCH, a parish within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, though located in the above hundred, 5 m. N. from Romney. Livings, a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, the former rated at £8 4s. 2d., the latter at £19 6s. 0½d., and returned at £85. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 241. A. P., £8,146.

NEWCHURCH, a township in Kinnersley parish, Herefordshire, 4½ m. W. by S. from Weobley. Pop., in 1801, 63.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry in Winwick parish, Lancashire, 5 m. E. by S. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Living, a perpetual curacy

in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 10s. Patron, the rector of Winwick.

NEWCHURCH, a parish in the upper division of Caldicott hundred, Monmouthshire, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Chepstow, divided into East and West Newchurch. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 723. A. P., £1,453.

NEWCHURCH, a parish in the N.E. half hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, 4½ m. S.E. by E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Ryde, 2039; in 1831, 4928. A. P., £11,856.

NEWCHURCH (IN PENDLE FOREST), a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire, 4½ m. W. from Colne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £1 12s. Patron, Earl Howe. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school.

NEWCHURCH (IN ROSSENDALE FOREST), a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire, 7 m. S.S.W. from Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 10s. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a free school with an income of £60. Coal, freestone, and slate, are found here in great abundance; and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured. Fairs are held 29th April and 30th Sept. Deadwin, Clough, Tunstead, Wolfenden, and Bacup, are included in the returns made from this place. Pop., in 1801, 5056; in 1831, 9196. A. P., £8,636.

NEW-CHURCH, or LLAN-NEWYDD, a parish in Elfed hundred, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, 3 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £41 14s. Patron, — Davies, Esq. This parish comprises 6000 acres. Here are some vestiges of a Roman encampment, also a stone with a Latin inscription. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,631.

NEW-CHURCH, a parish in Pain's-Castle hundred, seated on the river Arro, Radnorshire, South Wales, 6 m. S.W. from Kington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £112. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The parish comprises 2000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 164. A. P., £782.

NEW-CROSS, an extensive district in the parish of St Paul, Deptford, partly in Blackheath hundred, Kent, and partly in Brixton hundred, Surrey, 4 m. S.E. from London.

NEWDIGATE, a parish containing a hamlet of the same name, in Copthorne and Effingham hundred, Surrey, 6 m. S.S.E. from Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church

ded. to St Peter. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 519. A. P., £1,416.

NEWENDEN, a parish partly within Newenden liberty, and partly in Selbrihtenden hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S.W. by S. from Tenterden. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and returned at £116 16s. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,492.

NEW-ENGLAND-ISLAND, in Great Wakering parish, Essex, 7 m. E. by S. from Rochford.

NEWENHAM, a parish in Fawley hundred, Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S. by E. from Daventry. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Badby vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patronage with that of Badby. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 581. A. P., £3,185.

NEWENHAM, in Goldington parish, Bedfordshire, 1 m. E. from Bedford.

NEWENHAM-ABBEY, in Axminster parish, Devonshire, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Axminster.

NEWENT, a market-town and parish in the Forest of Dean, Botloe hundred, Gloucestershire, 9½ m. N.W. from Gloucester, and 108 m. W.N.W. from London. It comprises the tythings of Compton, Cugley, Malswick, and Bouldson with Killcot. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsunday, Aug. 12th, and Sept. 19th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £23. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. E. Foley. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 2354; in 1831, 2859. A. P., £11,718.

NEWENTON (LONG), a parish in Malmesbury hundred, Wiltshire, 3½ m. N.N.W. from Malmesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, T. Estcourt, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 307. A. P., £3,211.

NEWENTON (NORTH), a parish in Swanborough hundred, Wiltshire, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Pewsey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 1s. 3d., and returned at £56. Patron, the prebendary of Beaminster Secunda, in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hillcott, 221; in 1831, 317. A. P., £2,427.

NEWFIELD, a township in St Andrew-Auckland parish, co. of Durham, 3 m. N. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 8.

NEW-FOREST, a hundred in Southamptonshire, containing 7 parishes, including the towns of Ringwood and Lyndhurst. This extensive tract of land was appropriated by William the Conqueror to the chase. The

accidental death of his son on this spot is well-known.

NEW-FOREST, a township in Kirby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W.N.W. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 73. A. P., £660.

NEWHALL, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £4,322.

NEWHALL, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, Cheshire.

NEWHALL, a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire, 2 m. S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 22. A. P., £360.

NEWHALL, a township united to Stanton, in Stapenhill parish, Derbyshire, 2½ m. S. by E. from Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1182. A. P., £2,464.

NEWHALL, a township united to Clifton, in Otley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, ¾ m. N.N.W. from Otley, celebrated as having been the residence of E. Fairfax, the translator of Tasso. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,965.

NEWHALL, in Dymchurch parish, Kent.

NEWHAM, a township in Bamborough parish, Northumberland, 6½ m. S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 324.

NEWHAM, a township in Walton parish, Northumberland, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 83.

NEWHAM, a hamlet in Marton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWHAVEN, or **MEECHING**, a parish and seaport in Holmstrough hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 42½ m. E. by S. from Chichester, and 56 m. S. by E. from London. The harbour, which is considered one of the best in the channel, is defended by a small fort; the bay is one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. A king's cutter is generally moored here to prevent smuggling. This town has been progressively thriving since the formation of a new turnpike road to Brighton, which has very materially augmented the interests of the town. A considerable traffic is carried on by the importation of foreign timber and exportation of English oak; the coasting trade is in flour, butter, corn, &c.—The living of Newhaven is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Michael—is a modern building, with a very ancient tower. On the north side of the churchyard is an obelisk, commemorating the wreck of H. M. S. Brazen, Capt. Hanson, in Jan. 1800, from which only one individual out of 105 escaped. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 904. A. P., £2,479.

NEWHAVEN-INN, in Ashborne parish, Derbyshire, 9 m. N. by W. from Ashborne.

NEWHOLM, a township with Dunsley, in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 347. A. P., £2,062.

NEWHOUSE-GRANGE, an extra-parochial district in Sparkenhoe hundred, Lei-

cestershire, 6 m. W. from Market-Bosworth. Pop. not specified.

NEW-HYTHE, a hamlet in East Mallington parish, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. from Maidstone.

NEWICK, a parish in Barcombe hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4½ m. W. from Uckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 17s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Powell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school for 12 children. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 724. A. P., £1,815.

NEWINGTON, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14. Patron, Eton college. The church, ded. to St Mary, contains a very curious font. This village of Newington is built on the site of a town inhabited by the Britons, and subsequently by the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,708.

NEWINGTON, a parish, partly in Romney-Marsh, and partly in Folkestone hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with Cheriton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. D. Brockman. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 491. A. P., £3,216.

NEWINGTON, a parish in Ewelme hundred, Oxfordshire, 10 m. S.E. from Oxford, comprising the liberty of Berrick-Prior, the tythings of Brookhampton and Holcomb, with the chapelry of Brightwell-Priors. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Brightwell-Priors, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 478. A. P., £4,581.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH, a parish in Berkeley hundred, Gloucestershire, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Tetbury. Living, a rectory with Owlpen curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, R. Kingscote, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,281.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS, or **NEWINGTON-ST-MARY**, a parish in the E. division of Brixton hundred, Surrey, 1½ m. S. from London. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Two district churches were lately erected, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the rector's patronage. The parochial, national, and Sunday schools, were united in 1820, and a spacious building erected for their use; the number of children on the establishment is about 700; and there are several other schools for the education of the poor. The Drapers' and the Fishmongers' almshouses are built on a handsome and commodious plan. There are some ancient buildings, but the village has been much extended by ranges of modern houses. The Dover and the Brighton roads diverge from a point close to the Elephant and Castle, where the number

of coaches stopping and passing in a day has been estimated at 500. The adjunct *Butts* was given to the village at the time of butts, or marks, for the practice of archery, being set up by government previous to the general use of fire-arms. The Surrey asylum for the reception and support of discharged prisoners was instituted in 1824, and is fitted to accommodate 60 inmates. Here is an extensive manufactory for floor-cloth, and another for upholstery; and within the walls of the parish workhouse twine, rope, and door-mats are made. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Walworth, 14,847; in 1831, 44,626. A. P., £84,223.

NEWINGTON-GREEN, a village partly in Stoke-Newington and partly in Islington parish, Finsbury division of Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, 2 m. north from London. It consists of irregularly built ranges of houses forming a square, in the centre of which is an area covered with green sward, from whence it may be supposed the name is derived. On the north side is a Unitarian chapel, in which the celebrated Dr Price and Dr Towers officiated for many years.

NEWINGTON (NORTH), a hamlet in Broughton parish, Oxfordshire, 2½ m. W. by S. from Banbury. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 318.

NEWINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Wootton hundred, Oxfordshire, 4½ m. W.N. W. from Deddington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8, and returned at £109. Patron, Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 462. A. P., £2,631.

NEWINGTON (STOKE), a village and parish in Finsbury division of Ossulston hundred, Middlesex, 4 m. N. by E. from London, between Islington and Hornsey. Living, a rectory rated at £10, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of St Paul's, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Stoke-Newington. Church ded. to St Mary. The village, consisting of one long street, extends from Kingsland road to Stafford hill, and is the high road from London to Cambridge. There are several elegant detached houses, among which the ancient manorial residence is worthy of notice. The land about here is chiefly occupied by dairy-men, nursery-men, and market-gardeners. The trade of the place depends on the inhabitants, and its position as a great thoroughfare. On the eastern side of the village is a district church, also two places of worship for Dissenters. There are three extensive charity schools, an invalid asylum erected in 1825 for respectable females, a dispensary and a savings' bank. This place has been honoured by the residence of several eminent individuals, among whom we may mention Thomas Sutton, the founder of the charter-house; D. De Foe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*; Dr Isaac Watts, J. Howard the philanthropist; Dr Aikin, and the eccentric Thomas Day. Pop., in 1801, 1462; in 1831, 3480. A. P., in 1815, £12,429; in 1828, £19,200.

NEWKIRK, a hamlet in Greystock pa-

rish, Cumberlandshire, a short distance from Carlisle.

NEWLAND, a liberty in Thirsk parish, Berkshire, 3½ m. W. by S. from Wokingham. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 252.

NEWLAND, a tything in Wootton-Glanville parish, Dorsetshire, 6½ m. S. by E. from Sherborne.

NEWLAND, in Exhall parish, in the co. and city of Coventry, 4½ m. N. by W. from Coventry.

NEWLAND, in Walsingham parish, co. of Durham, 4½ m. S.E. from Stanhope.

NEWLAND, a parish in St Briavell's hundred, Gloucestershire, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Monmouth, comprising the chapelries of Bream and Coleford, with the tythings of Clearwell, Lee-Bailey, and Newland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 6s. 10½d. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Church ded. to All Saints. The free school and an almshouse for four persons of each sex, were founded and endowed by Edward Bell in 1651; by aid of subsequent donations, the united income of these charities has risen to £180, from which the alms-people receive 5s. per week. There are also schools on the national system. Iron and coal abound in this parish, and there is a large manufactory of tin-plates. Pop., in 1801, 2543; in 1831, 4046. A. P., £12,535.

NEWLAND, a township in Ulverston parish, Lancashire, 2½ m. N.N.E. from Ulverston. Pop., in 1811, 374; in 1831, 491.

NEWLAND, a hamlet and chapelry in Great Malvern parish, Worcestershire, 6½ m. S.W. from Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Great Malvern vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £70. Patron, the vicar of Malvern. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Courts leet and baron are sometimes held here. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 130. A. P., £1,068.

NEWLAND, a township in Drax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Snaith. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 282. A. P., £2,419.

NEWLAND, or **NOVA-TERRA**, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Wakefield. Courts leet and baron are held here under the following styles:— 'The court leet of our sovereign lord the king,' and 'the great court-baron of manor of Newland cum Woodhouse moor.' Pop., in 1811, 42; in 1831, 46.

NEWLAND, a hamlet in Stoke parish, Kent, near the Isle of Grain.

NEWLAND, a hamlet in Cottingham parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. from Hull.

NEWLAND (EAST), a hamlet in Howden parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWLAND (WEST), a hamlet in Eastington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWLANDS, a township and chapelry in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland, 3 m. S. W. by W. from Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Crosthwaite, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, ra-

ted at £31, and returned at £35. Patron, the vicar of Crosthwaite. Here are copper-mines, a mine of lead, and a fine slate quarry. When the copper-mines were first discovered in Elizabeth's reign, in the lordship of the earl of Northumberland, so much gold and silver was extracted from them as entitled them to be considered royal property, and a lawsuit was accordingly instituted, which decided the claim in favour of the crown. The original works were destroyed in the parliamentary war, and the mines are now worked on a much smaller scale. Here is a mill for carding wool. Pop., in 1811, 118; in 1831, 113.

NEWLANDSIDE, a township in Stanhope parish, co. of Durham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 847.

NEWLYN, a parish in Pyder hundred, Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from St Michael. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a small endowed school. Several chalybeate springs have been discovered in this parish. Here is also a valuable lead-mine. Petty sessions are held in the village once a month, and fairs the first Tuesday in October and the 8th of November. Formerly the bishops of Exeter had a palace here. Pop., in 1801, 736; in 1831, 1218. A. P., £6,663.

NEWMARKET, a market town consisting chiefly of one long street, the north side of which is in Lackford hundred, Suffolk; the south side in Cheveley hundred, Cambridge. The earliest record we have of this town is dated 1227, when a market, recently established at Exming, in this neighbourhood, was transferred hither in consequence of the plague raging at that place. Its trade and commerce are chiefly dependent on the sporting meetings held seven times a year. The race-course and training grounds are considered superior to any in the kingdom. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, which was rebuilt by Charles II., who was a great patronizer of the turf, and a constant visitor to the Newmarket races. In March 1683, when this monarch and several members of the royal family had assembled to witness the races, a tremendous fire broke out, which consumed a great part of the town. It has been supposed that the defeat of the Rye-house plot may be attributed to this accident, as it occasioned the company to depart at a different hour to that calculated upon by the conspirators. Newmarket comprises the parishes of St Mary and All Saints, both in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich. The living of St Mary's is a discharged rectory with Wood-Diton vicarage, rated at £4 15s. 2½d. Patron, the duke of Rutland. All Saints is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here are two free schools endowed by Queen Anne; also a national school. The market, granted in 1227, is held on Tuesday. Fairs on Whit-Tuesday and November 8th. Petty sessions are held here every Tuesday, and a court-leet occasionally. Pop. of All Saints, in 1801, 485; in 1831, 714. A. P., £2,342.—Pop. of St

Mary, in 1801, 1307; in 1831, 2134. A. P. £3,836.

NEWMARKET, a parish in Prestelgne hundred, Flintshire, N.W., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St Asaph. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. A free school was founded here in 1726. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs last Saturday in April, 3d Saturday in July, 4th Saturday in October, and 2d Saturday in December. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 631. A. P., £1,289.

NEW-MILLS, a hamlet in Stroud parish, Gloucestershire.

NEW-MILLS, a manufacturing district in Glossop parish, Derbyshire, 10 m. N. from Chapel-en-le-Frith. It was anciently called Bowden-Middle-Cale, and comprised seven hamlets, at which time the chief manufactures were paper and cloth, but these have given place to calico-printing and bleaching-works. The calico engraving establishment of Messrs Potts & Co. is the most extensive one in the kingdom. The commissioners for building churches have granted £2,500 towards erecting a new church. The living will be a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, the vicar of Glossop. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1878; in 1831, 3238. A. P., £7,603.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Morpeth; the site of a magnificent monastery, the gate of which is still remaining. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 121.

NEW-MOAT, a parish in Dau-gleddau hundred, Pembroke, S.W. on the river Seelynfey, 10 m. N.E. from Haverford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 4s. 7d. Patron, H. Scourfield, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,447.

NEWNHAM, a market-town and parish in Westbury hundred, Gloucestershire, on the western banks of the Severn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Gloucester, consisting principally of one long street. The market is on Friday. The fairs 11th of June and 18th of October. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £100. Patron, the congregation of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 821; in 1831, 1074. A. P., £4,058.

NEWNHAM, or **NEWHAM**, a parish in Cashio hundred, Hertford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Baldock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £5, and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, P. Yorke, Esq. Church ded. to St Vincent. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,239.

NEWNHAM, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. by W. from Faversham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 12s. 6d., and returned at £186. Patronesses, in 1829, Mrs Hill and Miss Thorncroft. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a small school. A fair

is held on the festival of St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 436. A. P., £1,196.

NEWNHAM, a parish in Basingstoke hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 5 m. E. by N. from Basingstoke. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Mapledewell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £17 17s. 1d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 329. A. P., £1,431.

NEWNHAM, in Aston-Cantlow parish, Warwickshire, 4½ m. N.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

NEWNHAM, a hamlet in Lindridge parish, Worcestershire, 3½ m. E. from Tenbury.

NEWNHAM-COURTENAY, a parish in Bullington hundred, Oxfordshire, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 6s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harcourt. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a structure of the Ionic order. Pop., in 1801, 117.

NEWNHAM (King's, or REGIS), a parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Rugby. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Church-Lawford, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5. Patronage with Lawford rectory. Here are several chalybeates. In 1815 some curious fossil remains were discovered at this place. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,640.

NEWNHAM-MURREN, a parish in Laughtree hundred, Oxfordshire, 12 m. N.W. by W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to North-Stoke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford. Patronage with that of North Stoke. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,599.

NEWNHAM-PADOX, in Monk's-Kirby parish, Warwickshire, 6½ m. N. by W. from Rugby.

NEWPARK, or **NEW HALL PARK**, a liberty in Thurlaston parish, Leicestershire, 6½ m. S. by W. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 3; in 1831, 25. A. P., £3,242.

NEW-PASSAGE, a ferry over the river Severn, 9 m. from Bristol.

NEWPORT, a hundred at the northern extremity of Buckinghamshire, containing 46 parishes, including the towns of Newport-Pagnell and Olney.

NEWPORT, a small borough in St Stephen's parish, Cornwall, adjacent to Launceston, with which it was originally joined in parliamentary representation under the name of Dunheved, but by Edward VI. it was privileged to send two members for itself. The reform bill, by placing Newport in schedule A, has deprived it, or rather its lord, of this privilege. The duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to St Stephen's vicarage, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter.

Church ded. to St Thomas. Pop., including that of the parish, in 1801, 738; in 1831, 1084. A. P., £3,467.

NEWPORT, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, Essex, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Saffron-Walden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar-school founded in 1586: its income is nearly £200. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and November 17th. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 914. A. P., £2,603.

NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and sea-port in Wentloog hundred, Monmouthshire, 24 m. S.W. from Monmouth, and 147½ m. W. from London. A charter was granted by Edward II., and confirmed by succeeding monarchs, vesting the government of the town in a mayor, high steward, twelve aldermen, and a recorder,—the mayor and senior aldermen acting as magistrates. One member is returned to parliament from this town, in conjunction with Monmouth and Usk. Newport town is agreeably situated on the river Usk, about 4 m. above its entrance into the Bristol channel. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas; most of the houses are modern, and there are several handsome buildings in progress. The market is on Saturday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15th, and November 6th. Coal and iron and tin-plate are the principal articles of export; they are shipped hence for Bristol, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and America. The imports consist of provisions and other articles of consumption. The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1826, was 15 British and 12 foreign; of those cleared out, 52 British, and 22 foreign. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and besides iron-founderies, here are breweries, rope-walks, and potteries. Over the river Usk is a handsome stone-bridge of 5 arches, near to which are the remains of a fortress, supposed to have been erected by Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who, in right of his wife, the heiress of a Norman baron, had extensive possessions in this part of the county. The living of St Woollos parish, in which Newport is situated, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 3s. 11½d., and returned at £81. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Gualas or Woollos. A seaman's chapel has been erected in the vicinity. Here are several good free schools. Pop. with Newport, in 1801, 1423; in 1831, 7062. A. P., £11,990.

NEWPORT, a market-town and parish in Newport division of South Bradford hundred, Shropshire, 19 m. E.N.E. from Shrewsbury, and 139 m. N.W. by N. from London. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in Feb.; Saturday before Palm-Sunday; May 23th; July 25th; Sep. 25th, and Dec. 10th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry.

Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Nicholas, was made collegiate by T. Draper, a citizen of London, in the reign of Henry VI. Here is a good free school built and endowed by W. Adams, who also founded almshouses for four persons, and made several charitable bequests to this parish. The inmates of the almshouses receive a weekly pension. Pop. of Newport, in 1801, 2307; in 1831, 2746. A. P., £4,396.

NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the south-west half hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 17 m. S.S.E. from Southampton, and 91 m. S.W. from London. Its first charter was granted by James I., but that under which it is now governed was obtained from Charles II., and vests the government in a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 12 burgesses; the mayor and burgesses having power to hold a court of record every week. Since the 23^d of Edward I., this borough has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to parliament; the right of election is enjoyed by 445 electors. The mayor is the returning officer.—The town consists of five parallel streets, crossed by three others at right angles, all well paved and lighted. There are several handsome shops, good inns, a theatre, and spacious town-hall, under which is the market-house. The manufacture of thread-lace gives employment to a considerable number of persons. Timber, iron, and malt, are the chief articles of commerce. Large quantities of wheat and flour are exported. The market for corn and provisions is on Saturday. A cattle market every alternate Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.—Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Carisbrooke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, the vicar of Carisbrooke. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. The burial ground was appropriated to this church in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the plague was raging at Carisbrooke. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, a national school, and several Sunday schools. An almshouse for five persons was founded in 1618, pursuant to the will of G. Kent; and another, by some unknown benefactor, for four families. About 1 m. southward, are the house of industry, the park-barracks, and military hospital, with accommodation for 3000 soldiers.—Pop. of Newport, in 1801, 3585; in 1831, 4081. A. P., £9,392.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market-town and parish in Newport hundred, Buckinghamshire, 15 m. N.E. by E. from Buckingham, and 50½ m. N.W. from London. It stands on the banks of the Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge.—This town derives its adjunct from the Pagnell family, who became proprietors of the manor as descendants of W. Fitzauself, a Norman baron. It is one of the largest towns in the county, well built, but badly paved and lighted. Water is supplied to the houses by means of an hydraulic

machine. The chief support of the poorer inhabitants depends on the manufacture of lace, which is carried on to a great extent, and for which a market is held every Wednesday. The general market is on Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 22d, April 22d, June 22d, Aug. 28th, Oct. 22d, and Dec. 22d. The petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £137 9s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are several extensive charity schools, and an academy for dissenting students of divinity. Pop., in 1801, 2048; in 1831, 3385. A. P., £9,208.

NEWPORT, or THEFDBRAETH, a corporate town and parish in Cemaes hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, two bailiffs, and six constables. A market is held here on Friday, and fairs on July 27th and Oct. 16th. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £15, returned at £93 14s. Patron, — Lloyd, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 1392; in 1831, 1798. A. P., £1,983.

NEWPORT, a hamlet in Linthorpe township, Aeklam parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. from Stockton.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township in Eastrington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E. from South Cave. This place, until lately, was nothing but an uncultivated morass. The discovery of a bed of clay particularly suitable for the manufacture of bricks and coarse earthenware, has increased the value of the land, and it is becoming a considerable village. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 367. A. P., £694.

NEWQUAY, a village in Llan-Arth parish, Cardiganshire, South Wales. Here is a good harbour protected by a small pier.

NEW-RIVER, an artificial stream, by which, through the indefatigable exertions of the late Sir Hugh Middleton, nearly the whole of London is supplied with water.

NEWSHAM, a township in Winston parish, co. of Durham, 2 m. S. from Staindrop. Pop., in 1801, 34.

NEWSHAM, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 9 m. N.N.E. from Preston.

NEWSHAM, in Brocklesby parish, Lincolnshire, the site of a monastery of Premonstratensians.

NEWSHAM, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. S.E. by E. from Morpeth.

NEWSHAM, a joint township with Brackenhough, in Kirby-Wisk parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W. by N. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,824.

NEWSHAM, a township in Kirby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Greta-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 546. A. P., £2,564.

NEWSHAM-GREEN, a hamlet in

Whitkirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E. S. E. from Leeds.

NEWSHOLME with BRIND, a township in Wresell parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. N. W. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 203.

NEWSHOLME, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S. by E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 70. A. P., £1,218.

NEWSTEAD, a township in Bamrough parish, Northumberlandshire, 5 m. S. E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 110.

NEWSTEAD, a liberty in Papplewick parish, Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S. from Mansfield. The abbey, founded by Henry II. as a priory of Black canons, was at the dissolution granted to Sir J. Byron, ancestor of the late Lord Byron, who fitted up a part of the edifice as a family mansion, taking care to preserve its venerable appearance as much as possible. The front of the abbey church remains. The interior is chiefly in the antique style. In the garden there is a marble pedestal with an inscription; it contains the body of a Newfoundland dog, which had saved the poet's life. Pop. of this liberty, in 1801, 143; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,532.

NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCOLM, an extra-parochial in the S. division of Yarmborough wapentake, Lincolnshire, 1½ m. S. from Glandford-Brigge.

NEWSTED, in Uffington parish, Lincolnshire. Here was a priory of the order of St. Austine, which at the dissolution was granted to R. Manours.

NEWTORPE, a township in Greasley parish, Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. N. W. from Nottingham.

NEWTORPE, a township in Sherburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. N. W. from Ferry-Brigge.

NEW-TIMBER, a parish in Poyninge hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. S. S. W. from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, C. Gordon, Esq. Church ded. to St. John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 606. A. P., £1,385.

NEWTON, a parish in Thriplow hundred, Cambridgeshire, 6½ m. S. from Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hauxton, and a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, returned at £150. Patronage with Hauxton. Church ded. to St. Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 161. A. P., £823.

NEWTON, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire, 8½ m. N. N. W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, including that of Larton, 49; in 1831, 56. A. P., £663.

NEWTON, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire, ¾ m. W. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 943; in 1831, 1649. A. P., £4,506.

NEWTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, consisting only of one farm. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 17. A. P., £285.

NEWTON, a township in St. Oswald

parish, Cheshire, 1½ m. N. N. E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 213. A. P., £1,876.

NEWTON, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire, 4½ m. N. E. by E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 165. A. P., £866.

NEWTON, a township in Tattenhall parish, Cheshire, 4½ m. W. S. W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 67. A. P., £697.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Pensonby parish, Cumberland, 7 m. S. S. E. from Egremont.

NEWTON, or NEWTON-CASTLE, in Sturminster parish, Dorsetshire, 9 m. S. W. from Shaftsbury.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Rockhampton parish, Gloucestershire.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Lydney parish, Gloucestershire.

NEWTON, a tything with Northway in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 188. A. P., £2,851.

NEWTON, a township in Cladock parish, Herefordshire. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,210.

NEWTON, a township in Leintwardine parish, Herefordshire, 11½ m. N. W. from Leominster.

NEWTON, a township in Croft parish, Herefordshire, 5½ m. N. W. by N. from Leominster. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 95. A. P., £592.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Hope-under-Dinmore parish, Herefordshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Leominster.

NEWTON, a township with SCALES, in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 2 m. S. E. from Kirkham. A blue-coat school was instituted here in 1707 by J. Hornley, the income of which was augmented in 1809 by a bequest, from J. Boys, of £800. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,746.

NEWTON, a township with HARDHORN, in Poulton parish, Lancashire, 1½ m. E. from Blackpool. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 409. A. P., £5,970.

NEWTON, a township and chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire, 2 m. N. E. from Manchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £1 15s., returned at £123. Patron, the collegiate church of Manchester. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Here is a school for 20 poor children. The manufactures of cotton and silk are carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 1295; in 1831, 4377. A. P., £5,866.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk, 1½ m. S. E. by S. from Norwich.

NEWTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, Lincolnshire, 4 m. N. by W. from Folkham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Church ded. to St. Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,881.

NEWTON, a hamlet with BIGGIN, in the parish of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire, 3 m. N. E. from Rugby. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,812.

NEWTON, a parish in Corby hundred, Northamptonshire, 3½ m. N. by E. from Kettering. Living, a donative in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, returned at £40. Patronage with Geddington vicarage. Church ded. to St Faith. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,175.

NEWTON, a township in Bywell-St-Peter parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. E.S.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 111.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Shelford parish, Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. E. from Nottingham.

NEWTON, a hamlet in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury and parish of St Mary, co. of Salop.

NEWTON, or **NEWTON-SERMONVILLE**, a manor in Yeovil parish, Somersetshire.

NEWTON, a liberty in Blithfield parish, Somersetshire, 4½ m. N. by W. from Rudgeley.

NEWTON, a parish in Babergh hundred, Suffolk, 3 m. E. by S. from Sudbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17 3s. 9d., returned at £143 10s. Patron, St Peter's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,737.

NEWTON, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. from Bedale.

NEWTON, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from St Edmundsbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 19s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Danvers, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 137. A. P., £1,683.

NEWTON, a parish in the W. division of Langbaurgh liberty, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Guisborough. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Rudby vicarage, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £6 4s., returned at £46. Patronage with that of Rudby. This place is remarkable for a mountain called Rosberry-Tapping, which rises 1488 ft. above the level of the sea, having near its summit a spring of the purest water. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,270.

NEWTON-ABBOTS, a market-town and chapelry in Woolborough parish, Devonshire, 12 m. S.S.W. from Exeter. It is situated on the river Teign, and consists of two principal streets, and smaller ones branching off. The houses are but indifferently built. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, last Wednesday in Feb., June 24th, first Wednesday in Sep., and Nov. 6th. A court-leet is held annually, and a petty session monthly. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Woolborough, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patronage with that of Woolborough. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. Here is a national school for children of both sexes. The widows' hospital was founded in 1638 by Lady Reynel, as an asylum for four clergymen's widows. The returns are included in those of Woolborough.

NEWTON-ARCHDEACON, a township in Darlington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. N.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 50. A. P., £1,373.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, or **KIRBY-JOHAN**, in the parish of Holme-Cultram, Cumberlandshire, 7 m. N.W. from Wigton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Holme-Cultram vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £21 12s. 7d., and returned at £58. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle.

NEWTON-BANK, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. by N. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 125. A. P., £3,306.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a township in Billingham parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 92. A. P., £1,700.

NEWTON, or **NEWINGTON-BLOSSOMVILLE**, a parish in Newport hundred, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. E. from Olney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 8s. 1½d., and returned at £118 4s. 11d. Patron, in 1822, J. Wolfe, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,400.

NEWTON-IN-BOWLAND, a township in Slaidburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a school chiefly for quakers. Fairs are held March 14th, April 14th; and September 16th. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 544. A. P., £4,597.

NEWTON-BROMSWOLD, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, Northamptonshire, 3 m. S.E. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 3s. 4d., and returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Tanqueray. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 122. A. P., £761.

NEWTON-BURGULAND, or **BOTTLE**, a hamlet in Swepston parish, Leicestershire, 5½ m. S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zoach.

NEWTON-BURY, a hamlet in Dunton parish, Bedfordshire, 3 m. E. by S. from Biggleswade.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a chapelry in High-week parish, Devon, 12 m. S.S.W. from Exeter, separated from Newton-Abbot's by the river Lemon. This town derived its adjunct from R. Russell or Bushell, the foster-child and relative of Theobald de English Ville, made lord of the manor by Henry III., and from whom the inhabitants obtained a charter for a market. A portreeve and two constables are chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Woolborough. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON-CAP, a township in St Andrew-Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, to the N. of the river Wear, ½ m. N.W. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,206.

NEWTON-COLD, or **BURDET**, a town-

ship in Lewesby parish, Leicestershire, 9 m. E. by N. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 120. A. P., £2,226.

NEWTON (ST CYRUS), a parish in Crediton hundred, Devonshire, 3 m. S. by E. from Crediton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, J. Quicke, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 867; in 1831, 1311. A. P., £6,395.

NEWTON-DALE, a township in Pickering parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. E. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 211. A. P., £864.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township in Wilberforce parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. from Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,619.

NEWTON (EAST), a township in Aldbrough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12½ m. N.E. by E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 29. A. P., £2,039.

NEWTON (EAST), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Helmsley. Pop. with Laythorpe, in 1801, 69; in 1831, 79. A. P., £977.

NEWTON (ST FARRA'S), a hamlet in Taversham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. N. by W. from Norwich.

NEWTON-FERRERS, a parish in Ermington hundred, Devonshire, 5½ m. S. from Earl's Plympton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £45 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Yonge. Church ded. to Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 767. A. P., £4,414.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN, a parish in Humbleyard hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a rectory in two mediætes, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, Miss Long. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,574.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a liberty in Ashborne parish, Derbyshire, 13 m. N.W. by W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,410.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a township in Wistowe parish, Leicestershire, 6½ m. S.E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wistowe, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £6 13s. 4d. Patronage with Wistowe vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,716.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, a parish in Wisbeach hundred, isle of Ely, Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. from Wisbeach. Living, a rectory with the curacy of St Mary-in-the-Marsh, in the dio. of Ely, exempt from visitation, rated at £18 14s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St James. Pop. in 1801, 233; in 1831, 431. A. P., £4,718.

NEWTON (KING'S), a hamlet in Melbourne parish, Derbyshire, 8½ m. S.S.E. from Derby.

NEWTON-KIRK, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. from Wooler.

NEWTON-KYNE, a parish in the upper division of Barkston-Ash wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Tadcaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, T. L. Fairfax, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., including that of Toulston, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 221. A. P., £2,336.

NEWTON (LITTLE), in the parish of Long Preston, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S. S.E. from Settle.

NEWTON (ST) LOE, a parish in Wellow hundred, Somersetshire, 4½ m. W. from Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £17 18s. 4d. Patron, W. G. Langton, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a school endowed by R. Josie in 1698, for the education of 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 471. A. P., £3,243.

NEWTON (LONG), a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £20. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 313. A. P., £6,067.

NEWTON, or NEWINGTON-LONGUEVILLE, a parish in the second division of the three hundreds of Newport, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. S.S.W. from Fenny-Stratford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 9s. 7d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Faith. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 473. A. P., £2,032.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry in Winwick parish, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 192½ m. N.W. by N. from London, and 47 m. S. by E. from Lancaster. It is a prescriptive borough, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses, and formerly returned two members to parliament; but has been disfranchised by the reform act. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 12th of February, 17th of May, 15th of July. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £18 9s., and endowed with £1200. Patron, in 1829, T. Legh, Esq. Here are a free school and several Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1455; in 1831, 2139. A. P., £6,202.

NEWTON-MOOR, a township in the parish of Mottram in Longden-dale, Cheshire, 6 m. N.E. from Stockport. An abundance of good stone is found in this place. Here are manufactories of calicoes and hats, also salt, coal, and iron-works. Pop., in 1801, 1005; in 1831, 5997. A. P., £2,063.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township in Shilbottle parish, Northumberland, 4½ m. S. by W. from Alnwick. Here is a school endowed by two ladies, for the benefit of two

children out of every poor family in this township. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 265.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a township in Barton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. N.E. by N. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 31. A. P., £1,106.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. N.W. by W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,624.

NEWTON (NORTH), a chapelry in North Petherton parish, Somersetshire, 3¼ m. S. from Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £10, and returned at £48. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON (NORTH), a parish in Narbeth hundred, Pembrokeshire, S.W. 2½ m. S.W. from Narbeth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £57 7s. Patron, W. Deeds, Esq. The area of this parish comprises 1065 acres. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 42. A. P., £460.

NEWTON-NOTTAGE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, Glamorganshire, S.W. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £17 4s. 7d. There are curious springs at this place, ebbing and flowing at contrary periods to those of the sea. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 626. A. P., £1,658.

NEWTON (OLD), a parish in Stow hundred, Suffolk, 2½ m. N. by E. from Market-Stow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 15s. 5d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Torsless. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Dagworth, 451; in 1831, 679. A. P., £3,242.

NEWTON-OUT, a township in Easington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E. from Patrington. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 63. A. P., £887.

NEWTON-UPON-OUZE, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. by N. from York, comprising the townships of Benningbrough, Linton-upon-Ouze, and Newton-upon-Ouze. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £43 6s., and returned at £90. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Earle. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 844. A. P., £7,752.

NEWTON-PARK, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, 2½ m. W. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 16.

NEWTON-PARVA, or **UNTHANK**, a township with Botcheston in Ratby parish, Leicestershire, 6 m. E. by N. from Market-Booth. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 82. A. P., £1,168.

NEWTON (ST) PETROCK, a parish in Shebbear hundred, Devonshire, 8 m. S.W. from Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 5s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, the

Rev. F. D. Lempriere. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 250. A. P., £971.

NEWTON-PEVEREL, a hamlet in Sturminster-Marshall parish, Dorsetshire.

NEWTON-POPPELFORD, a tything and chapelry in Aylesbeare parish, Devonshire, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Sidmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Aylesbeare vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, returned at £30 12s. Patronage with the vicarage of Aylesbeare. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Pop., in 1821, 481; in 1831, 588.

NEWTON-POTTER, a township in the parish of St Peter, Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.N.E. from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 863. A. P., £6,097.

NEWTON-PURCELL, a parish in Ploughley hundred, Oxfordshire, 6½ m. N.E. by N. from Bicester. Living, a rectory with that of Shelswell, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £3 15s. 5d. Patronage with Shelswell rectory. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 131. A. P., £840.

NEWTON-REGNY, a parish in Leath ward, Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.W. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 176. A. P., £2,273.

NEWTON-BY-SEA, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland, 9 m. N. E. by N. from Alnwick. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,376.

NEWTON-SOLNEY, a parish in Ropston and Gresley hundred, Derbyshire, 9 m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £20. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Every, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,912.

NEWTON (SOUTH), a parish in Branch and Dole hundred, Wiltshire, 2½ m. N. by W. from Wilton, comprising the chapelries of Chilhampton and Uxford, and the tythings of Burden's-Ball, Stafford, and Wishford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 18s. 4d., and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 565. A. P., £2,900.

NEWTON-STACEY, a tything in Barton-Stacey parish, Southampton, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Whitechurch.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, a parish in Tamworth division of Hemlingford hundred, Warwickshire, 5½ m. N. by E. from Tamworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 1s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir F. Burdett, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 383. A. P., £2,061.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT, a parish in the W. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. W. by S.

from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 10s. 10d., and returned at £55. Patrons, in 1829, Tyrwhit Smith, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 82. A. P. included with that of Toft.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish in Amesbury hundred, Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 13s. 9d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,188.

NEWTON-TRACEY, a parish in Fromington hundred, Devonshire, 5 m. E. from Bideford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 8s. 1½d., and returned at £60. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 111. A. P., £330.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the W. division of Wells wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 10 m. W.N.W. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, and returned at £150. Patrons, in 1829, Miss Stowe and others. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 310. A. P., £2,539.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, 3 m. W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 85.

NEWTON-VALENCE, a parish in Selbourne hundred, North Alton division, Southamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Alton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 10s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. White. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 289. A. P., £1,816.

NEWTON-WATER, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, Huntingdonshire, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Stilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, E. Knipe, Esq. Church ded. to St Remigius. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,868.

NEWTON-WELCH, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hundred, Herefordshire, 4 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 10s., and returned at £27. Patron, in 1829, Robert Berkeley, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,043.

NEWTON (WEST), a township in Broomfield parish, Cumberland, 9½ m. N. from Cockermouth. Pop., in 1811, 223; in 1831, 322. A. P., £6,156.

NEWTON (WEST), a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter.

Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,027.

NEWTON (WEST), a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 86. A. P., £1,125.

NEWTON (WEST), a township in Aldborough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 173. A. P., £3,042.

NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a township in the parish of Patrick-Brompton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W.N.W. from Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,493.

NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincolnshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,865.

NEWTON-WOOD, a parish in Willybrook hundred, Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Oundle. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Nassington vicarage, in the dio. of Lincoln, and peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Nassington in Lincoln cathedral. It is endowed with £600. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1821, 362.

NEW-TOWN, a tything in Hungerford parish, Berkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hungerford.

NEWTOWN, a township in Irthington parish, Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 215.

NEWTOWN, a township in Leominster parish, Herefordshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Leominster.

NEWTOWN, or **TARNEWYDD**, a flourishing market-town and parish in Newtown hundred, Montgomery, N.W., in a fertile vale on the banks of the Severn, 8 m. S.W. from Montgomery, and 175 m. W. from London. The manufactures of flannel and earthenware are extensively carried on. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, first Monday and Tuesday in February, last Monday and Tuesday in March, first Monday and Tuesday in May, June 23d and 24th, last Monday and Tuesday in August, October 23d and 24th, December 15th and 16th. The lord of the manor holds petty sessions here for the hundred, and courts-leet. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 16s. Patron, the bishop of the diocese. Pop., in 1801, 990; in 1831, 4550. A. P., £4,915.

NEWTOWN, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, 7 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 55.

NEWTOWN, a township in Chillingham parish, Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,430.

NEWTOWN, a chapelry in Wem parish, Shropshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Wem rectory, in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £54. Patrons, the inhabitants. Chapel ded. to King Charles the Martyr. Pop., in 1821, 72; in 1831, 78.

NEWTOWN, a parish in Evinger hundred, Southampton, 12½ m. N. by E. from Whitechurch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Burghclere, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Mary and St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 269. A. P., £605.

NEWTOWN, a borough and chapelry in Calbourn parish, West Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, between Yarmouth and Cowes, 92 m. S.W. from London. The government is vested in a mayor and burgesses. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth, until disfranchised by the reform act, this place returned two members to parliament. It was anciently called Franchville, and was of much greater extent and importance than it is now. It was burned by the Danes in 1001, and subsequently by the French.—Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 9s. 7d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. The chapel, now in ruins, was ded. to the Holy Ghost. A fair for horses and toys is held on the 22d of July. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON-LINFORD, a parish in West Goswote hundred, Leicestershire, 5½ m. N.W. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor of Groby. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 449. A. P., £1,826.

NEW-VILLAGE, or **PORT**, an extra-parochial district in Hunsley-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, 2½ m. S.W. from Cave. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 140. A. P., £962.

NIBLEY, in Westerleigh parish, Gloucestershire, 2½ m. W. from Chipping-Sodbury.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, Gloucestershire, 2½ m. N.W. from Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucestershire, rated at £22 10s., returned at £90. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Martin. In 1763, a bequest of £300 was made by W. Purnell for the purchase of an annuity for teaching five of the parish boys. The same person bequeathed an estate for apprenticing the sons of parishioners, allotting to each a premium of £20. Here is also a bequest by Matthew Tyndall for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1212; in 1831, 1562. A. P., £5,471.

NIBTHWAITE, a township in Coulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N. from Ulverston.

NICHOL-Forest, a chapelry in Kirk-Andrews parish, Cumberland, 10½ m. N.E. by N. from Langtown. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £130. Patron, the rector of Kirk-Andrews. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 907. A. P., £3,131.

NICHOLAS, a chapelry in Stanford-le-Hope parish, co. of Essex. Here are four almshouses, endowed with about £6 per ann.

NICHOLAS (ST), a parish in Wonford hundred, Devonshire, 5½ m. E. by S. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8, returned at £106. Patron, the king by lapse. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £1,222.

NICHOLAS (ST), a hamlet and parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 6 m. W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £11 10s. Patron, — Booth Grey, Esq. This parish comprises 2000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 351. A. P., £2,101.

NICHOLAS (ST), a parish in Dewisland hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Fishguard. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £17 5s. 7½d. In the cathedral of St David's there is a prebendary of St Nicholas, rated at £5 4s. 6½d., the bishop being patron of both benefices. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 315. A. P., £881.

NICHOLAS (ST), or **CARISBROOK-CASTLE**, a parish in the N.W. half hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, adjacent to Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7. Patron, the governor of the island. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,615.

NICHOLAS (ST), **SOUTH-ELMHAM**, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. from Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, R. Adair, Esq. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 101. A. P., £1,548.

NICHOLAS (ST), at **WADE**, a parish in the lower half hundred of Ringulow, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 6½ m. S.W. from Margate. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £15 19s. 7d., returned at £100. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is an endowment for the education of 40 children. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 726. A. P., £5,917.

NICHOLASTON, a parish in Swansea hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 3 m. E. from Penrice. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 11s. 0½d., returned at £43 13s. 4d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq.

NICKLEBY, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. W. by N. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,300.

NIDD, a parish in Ripon liberty, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Knaresborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 6s. 10½d., returned at £110. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Part of the township of Killinghall is within the constab-

lary of Nidd. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,905.

NIDDERDALE, partly in Hampsthwaite parish, and partly in that of Kirk-Malzeard, W. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. W. by N. from Ripon.

NIGER (THE), a river in Norfolk, falling into the German ocean at Clay.

NIGHTON, a chapelry in St Winnow parish, co. of Cornwall, 2 m. E. by N. from Lestwithiel.

NINEBANKS, a chapelry in Allendale parish, Northumberland, 6½ m. N.E. from Alston-Moor. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Allendale, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, endowed with £2000. The chapel was rebuilt in 1813. Pop. returned with the parish.

NINE-ELMS, in Lambeth parish, co. of Surrey, 3 m. S.W. by S. from London.

NINEHEAD, a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, Somersetshire, 1½ m. N. by W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 7s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. This place was formerly subjected to frequent inundations of the river Tone, but by the indefatigable exertions of W. A. Sandford, Esq., the bed of the river has been widened, and a bridge erected. A school on the national system is supported by E. A. Sandford, jun. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 311. A. P., £3,353.

NINEHEAD (EAST), or **MONK'S**, a hamlet in the above parish.

NINFIELD, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, at the eastern extremity of the co. of Sussex, containing three parishes.

NINFIELD, a parish in the above hundred and county, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Battle. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 606. A. P., £2,165.

NINGWOOD, in Shalfleet parish, Southamptonshire, 3 m. E.S.E. from Yarmouth.

NITON, or **CRAB-NITON**, a parish in the S.E. half hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, 8 m. E. from Newport. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Godshill, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 7s. 1d. Patronage with the vicarage. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—is of great antiquity; and on the S. side of the churchyard is a cross raised upon large hewn stones, in the manner of steps, with a basin at the top, supposed to have been used at baptisms previous to the introduction of fonts. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 573. A. P., £1,991.

NIXONS, a township in Bewcastle parish, co. of Cumberland, 13 m. N.E. by E. from Longtown, abounding with trout streams and wild fowl.

NOAH-HILL, a hamlet in Newton-Valence parish, Southampton.

NOBOTTLE-GROVE, a hundred,

nearly central in the co. of Northampton, containing 18 parishes.

NOBOTTLE, or **NEWBOTTLE**, in Brington parish, in the above hundred and county, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Northampton.

NOCKHOLT, a parish in Rooksley hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.W. from Seven-Oaks. Living, a perpetual curacy, with Orpington vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £65. Patron, the rector of Orpington. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 471. A. P., £1,566.

NOCTON, a parish in Langhoo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. from Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 445. A. P., £5,946.

NOCTORUM, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. N. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1811, 17; in 1831, 28. A. P., £360.

NODDFA, a township in Dar-Owen parish, Montgomery, North Wales, 6 m. N.E. from Machynllaeth. Pop., in 1811, 383; in 1831, 486.

NOKE, a parish in Ploughley hundred, Oxfordshire, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 19s. 7d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,497.

NOLTON, a denomination in Coyty parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales. A chapelry to the rectory of Coyty.

NOLTON, a village and parish in Rhôs hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 6 m. N.W. from Haverford-West. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 2s. 11d., returned at £95 6. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an endowed free school. An excellent kind of stone abounds on the shore, and large quantities of culm are exported annually. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 208. A. P., £806.

NONINGTON, a parish in Wingham hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S. from Wingham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Womenswold, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £71 6s. 8d., returned at £141. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 832. A. P., £1,586.

NOOK, a township in Bellingham parish, Northumberland, ½ m. E. from Bellingham.

NOOK, a hamlet in Burton parish, Westmoreland, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Kirby-Lonsdale.

NOOK, a township in Kirby-Kendal parish, Westmoreland, 3½ m. W. from Kendal.

NORBRECK, a township in Bispham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W. by N. from Poulton.

NORBURY, a township and chapelry in Stockport parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S.E. by S. from Stockport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of

Chester, returned at £66 15s. Patron, in 1829, T. Legh, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 671. A. P., £3,094.

NORBURY, a township in Narbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 408. A. P., £1,636.

NORBURY, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Ashborne. Living, a rectory with Snelstone curacy, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late Mrs Debant. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school for 20 children. Pop. with the township of Roston, in 1801, 384; in 1831, 465. A. P., £4,248.

NORBURY, a parish in Purslow hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. from Bishop's-Castle. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Lydbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 382. A. P., £2,449.

NORBURY, a parish in the W. division of Cuttlestone hundred, co. of Stafford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Eccleshall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Anson. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,982.

NORBURY, a hamlet in Leatherhead parish, co. of Surrey. This place is remarkable for its plantations of walnut trees.

NORCOURT, or NORCOTT, a hamlet in St Helen parish, co. of Berks, 1 m. N. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 89.

NORDLEY (KING'S), a township in Aiveley parish, co. of Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.

NORDUCK, a hamlet in Aston-Abbot parish, co. of Bucks, 4 m. from Aylesbury.

NORE, that part of the river Thames, on the point of a sandbank which runs eastward from the isle of Grain, long. $6^{\circ} 44'$ E., lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N.

NORFOLK,

A maritime county so encompassed by sea and by rivers, that it might be designated a peninsula, as it is joined to the mainland only by a narrow causeway. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the German ocean; S. and S.E. by Suffolk; and on the W. by the Lincolnshire Washes and part of Cambridgeshire. Its extreme length, 70 m. E. to W.; greatest breadth, 40 m. from N. to S.; and the circumference 170 m. It comprehends an area of 2092 square miles, or 1,338,880 statute acres.

Name and History.—The name is but slightly altered from the original, North-folk, a term used by the Saxons to distinguish the inhabitants of the north from those of the south. It was anciently inhabited by a tribe of the Iceni, and subsequently became a part of the East Saxon kingdom under Uffa, about

the year 575, who united the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, under the title of the kingdom of East Anglia. In the reign of Egbert, this county suffered greatly from the barbarous devastations committed by the Danes, who continued their invasions almost without interruption, till subdued by the Saxons under Alfred the Great, in 878, who limited their residence to the eastern part of England, under their own chiefs, nominally subject to the government of the Anglo-Saxons. Many severe contests between the Saxons and the Danes occurred here at different times. Sweyn, king of Denmark, to revenge the horrid massacre of the Danes by King Ethelred II., landed on the coast of Norfolk in 1003, and burned the flourishing cities of Thetford and Norwich, but was compelled to re-embark. In 1010 he returned with his troops, and landing at Ipswich, took possession of East Anglia, which was subsequently allotted to his son Canute, upon the division of the kingdom between him and Edmund Ironside. After the Norman conquest, Norfolk was held as an earldom by Ralph de Guader, which title, in Stephen's reign, was conferred on the family of Bigod; one of whom took the lead in a conspiracy against Edward I. The title is now enjoyed by the Howards, descendants of the Mowbrays. In Wat Tyler's rebellion, the insurgents were joined by several of the lower order in this county, headed by a dyer named Lister, but were defeated by Spencer, bishop of Norwich, and their leader was executed in London. During the civil wars of Charles I., Norfolk joined the parliamentarians, and Norwich was fortified against the king.

Divisions, &c.—Norfolk is divided into 33 hundreds, 4 boroughs, and 28 market-towns. The hundreds are Blofield, Brothercross, Clackclose, Clavering, Depwade, Diss, Earsham, North and South Erpingham, Eynsford, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge-Lynn and Marshland divisions, Gallow, North and South Greenhoe, Grimshoe, Giltcross, Happing, Henstead, Holt, Humbleyard, Launditch, Loddon, Mitford, Shropham, Smithdon, Taverham, Tunstead, Walsham, and Wayland. The boroughs are Lynn-Regis, Castle-Rising, Thetford, and Yarmouth. The market-towns, Aylesham, Attlebury, Buckenham, Burnham, Caister, Clay, East Dereham, Diss, Downham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Heckling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Methwold, Reepham, Setching, Snettisham, Swaffham, Walsham, Walsingham, Watton, Windham, and Worstead. It contains likewise one city—Norwich—where the quarter-sessions are held alternately with Thetford. There are 154 acting magistrates. Four members are returned for the county, two for the E. and two for the W. division.—Besides many places having separate jurisdiction, there are various courts possessing peculiar privileges; the principal of these are the court of the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, held at Aylesham, and the court of the liberty of the duchy of Norfolk, held at Lapham, or any other place within the liberty, at the option of

NORFOLK.

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REFERENCE

Smithdon	1	Pro
Brothercross	2	Mare
N ^o Crumhoe	3	Clack
Holk	4	5 th & 6 th Hall
N ^o Erpingham	5	M ^o ston
Happing	6	Ford
Thimble	7	Town
5 th Erpingham	8	West
Eynsford	9	East
Leamsted	10	Wald
Gallow	11	Clare
Frederickston	12	Lodd

English Miles.

2 4 6 8 10 12

the duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the liberty, and appoints a steward and other officers.—The marine department of civil government is vested in the vice-admiral of Norfolk, who has power to hold a court of admiralty for the county, assisted by various officers.

Rivers, &c.—The principal rivers are the Great and Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare, the Wensum, the Bure, the Nar, and the Nen.—The Great Ouse, rising in Huntingdonshire, passes through Cambridgeshire, and forming a part of the S.W. boundary of Norfolk, flows in a northern direction to the sea, below Lynn.—The Little Ouse rises about the middle of the Suffolk border, and flowing westward, joins the Great Ouse near Downham.—The Waveney has its source near that of the Little Ouse, and running eastward, bounds the county on the S., and falls into the sea near Yarmouth.—The Yare, rising near Attleborough and flowing towards Norwich, is joined by the Wensum and other small streams.—The Wensum has its source near West Rudham, and flowing S.E. is met by the Waveney near Burgh.—The Bure rises on the north side of the county, and joins the Yare near Yarmouth.—The Nar, sometimes called the Secahy, rises at Litcham, and flows eastward to Narborough, where it unites with the Great Ouse.—The Nen skirts the western boundary of the county.—These rivers, passing through a level country, are consequently but slow in their progress, sometimes forming shallow lakes or broads, which are abundantly stocked with fish and waterfowl. To improve the navigation of the river Nen, there is a canal from Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell creek and Salters-Load in Norfolk, and one called Ease-brink-cut, to Lynn and Regis, was completed in 1820. All the principal modern roads crossing this county meet at Norwich.

Face and Soil of the County.—The general aspect of Norfolk is more uniform than that of most places equally extensive in England, being nearly level, except in the vicinity of Norwich and Sherringham.—With regard to soil, this county exhibits a great variety. In the west is a large tract of flat fenny land; in the east, near Yarmouth, a narrow line of marshes, consisting of sand and clay, extends a considerable distance up the country; in the north-east is a light sandy loam, particularly adapted for tillage. The more central parts are very fertile. The sea-coast is formed chiefly of clayey cliffs, or low sandy shores along which sand-hills have been raised to protect the country from inundation. Within some of these banks are extensive salt-marshes, frequently overflowed by the tides. Northwards, the coast is indented by narrow creeks and inlets, only fit for small vessels. The navigation is rendered very hazardous by the numerous shoals and banks extending far out to sea. Of these the most dangerous are on a line with the coast of Yarmouth, forming the celebrated Yarmouth roads.

Agriculture, &c.—The agricultural produce of this county varies with the soil and situation. Wheat, barley, pease, beans, mustard, hemp,

and saffron, are all cultivated; but the county is most distinguished for its growth of turnips, considered superior to those in any other part of the kingdom. The fenny districts afford excellent pasture for milch kine. Scottish and other cattle are fattened for market; and the Norfolk sheep are valuable, their neck wool being considered equal to Spanish fleece. A singular custom exists here respecting the grazing of sheep, which is, that the lord, as he is termed, of every township, orders how many and what kind of sheep the people shall have, where the walks shall be fixed, where the sheep shall be folded, and how driven. The horses are remarkably strong and active.

Trade and Manufactures.—The trade of Norfolk consists principally in the exportation of its own manufactured goods, the importation of foreign articles, and supply the adjacent counties as well as the metropolis with poultry of all kinds. There are extensive herring and mackerel fisheries. The chief manufactures are those of stuffs, silk, cambrics, and calicoes. The town of Worstead is famous for a peculiar sort of woollen goods.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Norfolk is in the dio. of Norwich and province of Canterbury, comprising the archdeaconries of Norfolk and Norwich, the number of parishes being greater here than in any other county in England. The churches are correspondingly numerous, but few of them possess much grandeur of architecture. There are some vestiges of ancient monasteries and castles, also several remarkable old mansions.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,371; in 1831, 390,000. A. P., £1,540,952.

NORGILL, a village near Bernard-Castle.
NORHAM, or **NORHAMSHIRE**, a parish, forming a detached portion of the co. of Durham, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It comprises the chapelry of Cornhill, and the townships of Duddo, Filkington, Grindon, Horncliffe, Loan-End, Longridge, Norham, Norham-Mains, Shoreswood, Thornton and Twizill.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the dean and chapter of Durham. The church, ded. to St Cuthbert, was built in 840, but retains only a small portion of its original antiquity. Here is an endowed free school.—Norham, from its local situation between England and Scotland, was frequently the place of rendezvous between the nobility and principal individuals concerned in the border feuds. Its castle, standing on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, was often stormed by the Scots, who obtained possession of it prior to the battle of Flodden-field, through the treachery of a deserter from the garrison. At New Waterford the Tweed is crossed by a chain bridge of sufficient width to allow carriages to pass between the footpaths. Here is a considerable salmon fishery, and two annual fairs; one on the 2d Thursday in May, the other on the 3d Thursday of October. Pop., in 1801, 3384; in 1831, 3744. A. P., £30,719.

NORHAM-MAINS, a township in the above parish and county, 6½ m. S. by W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 119. A. P., 2,783.

NORLAND, or **NORTHLAND**, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 1,181; in 1831, 1618. A. P., £2,883.

NORLEY, a township in Frodsham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,542.

NORMANBY, a parish in the E. division of Alacoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. W. by S. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, and returned at £67. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a trifling endowment for the instruction of children. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 430. A. P., £1,782.

NORMANBY, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W.S.W. from Pickering. It comprises the townships of Thornton-Risborough and Normanby. Living; a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, A. Cayley, Esq. Here is a small endowment for the education of five poor children. Normanby bestows the title of viscount on the earls of Mulgrave. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,639.

NORMANBY, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Stather parish, co. of Lincoln, 11 m. W.S.W. from Barton-upon-Humber.

NORMANBY, a tything in Ash parish, co. of Surrey, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Guildford.

NORMANBY, a township in Stow parish, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. S.E. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 17.

NORMANBY, a township in Ormesby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,560.

NORMANBY, a small hamlet in the parochial chapelry of Fylingdales, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. from Whitby.

NORMANBY-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the W. division of Walshcroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 3½ m. N. by E. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Claxby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage with Claxby rectory. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 122. A. P. included in the returns made for Claxby.

NORMAN-CROSS, a hundred at the N.W. extremity of Huntingdonshire, containing 25 parishes.

NORMANSBURGH, in South Rainham parish, co. of Norfolk. Here was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks to the priory of Castle-Acre.

NORMANSTON, a hamlet in Lowestoft parish, co. of Suffolk, ½ m. N.E. from Lowestoft.

NORMANTON, a parish in Repton and Greasby hundred, Derbyshire, 2½ m. S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Peter, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 12s., and returned at £30. Patronage with Chesterfield rectory. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,308.

NORMANTON, a parish in Loveden wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. N. by E. from Grantham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 2s. 6d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 204. A. P., £2,295.

NORMANTON, a hamlet in Bottesford parish, Leicestershire, 8 m. N.W. by W. from Grantham.

NORMANTON, a hamlet in Southwell parish, Nottinghamshire, 1 m. N.E. by N. from Southwell.

NORMANTON, a parish in Martinsley hundred, Rutland, 6 m. E. by S. from Oakham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 4s. 7d. and returned at £109. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 33. A. P., £736.

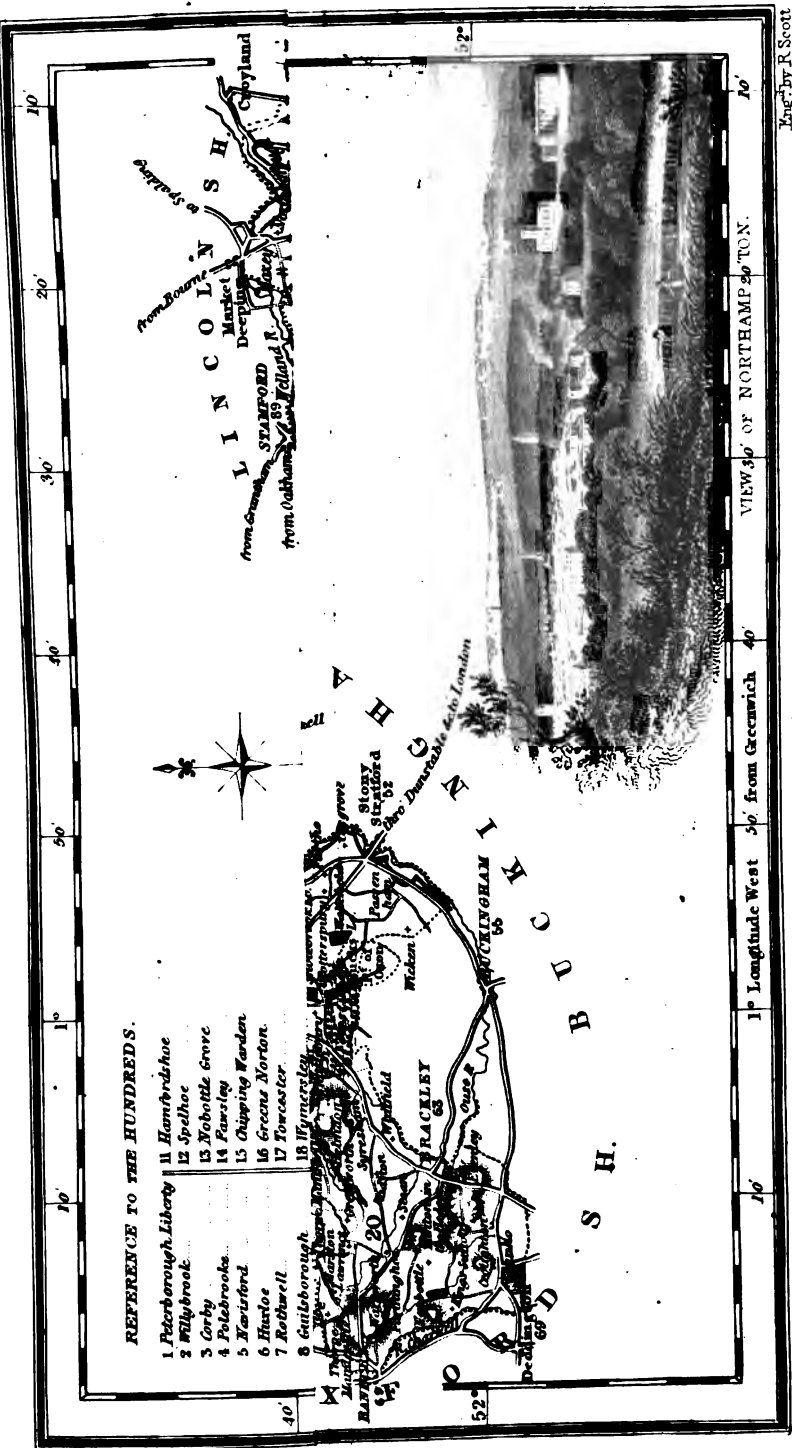
NORMANTON, a parish in the lower division of Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E.N.E. from Wakefield. It comprises the townships of Altofts, Snydale, and Normanton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7, and returned at £150. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a well-endowed free school, and a small sum for the instruction of 8 girls. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 899. A. P., £6,779.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chapelry in Nailston parish, Leicestershire, 3½ m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Nailston vicarage, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £7 12s. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,273.

NORMANTON (NORTH), or **TEMPLE NORMANTON**, a township and chapelry in Chesterfield parish, Derbyshire, 3½ m. S.E. from Chesterfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Eckington rectory, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 12s., and returned at £30. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 146. A. P., £862.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the S. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 14 m. S.S.W. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 11s. 0d. Patron, in 1829, J. Harryman, Esq. Church ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,196.

NORMANTON (SOUTH), a parish in Scarsdale hundred, Derbyshire, 2½ m. E.N.



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E. from Alfreton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 15s. 5d. Patron, Sir J. E. E. Willmott, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 719; in 1831, 1154. A. P., £2,910.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the E. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. from Tuxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 5s., and returned at £118 11s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,875.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a hamlet in Thurlaston parish, Leicestershire, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.E. by E. from Hixley. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,754.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township in Plumtree parish, co. of Nottingham, 6 m. S.E. by S. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,198.

NORMICOTT, a liberty in Stone parish, co. of Stafford.

NORNEY, a hamlet in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham, 3 m. from Bawtry.

NORRIDGE, formerly a chapelry in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts.

NORSHALGH, a hamlet in Roostern parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

NORTHALL, or **NORTOLT**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.W. by S. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £15. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 447. A. P., in 1815, £3,073; in 1828, £4,781.

NORTHALL, a hamlet in Edlesborough parish, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. N.N.E. from Irvinghoe. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 553.

NORTHALLERTON, N. R. of York-shire. See ALLERTON (North).

NORTHAM, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Bideford, having the Bristol channel on the W., and the navigable river Torridge on the E. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 10s., and returned at £90. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here are several endowments for the instruction of poor children, besides a free school on the Madras plan. Here also are almshouses for four widows. Pop., in 1801, 2054; in 1831, 2727. A. P., £6,039.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

An inland county, bounded on the N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, with the rivers Lesser Avon and Welland; on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by that of Buckingham and part of Oxford; and on the W. by the county of Warwick, and another

portion of Oxford. It extends 60 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 20 miles from E. to W., comprising 965 square miles, or 617,000 statute acres; but, according to some, 1017 square miles, or 650,880 acres.

Divisions.—This county is divided into 20 hundreds; Nassaburgh, (or Peterborough liberty,) Willybrook, Corby, Polebrook, Navisford, Huxloe, Rothwell, Guilsborough, Orillingbury, Higham Ferrers, Spelhoe, Harnfordshoe, Nobottle Grove, Fawley, Chipping-Warden, Green's-Norton, Towcester, Wynaerale, Clely, and King's-Sutton. It has one city, viz., Peterborough, three boroughs, Northampton, Brackley, and Higham-Ferrers, and 10 market-towns, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapstone, Towcester, Wellington, Fotheringhay, Long-Buckby, Rothwell and Weldon; but the last four are discontinued. Four members are returned for the county, two for the northern, and two for the southern division. Pop., in 1801, 131,757; in 1831, 179,800. A. P., £942,162.

Face of the Country.—The general aspect of this county exhibits a pleasing and interesting variety of vale and upland. The entire surface is peculiarly adapted for agriculture; yet as lately as the year 1818, a large proportion of this land was unenclosed. The ground is highest in the vicinity of Daventry, and around Towcester. The most fenmy district lies between Peterborough and Croyland. From these moderate degrees of height it is not subject to extremes of weather, and is considered one of the healthiest counties in England.

Soil and Agriculture.—The fertility of the various soils may be attributed to their depth, and to the porous nature of the stony substratum. A black or dark coloured soil extends over the whole of the western part. In the south, towards Towcester, it is a mixture of clay and gritstone. In the N.E. part of the county, it is of a light, thin description. Of the 617,000 acres of land, 290,000 are stated as arable, 235,000 pasture, and 86,000 otherwise appropriated, including meadow land and extensive woodlands; the latter may be arranged into four classes of forests, chases, park-woods, and woods and plantations. The most considerable forest is that of Rockingham on the N.W. side of the county. The principal trees are oak, ash, elm, and poplar. On the arable land of the open fields potatoes or turnips are sown the first year, wheat and barley the second, beans and oats the third. Wheat is cultivated in large quantities on the red soils. The average produce of oats is 42 bushels per acre. Rye occupies nearly 3000 acres, producing 32 bushels each. The farm lands are mostly devoted to grazing and fattening cattle. On the higher grounds great numbers of sheep are pastured.

Rivers, Canals.—All the principal rivers have their origin within the limits of the county; they are the Nene, Welland, Ouse, Charwell, Avon, and Leam. The most considerable of these is the Nene, one branch rising in Naseby, and another at Hartwell, near Staverton, both

meeting at Northampton, and flowing in a north-eastern direction fall into the Wash, an inlet of the German ocean.—The Welland rises near Hothorpe, and separates the county from Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln.—The Ouse has its source in a spring called Ousewell, in the southern part of the county.—The Charwell and the Leam rises near the source of the Nene; the first passes to Oxfordshire, the other to Warwickshire.—The canals in this county are of great importance. The Oxford canal passes along its western confines.—The Grand junction canal, commencing at Braunston, and passing through a tunnel in a south-eastern direction to Weedon, is there crossed by the great London road, and is navigable for barges of 60 tons.—The Union canal is the only other artificial navigation.

Chief Roads.—The road from London to Holyhead, through Buckingham and Shrewsbury, or through Birmingham, enters the county from Mixbury in Oxfordshire. The great mail-roads are generally level and wide; the turnpike roads also are kept in good repair, but the cross roads are much neglected.

Manufactures.—The principal articles of manufacture are woollen stuffs, shoes, lace, silk stockings, and whips. The chief imports are store-sheep, lean cattle, leather, coals, iron, and deals.

Courts, &c.—Northamptonshire has 79 acting magistrates. It is included in the midland circuit; the assizes are held at Northampton, where the quarter-sessions are held Jan. 14th, April 22d, July 15th, Oct 21st; and at Peterborough, Jan. 13th, April 21st, July 14th, and Oct. 20th.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This county is in the diocese of Peterborough and province of Canterbury, with the exception of Nasington and Gretton parishes—in the diocese of Lincoln—and King's-Sutton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, in the diocese of Peterborough. It forms an archdeaconry, comprising 10 deaneries, viz. Daventry, Haddon, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon.

History.—When Britain was invaded by the Romans, this part of the island was the territory of the Coritani; it was subsequently included in the Roman province—Flavia Cæsariensis—and by the Saxon in the kingdom of Mercia. This county has been the scene of many remarkable events. In 1460, the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster had a desperate battle, in which the latter were victorious. Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed at Fotheringay castle in 1586; and in 1645, the army of Charles I. was defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell. The king was conveyed to Holdenby, or Holmby-house, in 1649, where he remained until seized by Cornet Joyce.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough, market, and county town of Northamptonshire, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Spelhoe, 65½ m. N.W. by N. from London, on the road to Leicester. It was first incorporated by Henry II., and is now governed

under a charter granted 36th of George III., which vests the civil power in a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 magistrates, 48 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, and assistants. Quarter-sessions and a court of record are held by the corporation, but capital offences are transferred to the county assizes. This borough has returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I.; the right of election is enjoyed by about 1100 persons. The mayor is the returning officer. It gives the title of earl to the family of Compton.

The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs are held Feb. 20th, for cattle and toys; April 6th, May 4th, June 19th, and Aug. 5th, for horses; Aug. 26th, a general fair; Sept. 19th, for cheese and sheep; 1st Thursday in Nov.—toll free—and Nov. 28th, and Dec. 19th, for all sorts of cattle.

This town comprises 4 parishes—All Saints, St Giles, St Peter, and St Sepulchre.—The living of All Saints is a rectory, rated at £22. Patrons, the corporation. The church has an elegant portico of the Ionic order.—St Giles, a vicarage, rated at £7 19s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Watkin. The church is situated at the east end of the town.—St Sepulchre, a vicarage, rated at £6 1s., returned at £86. The church is of a circular form, and supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars after the model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.—St Peter's, a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Upton and Kingthorpe, rated at £34 2s. 11d. Patrons, the governors of St Katherine's hospital, London. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and various places of worship for Dissenters.

Among the charitable institutions are Dryden's school, the corporation school, national, Lancasterian, and infant schools, besides the free grammar school founded in 1542. There are numerous and extensive bequests for charitable purposes.

The principal public buildings are the town-hall, an ancient and commodious structure, containing some valuable old paintings; the county-hall, a modern edifice in the Grecian style; the county-gaol, arranged on Howard's plan; the town gaol, and the theatre.—Races take place in September, and are well attended; the course, comprising about 117 acres, is at a short distance from the town. At the northern extremity of the town are handsome barracks, erected in 1796. And at the end of one of the principal streets a promenade has been made at the expense of the corporation.

The origin of this place is not certainly known, but some have conjectured that it was founded by the Anglo-Saxons, and was possessed by the Danes in the reign of Edward the Elder. During subsequent disturbances, the town was burnt by the military; about 50 years afterwards, when the Northumbrians marched against Tostig, son of Earl Godwin, the most dreadful outrages were committed, until an accommodation was entered into between the insurgents and Harold, who had been sent to oppose them. After the Norman conquest

it had so far recovered from the consequences of these attacks, that it became the principal place of the county, and became the occasional residence of several of the kings of England. Henry I., in the 23d of his reign, celebrated Easter here with great pomp, and assembled a parliament, in which the English barons swore allegiance to the Empress Matilda as appointed successor to the throne. Henry II., in the 11th of his reign, convened a council at this place, before which Archbishop Becket was arraigned for refusing submission to the constitutions of Clarendon. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, Ankeil Mallore, one of his partizans, marching to Northampton with a body of forces, defeated the king's troops. In 1180, a convention of barons and prelates met here to consider the laws of the realm, and amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon, by which the kingdom was first divided in six circuits. Richard I., soon after his release from captivity, kept the festival of Easter here; on his death, the barons assembled in council at this place and took the oath of allegiance to his brother John, who, in the 10th of his reign, taking umbrage at the citizens of London, removed the court of exchequer to Northampton, and three years afterwards, assembled a council of temporal lords, which was attended by two of the pope's legates in behalf of the exiled clergy whom the king allowed to return to their country, but refusing to restore their confiscated property, he was excommunicated. Previous to the war between the king and the barons, the latter presented a memorial of their grievances, which the king refusing to redress, they laid siege to the castle, but were compelled to withdraw their forces; however, it was among the castles placed in their custody as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of Magna Charta. Henry III. kept Christmas at the castle with the governor; and in the 13th of his reign, gave ten marks towards a public library and the purchase of sacramental plate for the church of All Saints. In this reign an attempt was several times made to establish a university in the town, in consequence of disputes among the students of Oxford and Cambridge, a large party of whom retired to Northampton, and by royal licence established a new seminary, which was suppressed in 1265. The last parliament held here was in the 4th of Richard II. Pop. of this town, in 1801, 7020; in 1831, 15,351. A. P., £21,731.

NORTHAWHE, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Barnet. Living, a donative in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, Mr Strode. The church—ded. to St Thomas à Becket—was rebuilt in 1810 at the expense of Mr Strode. Here is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 600. A. P., £3,956.

NORTHBOROUGH, or **NORTHBURGH**, a parish in Peterborough hundred, co. of Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of

Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 19s. 7d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,863.

NORTHBOURNE, a parish in Cornilo hundred, co. of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Deal. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Sholden, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Augustine. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 869. A. P., £3,918.

NORTHBROOK, a tything in the parish of Mitcheldever, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.E. from Whitchurch.

NORTH-CHAPEL, a parish in Rotherbridge hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Petworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 845. A. P., £2,064.

NORTHCHURCH, co. of Hertford. See **BERKHAMPTSTEAD**.

NORTHCOTES, a hamlet in Burnsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. N.E. by E. from Settle.

NORTHCOTT, a hamlet in Boyton parish, co. of Devon, 7 m. S. from Holsworth. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 105. A. P., £313.

NORTHEN, or **NORTHERDEN**, a parish in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stockport. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 7s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of Etchells and Northen, 1807; in 1831, 1420. A. P., £10,441.

NORTH-END, a hamlet in Burton-Dasset parish, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. from Kineton.

NORTH-END, in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex, 6 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's.

NORTH-END, in Hampstead parish, co. of Middlesex, 7 m. N.W. by N. from St Paul's.

NORTHFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Hales-Owen. Living, a rectory with Coston-Hacket curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 15s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, G. Fenwick, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a charity school, supported with an income arising from a bequest of £150, and another of £100. There are several quarries of freestone in this parish; and the ruins of Wooley castle, formerly the residence of the Jervoise family. Pop., in 1801, 1313; in 1831, 1870. A. P., £8,993.

NORTHFLEET, a parish in Toltingtrough hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Gravesend. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £21. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Botolph—is a very

spacious edifice, containing many ancient monuments. A fair is held here on Easter Tuesday. Here is a large yard for ship-building, and a fine dock excavated in the solid chalk, which extends along the north side of the village. Lime is burnt here in great quantities for the use of builders in London, and is also exported to Holland and Flanders. Strata of flint-stones abound also, and are wrought into gun-flints. Pop., in 1801, 1910; in 1831, 2124. A. P., £6,821.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or **FEN-CORNER**, an extra-parochial in the co. of Lincoln, 9 m. N.W. from Boston. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 241.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, near **FOSDYKE**, an extra-parochial in the above county. Pop., in 1821, 179.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, near **PELHAM'S LANDS**, an extra-parochial in the above county. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 20.

NORTH-HALES, or **COVERITHE**, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4½ m. N.E. from Southwold. Living, a discharged vicarage with Binacre rectory, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 182. A. P., £808.

NORTH-HEATH, a hamlet in Chevely parish, co. of Berks, 5 m. N. by W. from Newbury.

NORTH-HILL, a parish in the north division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 7 m. S.W. from Launceston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Darling. Church ded. to St Torney. The pop., in 1801, was 782; in 1831, 1155. A. P., £5,102.

NORTH-HOLME, formerly a market-town in Eye parish, co. of Northampton.

NORTHIAM, a parish in Staple hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Rye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 10s. 2½d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Lord. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed school. Archbishop Frewen, whose father was rector of this parish, was born here in 1589. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1448. A. P., £3,149.

NORTHILL, a parish in Wixamtree hundred, co. of Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. from Biggleswade. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the Grocers' company. The church—ded. to St Mary—was made collegiate by Henry IV. Elizabeth Hutchinson, in 1728, gave £200 for the education of orphan girls. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 423. The hamlets of Thorncote, Hatch, Brook-End, Budnor, and part of Beeston, are included in the A. P., which is £4,117.

NORTHINGTON, a parish in the lower half hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Mitcheldever vicarage, in

the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St John. Patronage with the vicarage. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester every Thursday, for recovery of any amount of debt. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 291. A. P., £1,895.

NORTHEACH, a market-town and parish in Bradley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 82 m. W.N.W. from London, and 20 m. E. by S. from Gloucester, consisting principally of one long irregular street, in the centre of the Cotswold hills. It was formerly rated amongst the most considerable places of trade, especially in woollen articles, but that branch of commerce has been on the decline here for some time. The town is governed by a bailiff and two constables. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, for cows and sheep, Wednesday before May 4th; for cheese and cattle, last Wednesday in May; for sheep, first Wednesday in September; and for horses and small ware, Wednesday before October 10th.—Living, a vicarage with Eastington curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £11. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a free school, founded by H. Westwood, Esq., in the reign of Elizabeth; its income £600 per annum, and it is in the patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 664; in 1831, 795. A. P., £543.

NORTH-LOAD, a hamlet in Wedmoor parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHMOOR, a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £68. Patron, St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Dennis. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 368. A. P., £3,011.

NORTHORPE, a parish in Corringham wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, returned at £16. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,545.

NORTHOP, a town and parish in Coleshill hundred, co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 m. S. from Flint. It comprises the following townships, Caer-fallwch, Goltfyn, Kelsterton, Wepre, Leadbrook, Major and Minor, Northop, and Saughton. Here is a market on Saturday; and fairs, March 14th, July 7th, and Oct. 12th. The area of the parish is 6000 acres of land. Living, a rectory and vicarage, the former a sinecure annexed to the bishopric of St Asaph, and rated at £49 14s. 9½d.; the latter rated at £14 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. The mineral productions are very considerable. Lead-ore and coal are found in great abundance. There are also some good fisheries at Goltfyn and Wepre. A free school was founded here in 1606. Pop., in 1801, 2212; in 1831, 3026. A. P., £8,595.

NORTHOVER, a parish in Tintinhull hundred, co. of Somerset, ½ m. N. from Il-

NORFOLK AND.

English Miles.



REFERENCE TO THE WARDS.

Tindale	1	Deanborough	4
Castle	2	Glendale	5
Morpeth	3	Coxwold	6

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

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chester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 12s. 11d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Chichester, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,252.

NORTHREPPS, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 7 m. N. from Aylesham. Living, a rectory, rated at £18. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 605. A. P., £2,620.

NORTHSCEUGH, a joint township with Northwalte, in Cumwhitton parish, Cumberland, 11½ m. S.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,357.

NORTHSTOW, a hundred, nearly central in the co. of Cambridge, containing 11 parishes.

NORTH-THORPE, a hamlet in Donington parish, co. of Lincoln.

NORTH-TOWN, a hamlet in Cookham parish, co. of Berks.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A maritime county in the north of England, bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by Durham and Cumberland; on the W. by Cumberland and Roxburghshire; and on the N. by a detached portion of Durham, which separates it from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Its length from N. to S. 70 m., and its extreme breadth from E. to W. 48 m.; including an area of 1850 square miles, or 1,157,760 acres.

Divisions, &c.—For purposes of civil government, this county is divided into 6 wards—Bambrough, Coquetdale, Glendale, Morpeth, Tindale, and Castle ward. The boroughs are Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick. The market-towns, Alledale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Blyth, Corbridge, Holtwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, North Shields, Warkworth, and Wooler. Four members are returned to parliament for the county, viz. two for the N. and two for the S. division. It is included in the northern circuit; the assizes are held at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The county-gaol is at Morpeth. There are 43 acting magistrates. Pop., in 1801, 157,101; in 1831, 223,000. A. P., £1,240,594.—The county of Northumberland is in the diocese of Durham, excepting the parishes of Alledale, Hexham, St John, Lee, and Throckington, which are in the diocese of York; it forms an archdeaconry in the province of York, and comprises 5 deaneries and 87 parishes.

Soil and Aspect.—The soil and surface of this county are very various; some parts are fertile and well-cultivated, while others are almost barren. On the sea-coast, and in the vales of Beamish, Till, and Beaumont, a sandy loam, or turnip soil, is found. Around the Cheviot hills, in the N. W., is a dry gravelly loam, affording good pasturage for sheep. Towards the centre and S. E. of the county, moist loams on a wet clayey bottom prevail, while a black

peat earth occupies most of the mountainous districts and some of the lower parts of the country. The surface of this county is generally level about the sea-coast, it is more diversified towards the middle, rising into gently swelling ridges separated by the principal rivers; these districts are inclosed, and in a few places adorned with woods and plantations. The western side is open and mountainous, growing little else but heath, and affording only scanty subsistence to the flocks that are depastured there.

Climate.—The temperature is subject to great variations, and generally changes to extremes. The mountains are covered with snow for months together, when none is to be seen in the lower districts. A cold easterly wind is prevalent in the spring. Intense heat is suddenly succeeded by severe cold, accompanied with hail during summer and autumn. The winter has short frosts, but very heavy rains. Thunder storms are not very frequent, and notwithstanding its changeableness of climate, Northumberland is considered more healthful than most other maritime counties.

Agriculture.—The agricultural improvements made in this county within a few years, are scarcely to be equalled in any other part of the kingdom, and are in a great measure owing to the assiduity of the late Mr Bailey of Chillingham, who invented the swing-plough and many other useful machines. Wheat is grown in large quantities and in great varieties. Rye used to be the chief grain sown in all the sandy light soils, but since turnips and artificial grasses have been introduced, it is only cultivated in the most sandy soils. The barley crops are generally very abundant. Oats are grown all over the county. Beans have always been a flourishing crop, especially along the sea-coast. Pease are not so much cultivated as formerly. Numerous kinds of potatoes are grown. The corn harvest in the vale of Till and upon Tyneside frequently commences the first week in August, while in the bleak sterile districts, oats will often be uncut the beginning of November, but the most general harvest is in September. The hay harvest takes place in the middle of June.

Cattle.—The farmers of Northumberland have long been celebrated for their superior knowledge of breeding young cattle. Oxen are mostly grazed in the eastern part of the county and the vicinity of Whittingham. The long-wooled sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Leicester sheep. Goats are kept on the Cheviot hills. The horses are strong and active, and generally of a middle size.

Rivers.—Few counties can boast of more noble rivers than Northumberland. The Tyne, Tweed, Blyth, Wansbeck, Coquet, and Aln, are all capable of receiving large vessels.—The Tyne has its source in two different parts of the country, and these two branches are termed the North and South Tyne; they meet near Hexham, and flowing westward fall into the sea at Tynemouth.—The Tweed, rising in a mountain in Tweeddale in Scotland, winds

through a course of 30 miles, and skirts the northern border of this county.—The Blyth rises eastward of the course of the North Tyne, and discharges itself into the sea at Blyth.—The Wansbeck is formed by a number of small streams uniting before they reach Morpeth, and continuing an easterly course, fall into the sea at Cambola.—The Coquet rises among the Cheviot hills, and flowing eastward, empties itself into the sea below Warkworth.—The Aln takes its rise near the source of the last named river, and flowing in a circuitous direction, falls into the sea near Alemonth.—There are several lakes and cataracts, which add greatly to the beauty of the country.

Roads.—The roads are by no means good. The turnpikes are frequently carried over hills which might have been avoided, and their cross sections are injudiciously formed, and there is a great omission with respect to guide-posts.

Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce.—The coal-trade is the principal source of wealth in this county. The quantity of coal annually raised is immense. The entire surface of the coal measure has been calculated at 180 square miles, and the quality of the coal is unrivalled. Rich veins of lead-ore are worked in different parts of the county, and iron-ore is found both in the coal and lead districts. Lime-stone and free-stone, of various kinds, abound also. The principal manufactures are such as derive advantage from the collieries and mines, viz., glass-works, potteries, white-lead, coal-tar, &c. Ship-building and rope-making employ a great many individuals. The export trade is in coal, lead, glass, cast and wrought iron, colours and shot, flour, corn, oatmeal, butter, pickled salmon, potatoes, eggs, and other article of consumption. The chief imports are flax, hemp, masts, plank-timber, pitch, tar, skins, bark, brandy, rum and wines, oil, rags, linen-yarn, seeds, fruit, sugar and tobacco. Great variety of fish frequent the shores. The Tyne and the Tweed are noted for their valuable salmon fisheries, which form a very considerable branch of trade.

Buildings.—Among the elegant baronial residences which adorn Northumberland, Alnwick castle is one of the noblest. See article ALNWKICK. There are numerous vestiges of ancient castles in different parts of the county.

Antiquities.—The most important and remarkable of the many antiquities which have been discovered in this part of Britain, was the Picts' wall built by Severus. It extended from Solway Frith to the river Tyne, a distance of 68 miles. The height was 15 ft., the breadth 8 ft. On the north was a ditch 25 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep. Numerous stations and castles were constructed along the wall. The foundations of some of these are still visible. Near one of the stations the remains of a stone-bridge over the Tyne are visible.

History.—The aboriginal inhabitants, from the Tyne to the Frith of Forth, were called Otodini. Westward were the Gadeni, who submitted to the Romans under Julius Agricola. Both these tribes are supposed to have

been dependent upon, or confederated with the Brigantes,—a numerous and powerful nation, whose territories included a great part of the island. They assumed the name of Meates, and in the reign of Antoninus Pius, became very formidable invaders of the Roman territories, until subdued by the emperor Severus, whose death happened in the year 210. Since which time, nothing very authentic has been related concerning the Britains, except in the year 306, when Constantine quelled the disorders in the northern frontiers. In the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the rampart was often broken through by the ferocious Picts, until Valentinian sent over a body of troops under the command of Theodosius, who repelled the invaders, and restored the empire. Valentinian was succeeded in the western empire by his son Gratian, who immediately invested Theodosius, son of the brave general mentioned above, with the command of the eastern provinces,—a dignity which was aspired to by Maximus, a Spaniard in the Roman service, and with which he was gratified by the soldiery. Gratian fell in opposing this presumptuous usurper. Theodosius died in 402. The final departure of the Romans from Britain was in A.D. 446. Civil discords ensued, the petty chiefs assembled to consult on the best means of repelling a threatened invasion by the Picts and Scots, and were persuaded by Vortigern to solicit assistance from the Saxons, who, taking advantage of the internal dissensions of the natives, aimed at the possession of the island, and ultimately obtained it, establishing their dominion in 547 under Ida, who assumed the title of king of Bernicia. He was succeeded in 593 by his grandson Ethelfrith, whose ambition led him to the invasion of Deira, and made him king of Northumbria. He was slain in a battle on the banks of the Idle, in Nottinghamshire, and Edwin, whose dominion in Deira he had usurped, was restored to the throne. The reign of this prince was distinguished by the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, and Edwin was now the greatest prince in the heptarchy, but was too ambitious to remain so. When driven from his throne by Ethelfrith, he was received and protected by the king of North Wales, whose son Cadwallon afterwards endeavoured to penetrate into Widdington, near Morpeth, for which encroachment Edwin chased him to Ireland. Cadwallon applied to Penda, king of Mercia, with whose assistance he defeated Edwin, who perished with his son in the battle. Penda, ever after this, evinced the greatest enmity to the Northumbrians of Bernicia. He was slain in 664 by Oswy, who died in 670, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid, by whose unsuccessful wars the kingdom was greatly diminished. He was succeeded on the throne by his illegitimate brother Alfred, who enjoyed a peaceful reign for 19 years. But from the time of his death in 705, until the kingdom became tributary to Egbert in 828, with the exception of Eadbert, it seems to have been a continued scene of anarchy and confusion. In 867, Northumberland was con-

quered by the Danes under Ivar, who assumed the government of the country between the Humber and the Tyne, beyond which Egbert still held the sceptre, until 876, when the conquest of the whole country was effected by Halfden, a Danish chief. The country was subsequently governed as a dependent kingdom, or as an earldom, till the Norman conquest, when hostilities commenced between England and Scotland, and which existed till the union of the two kingdoms.

NORTHWAY, a joint township with Newton in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tewksbury. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 188. A. P., £2,851.

NORTHWICH, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Chester, containing 9 parishes.

NORTHWICH, a market-town and chapelry, in Great Budworth parish, partly in Eddisbury hundred, and partly in that of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chester. The market is on Friday. Fairs, April 10th, August 2d, and December 6th. It is a town of considerable antiquity, and derives its name from its relation to those *wiches* or salt towns, included at the time of the conquest, in the earldom of Chester. The trade of the town is chiefly dependent on its numerous brine springs and mines of rock-salt. In 1818, it was stated that 200,000 tons of manufactured, and 40,000 tons of rock-salt were landed at Liverpool during the preceding year. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the vicar of Great Budworth. The church is remarkable for its semicircular choir. Here is an endowed free-school. Courts leet and baron are held, at which the parish officers are appointed. Pop., in 1801, 1338; in 1831, 1481. A. P., £1,952.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry in Henbury parish, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Thornbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Henbury in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with Henbury vicarage. Pop., including that of Redwick, in 1801, 157; in 1831, 285.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Mark parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Chew Magna parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Claines parish, Worcestershire.

NORTHWOLD, a parish in Grimshee hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Stoke-Ferry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £29 14s. 9½d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children. This parish and its vicinity are celebrated for the growth of a peculiarly fine sort of barley, which is sold at a very high price at the Ware and London markets. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, was 767; in 1831, 1094. A. P., £5,842.

NORTHWOOD, a township in Wem parish, co. of Salop, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from

Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1821, 182; in 1831, 233.

NORTHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from West Cowes. Living, a perpetual curacy with Carisbrooke, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Here is a small endowment for a school, and another for the support of poor orphans. Pop., in 1801, including that of West Cowes, 2771; in 1831, 4491. A. P., £11,275.

NORTHWOOD, a hamlet in Roathern parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Nether Knutsford.

NORTHYE, a member of the town and port of Hastings, located in Ninfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.E. from East Bourne.

NORTH-YEO, a hamlet in East Brent parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTOFT, a hamlet in Guileborough parish, co. of Northampton.

NORTON, a township in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 306. A. P., £3,589.

NORTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £20, and returned at £33. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,847.

NORTON, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 10 m. N. by W. from Chesterfield, and 4 m. S. from Sheffield in York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Pearson. Church ded. to St James. Here is a free school endowed with £80 per annum for the education of 60 children. Pop., in 1801, 1446; in 1831, 1747. A. P., £6,517.

NORTON, formerly a chapelry in Crediton hundred, co. of Devon.

NORTON, a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. N. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £31 11s. 5½d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The church, ded. to St Mary, was formerly collegiate. It has lately been enlarged; the sum of £350 having been granted for that purpose by the incorporated society. Here is a Methodist chapel and a small free school. Pop., in 1801, 965; in 1831, 1486. A. P., £7,012.

NORTON, a hamlet in Ridgwell parish, co. of Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Thaxted.

NORTON, a township in Bromyard parish, co. of Hereford, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Bromyard. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 554. A. P., £3,649.

NORTON, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Baldock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £104. Patron, in 1829, R. W. Sutton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 364. A. P., £1,968.

NORTON, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. from Faversham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 18s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,364.

NORTON, or KING'S NORTON, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, 8 m. E. S.E. from Leicester, comprising the chapelry of Stretton-Parva, part of the chapelry of Iston-on-the-Hill, and the township of King's-Norton. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Stretton-Parva, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7, and returned at £114. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Greene. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 161. A. P., £2,729.

NORTON. See KING'S NORTON.

NORTON, a parish in Fawsley hundred, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Daventry. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patron, in 1829, B. Bothfield, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 541. A. P., £5,045.

NORTON, a township in Cuckney parish, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Worksop. Pop., in 1811, 289; in 1831, 324.

NORTON, in Freshwater parish, co. of Southampton, 1 m. W. by S. from Yarmouth.

NORTON, in Selbourne parish, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. by E. from Alton.

NORTON, a parish in Blackburn hundred, co. of Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 3s. 9d. Patron, St Peter's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 802. A. P., 2,778.

NORTON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Radnor, S.W. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5. Area of the parish, 3000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,963.

NORTON, or ABBOT'S NORTON, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. N. by E. from Evesham. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Wick-Leuch, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £32 15s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Egwin. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Wick-Leuch, 306; in 1831, 397. A. P., £3,986.

NORTON, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kempsey, in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation, valued at £2 12s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church

ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 560. A. P., £2,713.

NORTON, a township and chapelry in Breeden parish, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Breeden rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,813.

NORTON, a parish in Backrose wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. E.S.E. from New Malton, comprising the townships of Norton, Sutton, and Welham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £9 4s. 1d., and returned at £78 3s. Patron, in 1829, T. Ewbank, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 1425. A. P., £6,239.

NORTON, a township in Campsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. N. by W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 643. A. P., £2,150.

NORTON-BAVANT, a parish in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Warminster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 0s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1709, a bequest of £100 was made by Ann Jacob towards the instruction of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 279. A. P., 2,642.

NORTON-BISHOP'S, a parish in the E. division of Aslaoce wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, rated at £9. Patron, the prebendary of Norton-Episcopi in Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 314. A. P., £2,507.

NORTON-BRIZE, a parish in Bampton hundred, co. of Oxford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 7s. 11d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Brize. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 627. A. P., £3,773.

NORTON-CANES, or NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, a parish in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Lichfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £20. Patron, the prebendary of Handsacre in Lichfield cathedral. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here is an endowed school, also a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Little-Wyrley, 547; in 1831, 678. A. P., £5,067.

NORTON-CANON, a parish in Grims-worth hundred, co. of Hereford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Weobley. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £5, and returned at £135. Patron, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A court-leet is held here annually. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,789.

NORTON-CHIPPING, or CHIFFING-NORTON, a borough, market-town, and parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, $7\frac{1}{2}$

m. N.W. by W. from London, and 20 m. N. W. by N. from Oxford. This borough has separate jurisdiction, and formerly sent members to parliament. It is governed by 2 bailiffs and 12 burgesses, empowered to hold a court, and determine in any action under £2. The petty sessions also are held here. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, March 7th, May 6th, last Friday in May, July 18th, September 4th, and October 3d. There are likewise statute fairs, November 8th, and the last Friday in November for cattle, sheep, leather, &c. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 6s. 8d., and returned at £110. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church, ded. to St Mary, has an oaken roof, very curiously carved and painted. The grammar-school of this town was founded by Edward VI. Here is likewise a Lancasterian school for girls. Eight almshouses for widows were built in 1649 by H. Cornish, who devised 12 cottages to be let at a very moderate rent, to indigent persons of good character. Pop., in 1801, 1812; in 1831, 2:62. A. P., £3,934.

NORTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a township in Cundall parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 146. A. P., £1,442.

NORTON-COLD, a parish in Dengie hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. S. from Maldon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patrons, the governors of the charter-house, London. Church ded. to St Stephen. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,101.

NORTON-COLD, a township in Cheshire parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Eccleshall. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 37. A. P., £1,543.

NORTON-CONYERS, a township in Wath parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N. by E. from Rippon, celebrated as the seat of lord-chief-justice Norton in the reign of Henry IV., and subsequently of Sir R. Graham, a zealous royalist who fell in the civil war. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 56; in 1831, 73. A. P., £1,130.

NORTON-CURLI, or **NORTON INFRA-RION**, in Budbrook parish, co. of Warwick, 3 m. W. by S. from Warwick.

NORTON-DISNEY, a parish in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 11 m. S.W. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 10d., and returned at £136 8s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Clarges, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 210. A. P., £2,447.

NORTON (EAST), a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 13 m. E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 137. A. P., £1,955.

NORTON-FALGATE, an extra-parochial liberty in Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, 1½ m. N.E. from St Paul's Lou-

don. There are several schools connected with this liberty in the parish of St Botolph-Bishopsgate. Pop., in 1801, 1752; in 1831, 1918. A. P., £8,437; in 1828, £8,182.

NORTON-FERRIS, a hundred, E. of the co. of Somerset, containing 10 parishes.

NORTON-FERRIS, or **FERRIS**, in the parish of Killington in the above hundred and co., 7½ m. E. by N. from Bruton.

NORTON-FITZWARREN, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, W. Peachy, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,040.

NORTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in Babworth parish, co. of Nottingham, 2½ m. S.S. W. from East Retford.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a parish in Drayton division, Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Drayton-in-Hales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 9s. 4d. Church ded. to St Chad. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 311. A. P., £2,089.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMDEN, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Warwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. N.N. E. from Crewkerne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, W. Locke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 513. A. P., £1,332.

NORTON-HOOK, a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £140 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter. A battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes in 917. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Santhorpe, 1032; in 1831, 1506. A. P., £6,345.

NORTON-KING'S, a parish, formerly a market-town in the upper division of Hampshire hundred, co. of Worcester, 9½ m. N.N. E. from Broomsgrove. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Broomsgrove, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Fairs are held here April 25th and September 5th. Pop., in 1801, 2807; in 1831, 3977. A. P., £22,822.

NORTON-LEYS, in Norton parish, Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 10 m. N.N. E. from Chesterfield.

NORTON-LINDSEY, or **NORTON SUPERIOR**, a parish in Snitterfield division, Barlichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 3½ m. W. S.W. from Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Claverdon vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, certified at £17 4s. Patronage with the vicarage of Claverdon. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,332.

NORTON (LOWEA), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-MALREWARD, a parish in Chew hundred, co. of Somerset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Pensford. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Rev. W. P. Wait. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P., £2,165.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, certified at £14, returned at £94 6s. Patron, in 1829, C. Cure, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 114. A. P., £976.

NORTON (MIDDLE), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-Sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-MIDSUMMER, or **NORTON-FRIARS**, a parish and tything in Chewton hundred, co. of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Bath. It comprises the tythings of Clapton, Downside, and Wilton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Forty poor children are educated from a fund of £45 per annum, given for that purpose in 1719 by Ann Harris. There is a Roman Catholic establishment in this parish, where young men are prepared for the priesthood, &c. A fair is held here on the 25th of April. Pop., in 1801, 1552; in 1831, 2942. A. P., £11,832.

NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Newcastle-under-Lyne, containing the townships of Bernersley and Norton-in-the-Moors. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £20, returned at £35. Patron, the rector of Stoke-upon-Trent. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 1480; in 1831, 2407. A. P., £5,419.

NORTON (OVER), a hamlet in Chipping-Norton parish, co. of Oxford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Norton. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 375. A. P., £3,380.

NORTON-ST-PHILIP'S, or **COMITIS**, a small market-town and parish in Wellow hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. S. by E. from Bath. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hinton-Charter-House, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 11s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Philip and All Saints. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 21st and 27th of March and 1st May. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 767. A. P., £3,031.

NORTON-PUDDING, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, returned at £8 12s. 6d. The church is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, T. Wright, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 17. A. P., £1,310.

NORTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-Sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-SUBCORSE, or **SOUEPCORS**, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Bacon, Bart. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 367. A. P., £2,124.

NORWELL, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Newark, comprising the chapelry of Carlton-upon-Trent and the township of Norwell-Woodhouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in three portions, and a peculiar of Southwell. Norwell secunda is rated at £4 12s. 11d., and returned at £140. Patron, the prebendary of Norwell tertia, in Southwell college church. Norwell-Overhall is rated at £4 12s. 11d. Patron, the prebend thereof. Church ded. to St Lawrence. The prebend of Norwell-Overhall is rated at £48 1s. 3d., that of Norwell secunda at £27 19s. 7d., Norwell tertia at £5 0s. 2½d. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 939. A. P., £4,643.

NORWICH,

The metropolis of the county of Norfolk, locally situated in Humbleyard hundred, but under separate jurisdiction, and designated by 3^o Geo. I. the city and county of the city of Norwich; it is 109 m. N.E. by N. from London, and 29 m. N.E. from Thetford. Pop., in 1801, 35,734; in 1831, 61,110. A. P., £70,503.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.]—This city and its suburbs—divided into four wards—contain the following parishes: St Peter Southgate, St Ethelred, St Julian, St Peter per Mountergate, St John Sepulchre, St Michael at Thorn, St John Timberhill, All Saints, St Giles, St Peter Mancroft, St Stephen, St Benedict, St Swithin, St Margaret, St Lawrence, St Gregory, St John Madder-market, St Andrew, St Michael at Pleas, St Peter Hungate, St Simon and St Jude, St George Tombland, St Martin at Palace, St Helen, St Michael Coslany, St Mary Coslany, St Martin at Oak, St Augustine, St George Colgate, St Clement, St Edmund, St Saviour, St Paul, and St James. There were formerly several other parishes, now united with the above.—The living of St Peter Southgate is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 17s. 3½d., returned at £54. Patron, the bishop of Norwich.—St Ethelred, a perpetual curacy, certified at £2 14s., returned at £55. Patrons, the corporation of Norwich.—All Saints, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 14s. 7d., and united to that of St Julian, certified at £19 13s., returned together at £120. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. Webster.—St Peter per Mountergate, a rectory, not in charge, returned at £86. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St John Sepulchre, a perpetual curacy, certified at £9 1s., returned at £103. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Michael at Thorn, a perpetual curacy, returned at £87. Patroness, in 1829, the Dowager Lady Suffield.—St John Timberhill, a perpetual curacy, returned at £95.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Giles, a perpetual curacy, endowed with £100. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Mancroft, a perpetual curacy, certified at £10, returned at £80. Patrons, the parishioners.—St Stephen, a discharged vicarage, rated at £9, returned at £130. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Benedict, a perpetual curacy, returned at £100. Patrons, the parishioners.—St Swithin, a discharged rectory, rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £70. Patron, the bishop of Norwich, by sequestration.—St Margaret, a rectory, rated at £5 4s. 9½d., returned at £100. Patron, the king, by lapse.—St Lawrence, a rectory, rated at £4 13s. 9½d., returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor.—St Gregory, a rectory, certified at £3, returned at £85. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St John Maddermarket, a rectory, rated at £7 10s. 2d., returned at £55. Patron, New college, Oxford.—St Andrew, a vicarage, rated at £5, returned at £79. Patrons, the parishioners.—St Michael at Pleas, a discharged rectory, rated at £6 10s., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. B. Lennard, Bart.—St Peter Hungate, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 1s. 5½d., returned at £62 18s. Patron, the lord-chancellor.—St Simon and St Jude, a rectory and a discharged rectory, rated at £8 10s., returned at £60. Patron, the bishop of Norwich.—St George Tombland, a perpetual curacy, returned at £10. Patron, the bishop of Ely.—St Martin at Palace, a donative, not in charge, returned at £100. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Helen, a perpetual curacy, certified at £36, returned at £50. Patrons, the mayor and corporation.—St Michael Coslany, a rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £95. Patronage with that of Melton St Mary.—St Martin at Oak, a perpetual curacy, certified at £1, returned at £96. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Mary in Coslany, a rectory, rated at £3 5s. 3d., returned at £96. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Townsend.—St Augustine, a rectory, rated at £6 17s. 8½d., returned at £100. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St George Colegate, a rectory, certified at £10, returned at £130. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Clement, a discharged rectory, rated at £7 9s. 2d., returned at £120. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge.—St Edmund, a rectory, rated at £4 6s. 3d., returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, J. Brereton, Esq.—St Saviour, a perpetual curacy, certified at £3, returned at £100. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Paul and St James, a rectory and curacy, returned at £87. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—All the above livings are in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Many of the churches are worthy of particular notice, especially that of St Peter Mancroft. Norwich was made a bishop's see in 1094; the diocese comprehends Norfolk and Suffolk, with 16 parishes in Cambridgeshire. There are in all 1353 parishes of which 800 are in Norfolk, 537 in Suffolk, and 16 in Cambridge. The

cathedral is one of the most ancient in England; its entire length from E. to W. is 411 feet, its breadth 71 feet, height of the tower and spire 315 feet. The places of worship for Dissenters are numerous; there are likewise two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Jews' synagogue.

Public Institutions.—The free grammar school, established by Edward VI., is endowed by the corporation of Norwich, who appoint the master and nominate the scholars. There are 12 charity schools supported by subscription. The national schools afford instruction to 1800 children, and several benevolent individuals have made large bequests for further promoting the interest of the children educated in these establishments.—Among other charitable institutions are the infirmary, dispensary, lunatic asylum, or Bethel's hospital, Magdalene society for relief of the indigent blind, Doughty's hospital, and several others.—Benefit societies have been formed for the aid of the widows of clergymen, surgeons, and decayed tradesmen.—There are also societies for the promotion of Christian knowledge, Bible and Missionary associations, &c.—The Norwich and Norfolk literary institution was founded in 1822; the philosophical society in 1812; the public subscription library in 1784; and the mechanics' institution in 1785.—One of the most important public buildings is the castle, in the centre of the town, though it belongs to the co. of Norfolk. On one side of it are public gardens. It is said to have been erected by Alfred on the site of one built by Offa, a Saxon king.—The new city-gaol, guild-hall, corn exchange, and shire-hall, are handsome and commodious edifices.

Municipal Government.—The government of this city, according to the charter confirmed by Charles II., is vested in a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, steward, 23 aldermen, 60 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, and inferior officers. The mayor is made justice of quorum for life, president of the court of mayoralty, and conservator of the peace of the city, county, and river. The recorder and steward must be barristers; they act as counsel for the city, and hold their offices for life. The city and county of Norwich assizes are held before the judges on the Norfolk summer circuit, distinct from those of Norfolk. The quarter-sessions are held in January, April, July, and October. A court of requests is held every Monday for recovery of debts under £2. This city has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The electors are freeholders, 800; freemen, 2540; added by the reform bill, 2280; in all, 5620. The sheriffs are the returning officers.

Manufactures and Trade.—The chief articles of manufacture are bombazines, crapes, stuffs, camlets, and shawls; and there are several silk mills, iron-foundries, breweries, vinegar works, mustard mills, &c. The trade between Norwich and Yarmouth has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of steam-packets, and a navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft in Suffolk. The markets are held

on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, day before Good-Friday, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday.

History.—This ancient city was originally connected with the Roman station *Venta Jannona*. Uffa, first king of East Anglia, built a castle here, in which he resided, and Norwich became the capital of his kingdom. The first historical notice of this place is in the Saxon chronicle, in the year 1004, when it was invaded by the Danes, who plundered and burnt the city, which was suffered to lie in ruins for several years. It was rebuilt by Canute in 1018, and became a place of considerable importance. In the reign of Edward I. it was encompassed by a strong wall at the expense of the citizens. In 1348 the plague broke out, and carried off 68,000 persons. In 1505 it was almost consumed by fire; but these calamities, dreadful as they were, had not so great an effect on the prosperity of Norwich as the formidable rebellion of Ket, in 1548, who was at length defeated by the earl of Warwick. Trade and commerce, however, were greatly revived by the politic measures of Queen Elizabeth's ministers, who afforded an asylum to the Flemings, when they were driven from the Netherlands by the duke of Alva: these emigrants restored and improved the silk and woolen manufactures.

NORWOOD, a precinct and parochial chapelry in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Hounslow. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Hayes vicarage, in the exempt deanery of Croydon, endowed with £410. The society for building of churches granted £300 towards the enlargement of this chapel. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 1320. A. P., £3,798; in 1828, £7,892.

NORWOOD, a hamlet including two villages, which form separate districts in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, co. of Surrey. Living, of the former district, a chapelry under the patronage of the rector of Lambeth. Chapel ded. to St Luke. The second living is a chapelry under the patronage of the vicar of Croydon. Here are a national school and a school of industry. Norwood has always been famous as the rendezvous of the gipsy tribes, and has latterly become noted for its mineral springs, resembling in properties the spas of Cheltenham and Leamington. Pop., &c. returned with the respective parishes.

NORWOOD, a township in Fawston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Otley.

NOSELEY, or **GNUSSALE**, an extra-parochial in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Market-Harborough. Noseley-hall contains a collection of fine old paintings. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 11.

NOSTELL, or **NESTELHOO**, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Pontefract.

NOSTERFIELD, in West Tanfield parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Bedale.

NOTGROVE, a parish in Bradley hundred, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from North

Leach. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 166. A. P., £2,140.

NOTLEY, or **NOTLEY**, in Credenon parish, co. of Buckingham, formerly the seat of a monastery.

NOTLEY (BLACK), a parish in Witham hundred, co. of Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Braintree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15. Patron, in 1829, M. Wywill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 486. A. P., £2,526.

NOTLEY (WHITE), a parish in the above hundred and county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Witham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, D. Pennell, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 463. A. P., £2,723.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

An inland county bounded by Derbyshire on the west, Lincolnshire on the east, Leicestershire on the south, and Yorkshire on the north, extending 50 m. in length from E. to W., and 25 in breadth from N. to S. It is 110 m. in circumference, and contains 837 square miles. The pop., in 1801, was 140,350; in 1831, 225,400. A. P., £737,229.

Divisions.—It is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds, viz., Bassetlaw, Thurgarton, Newark, Broxtow, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, with the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, and of Nottingham. The boroughs are, Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford. The market-towns, Bawtry, Bingham, Blyth, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop. It sends 10 members to parliament, viz., 4 for the county, 2 for each of the two first named boroughs, and 2 for East Retford and Bassetlaw.

Face and Soil of the Country.—The general aspect of this county is hilly, with the exception of one level part through which the river Trent runs. The soil consists principally of sand, or sand and gravel, clay and limestone. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and pease. Hops form a considerable article in the produce of the Clay district, particularly in the vicinity of Retford. The average quantity is 6 cwt. per acre. A very large tract of meadow land has been improved by irrigation.

Cattle.—The horned cattle fed in this county are chiefly of Irish breed. The sheep are either the Dishley or the old forest breed, which has been much improved by crossing with that of Leicestershire, but this county is not so famous for the breed of any race of animals as for that of pigeons; greater numbers of them being kept here than in any other part of the kingdom.

Trade and Manufactures.—The trade of Nottingham is greatly facilitated by its canal navigation, which connects it with so many commercial districts. The exports are lead,



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207

coal, copper, salt, lime, stone, earthenware, oak-timber, cast-metal goods, &c. Its imports are timber, hemp, flax, iron, malt, corn, flour, and all kinds of raw materials for the inland manufactures. The chief manufactures are hosiery, glass, earthenware, tanned leather, silks, and lace.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Trent, the Erewash, the Soar, and the Idle, with some tributary streams. The Trent waters almost the whole extent of this county, and is navigable for large vessels as far as Gainsborough, and for barges during the whole of its course. The Soar forms the S.W. boundary, and is navigable for the Trent barges. The Erewash rises in Derbyshire, forms the western border of this county, and falls into the Trent near Attenborough. The Idle is formed by the union of several small streams, which form the central and N.W. parts of the county.

Canals and Roads.—The Nottingham canal, finished in 1822, passes south of the town, and taking a N.W. course of 15 miles, terminates in the Cromford canal near Langley bridge, and the Erewash canal. The Grantham canal proceeds in Holme-Pierrepont in an easterly direction to the Vale of Belvoir, and enters Leicestershire at the N.E. extremity. The Chesterfield canal enters the county on the N.W., and running eastward to Retford, turns northward to Drakelow. The whole extent of this canal is about 40 miles. The great North road from London to Edinburgh enters this county 3 m. S. of Newark. The road from London to Sheffield and Leeds, and the Leeds mail road, enter from Leicestershire. A good turnpike road branches off from the great Leeds road to Mansfield.

Forest of Sherwood.—This ancient forest is 25 miles in extent, and is the property of the crown. It originally comprised nearly the whole of the central and western parts of the county; but the greater part has been inclosed by royal grants obtained at various periods, and within its original boundaries are several villages and extensive parks. The principal remains of the ancient woods are the hays of Birkland and Bilbagh, on the N. of Ollerton and Edwinstow.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Nottinghamshire is in the diocese and province of York, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, which contains 205 parishes, of which 75 are rectories, 89 vicarages, and the rest, curacies, not in charge. Two synods of the clergy of Notts are held every year at Southwell.

Courts, &c.—This county is included in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Nottingham on January 11th, April 19th, July 12th, and October 18th; at Newark on January 15th, April 23d, July 16th, and October 22d; at East Retford, January 18th, April 26th, July 19th, and October 25th. The county-gaol is at Nottingham, and the house of correction at Southwell. The county was under the same shrievalty with Derbyshire, until the reign of Elizabeth. There are 56 sitting magistrates.

History.—This portion of Britain was first inhabited by the Coritani, and included in the Flavia Cæsarensis of the Romans. On the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the Mercian territory, and was subsequently held by the Danes, from whom it was delivered by Alfred, but falling again into their hands, it continued theirs until 941, when it was rescued by Edward the Elder. The central position of this county, and the great barrier formed by the river Trent, made it the scene of many important military movements during the English civil wars of the middle ages; and during the parliamentary war it was the seat of some most remarkable transactions. Here Charles erected his standard as signal of hostilities, and here that monarch surrendered himself to the commissioners from the Scottish army. During the French revolution of 1793, there was much political excitement in the county, and in 1812 and 1817, the manufacturing districts were much disturbed by the dissatisfaction of the labourers at the low rate of wages.

NOTTINGHAM,

A borough, market, and county-town in Broxtow hundred, co. of Nottingham, 124 m. N. N.W. from London. The first charter on record, granted to this town, was obtained from Henry II., the last from Henry VI., according to which the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, six aldermen, two chamberlains, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace in conjunction with the county magistrates. Two members are returned to parliament for this borough. The number of electors, according to the reform bill, appears to be 5191. The sheriffs are the returning officers. The corporation hold courts of session for the trial of all but capital offences. A court of record is held by the mayor and sheriffs once a fortnight for the recovery of debts to any amount. A monthly court for recovery of debts under £2 is held by the sheriffs, and courts leet and baron are held twice a year. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held, Friday in Midlent, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, August 2d, and every alternate Wednesday. For horses, sheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloths, November 1st, and Monday before December 11th. The market is on Wednesday. The pop., in 1801, was 28,661; in 1831, 50,680. A. P., £42,336. —Nottingham is built on the acclivity of a rock of soft sand-stone, commanding a delightful view of the vale of Trent. On the N. is a chain of hills, and on the S. the vale of Belvoir. Many of the ancient streets are narrow, but there are several new and spacious ones. It is well-paved and lighted with gas, and has, upon the whole, an interesting appearance.

Public Buildings.—Among the public edifices are the town-hall, rebuilt in the reign of George I., and the bridewell, both spacious and commodious structures. The county-hall was erected in 1770, and comprises two law-courts

and a grand jury-room, with a large prison behind it. The charitable institutions in this town are very numerous. The free grammar school is endowed with £500 per annum, and has on its foundation 100 scholars paying 10s. per annum. The blue coat, national, and Lancasterian schools are supported by subscription. There are several well-endowed hospitals or almshouses. The general hospital is open to invalids from any part of the country. The lunatic asylum is adapted for the reception of three classes of patients, such as can give full remuneration; those in indigent circumstances, who are admitted on low terms; and paupers, paid for by the county. Here is a public library, and several other literary institutions. Among the places of amusement are two assembly-rooms and a neat theatre. Races take place annually. The course at the N.E. end of the town is two miles in circumference. The cavalry barracks were erected in 1790.

Manufactures.—The staple manufactures are stockings, bobbin-net, and other kinds of lace. The trade in malt is very extensive. The ale brewed here is in high repute. No coal is dug within the liberties of this borough, but it is found in great abundance at a distance of 2 miles.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—This town comprises three parishes, viz., St Mary, St Nicholas, and St Peter, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. There is also the extra-parochial liberty of St James. The living of St Mary's is a vicarage with the curacy of St Paul's, rated at £20 5s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Manvers. The church has been enlarged at the expense of the incorporated society. The living of St Nicholas is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 16s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1678. The living of St Peter's is a discharged rectory, rated at £8 7s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice with a lofty spire. There are places of worship for various classes of Dissenters, a chapel for Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet in Broadway parish, co. of Dorset.

NOTTON, a hamlet in Maiden-Newton parish, co. of Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lower Crookston.

NOTTON, a township in Royston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Barnesley. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 317. A. P., £3,648.

NUFFIELD, or **TUFFIELD**, a parish in Ewelme hundred, co. of Oxford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. by W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. B. R. Fisher and the Rev. W. Hopkins. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,790.

NUNBROOK, in Dewsbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. by E. from Huddersfield.

NUN-BURNHOLME, a parish comprising the township of Nun-Burnholme in Wilton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, and the township of Thorpe-in-the-Street in Holme-Beacon division, E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Pocklington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 253. A. P., £2,082.

NUNEATON, a market-town and parish in Atherstone division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, 19 m. N.N.E. from Warwick. It is agreeably situated on the river Anker, over which are two bridges. It consists principally of one long street, with a cross street leading to the market-place. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in ribbon-weaving. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £24 14s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a good free grammar school founded in the reign of Edward VI., and endowed with 103 acres of land. Also an English free school for 40 boys and 30 girls, founded in 1712, and endowed with 94 acres of land. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held February 18th, May 14th, and October 31st. Pop., in 1801, 4769; in 1831, 7799. A. P., £8,381.

NUN-KEELING, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. N.E. by N. from Beverley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £20 13s. 4d., and returned at £37 5s. Patron, in 1829, R. Dixon, Esq. Pop., in 1801, including that of Bewholme, 173; in 1831, 234. A. P., £3,418.

NUNNEY, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Frome. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, C. Theobald, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are ruins of a castle which was burnt down by the parliamentarians in 1645. Pop., including that of the hamlet of Trudox-hill, in 1801, 919; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £3,906.

NUNNICKIRK, a township in Netherton-Witton parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 58.

NUNNINGTON, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Helmesley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 441. A. P., £4,031.

NUNRIDING, a township in Mifford parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 37.

NUNTHORPE, a township and chapelry in Aytton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.N.E. from Stokesley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of

York, certified at £10 12s., and returned at £36. Patrons, in 1829, T. Simpson, Esq., and W. Richardson, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,945.

NUNTON, a parish in Downton hundred, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to Downton vicarage. Pop. returned with that of Bodenham.

NUNWICK, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ripon. Pop., including the hamlet of Howgrave, in 1801, 27; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,134.

NURSING, or **NUTSHALLING**, a parish in the lower half hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. from Romsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 884. A. P., £3,182.

NURSTED, a parish in Tottingtrough hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Gravesend. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £4 15s. Patron, H. Edmunds, Esq. Church ded. to St Mildred. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 38. A. P., £483.

NURSTED, a tything in Buriton parish, co. of Southampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Petersfield.

NURSTED, or **NURSTEED**, in Bishop's Cannings parish, co. of Wilts, 1 m. S.E. from Devizes.

NURTON, in Tettenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. W. from Wolverhampton.

NUTFIELD, a parish in Reigate hundred, co. of Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bletchingley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 14s. 7d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Large quantities of Fuller's earth are dug in this parish, and several Roman coins, &c. have been found. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 718. A. P., £3,449.

NUTFORD, partly in Pimperne parish, and partly in that of Blandford-Forum, co. of Dorset, 1 m. N.W. from Blandford-Forum.

NUTHALL, a parish in the S. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. N.W. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £3 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Vernon. Church ded. to St Patrick. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 509. A. P., £1,683.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Barkway parish, co. of Hertford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Barkway. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 249. A. P., £2,015.

NUTHILL, a township in Burstwick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by N. from Hull.

NUTHURST, a parish in Singlecross hundred, Bramber rape, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Andrew.

Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 723. A. P., £1,732.

NUTHURST, a hamlet in Hampton-in-Arden parish, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1811, 99; in 1831, 124.

NUTLEY, or **NOTLEY-ABBEY**, in the second division of the three hundreds of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham.

NUTLEY, a parish in Bermondspt hundred, co. of Southampton, 6 m. S.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Preston-Candover, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 138. A. P., £978.

NUTLEY, in the hundred of Rushmonden, co. of Sussex. According to inquisition taken 1579, this is a borough within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and withiu Maresfield, W. Hoadly and E. Grinstead parishes.

NUTWELL, a small hamlet in Aylesbeare parish, co. of Devon.

NUTWELL (HIGHER), in Woodbury parish, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Topsham.

NYDE (THE), or **ICA**, a small river in Yorkshire, falling into the Ouse at Nunmunc-ton.

NYE, a hamlet in Wincombe parish, co. of Somerset.

NYLAND, or **ANDREDESEY**, a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Wells. The ancient church was given in 670 to the abbot of Glastonbury for ever. Pop., including the tything of Batcombe, in 1821, 38; in 1831, 52.

NYMETT-BROAD, a small parish in the hundred of N. Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bow. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £2 4s. 2d. Patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

NYMETT-ROWLAND, a parish in the above hundred and co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Chulmleigh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 1s. 3d. Patron, the Rev. H. Radford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 99. A. P., £390.

NYMETT-TRACY, or **Bow**, in N. Tawton hundred, co. of Devon. See Bow.

NYMPSPFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Dursley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at 11 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 434. A. P., £1,587.

NYMPTON-BISHOP'S, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. S. E. by E. from South Molton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Fairs are held here for cattle on 14th of April and 20th of October. Pop., in 1801, 902; in 1831, 1116. A. P., £6,646.

NYMPTON (St GEORGE), a parish in South Molton hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. S.S.W. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 19s. 2d. Patron, Sir T. D. Arkland, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,860.

NYMPTON (KING'S), a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 3½ m. N. from Chulmleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28 6s. 8d. Patron, the Rev. I. Southcombe. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 699. A. P., £3,722.

O

OADBY, a parish in Guthlaxton hundred, co. of Leicester, 3½ m. S.E. from Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, and returned at £148 10s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, G. Wright, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 1023. A. P., £4,060.

OAKE, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 5 m. W. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, B. F. Bowes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,669.

OAKEN, a liberty in Tettenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 271.

OAKENGALÉ, a hamlet in Shifhall parish, co. of Salop.

OAKENSHAW, a hamlet in Birstall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Bradford.

OAKERTHORPE, in Alfreton parish, co. of Derby, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Alfreton.

OAKFORD, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. W. by S. from Bampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24. Patron, the bishop of Exeter by lapse. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,721.

OAKHAM-SOKE, a hundred in the co. of Rutland, comprising 9 parishes, including the town of Oakham. Pop., in 1821, 4069.

OAKHAM, or **OAKHAM-LORD'S-HOLD**, a market-town, and the capital of the co. of Rutland, 95½ m. N.N.W. from London. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 15th, 2d Saturday in April, May 9th, Saturday in Whit-week, Saturday after Oct. 10th, Nov. 19th, Dec. 15th, and Sept. 9th.—This town is divided into two manors, designated the Lord's-hold and the Dean's-hold; the former held by the earl of Winchelsea, the latter by the dean of Westminster; the earl holds a court annually, and the dean triennially. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, and

the election of knights of the shire, take place here; the business is transacted in the shire-hall, or castle. In the precincts of the lordship of Oakham a singular custom is kept up, viz. that every peer of the realm, in first passing through the town, must forfeit a shoe from one of his horses, or pay the value of a horse-shoe, which is immediately purchased and nailed to the door of the castle.—The living of Oakham is a vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £28 3s. 11½d. The perpetual curacies of Barleithorpe, Brooke, Eagleton, and Langham, are united to this living. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Winchelsea. Church ded. to All Saints. The free grammar school of this place, and a similar establishment at Uppingham, were founded about the year 1584, by Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, to each of which an hospital was annexed by Queen Elizabeth. The schools are for the gratuitous education of all boys of Oakham and Uppingham, whose parents are not in circumstances to pay. They have 20 exhibitions of £40 each, tenable at Oxford and Cambridge for 7 years; besides four scholarships in Emanuel college; four in Sidney Sussex college; four in St Ann's college, Cambridge; and two exhibitions of £40 each, founded by W. Lovett, for the sons of graduated clergymen. The hospitals are now occupied by the schoolmasters and boarders, but the pensioners receive £10 per annum at their own dwellings. A national school was established in 1816, and there are many bequests for charitable purposes.—Geoffrey Hudson, a dwarf, of mean parentage, but patronized by Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., was a native of this place.—Pop., in 1801, of the manor of Lord's-hold, 1095; in 1831, 1668. A. P., £5,077. Of Dean's-hold, in 1801, 557; in 1831, 832. A. P., £2,491.

OAKHAMPTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, in Lifton hundred, co. of Devon, 195 m. W. by S. from London, and 22½ m. W. by N. from Exeter. It is under separate jurisdiction, and was incorporated by James I. The government is vested in a mayor, burgesses, 8 aldermen, 8 common-councilmen, town-clerk, and recorder; the county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction in the

regulations concerning the poor, and the quarter-sessions are held here. This town formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing sugar.

The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 2d Thursday after March 11th, May 17th, 1st Wednesday after July 5th, and August 5th.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, A. Saville, Esq. The church, ded. to All Saints, is situated 1 m. from the town. St James' chapel, belonging to the corporation, is used during the seasons and in Lent.—Here are two charity schools, several almshouses, and a fund for apprenticing poor boys and other purposes. The venerable remains of a castle, erected by Baldwin de Brionilla, a Roman baron, stand on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the western branch of the river Oka. This noble edifice was reduced to ruins by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, marquess of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 1430; in 1831, 2055. A. P., £5,950.

OAKHAMPTON (MONKS), a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. from Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, Sir S. H. Northcote. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,058.

OAKHANGER, in the parish of Selborne, co. of Southampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Alton.

OAKHILL, partly in Ashwick parish, and partly in that of Stoke-Lune, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. from Shepton-Mallet.

OAKINGHAM, co. of Berks and Wilts. See WOKINGHAM.

OAKINGTON, a parish in North Stow hundred, co. of Cambridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 13s. 1½d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 485. A. P., £1,628.

OAKLEY, or **OCKLEY-REYNES**, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 14s. 9d., returned at £104. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 616. A. P., £2,452.

OAKLEY, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 12½ m. W. from Aylesbury, and 6 m. N.W. by N. from Thame in the co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 17s. 1d., returned at £65. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,059.

OAKLEY, a hamlet in the tything of Great Canford, co. of Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Merley.

OAKLEY, a township in Croxall parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Tamworth. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 29.

OAKLEY, a township in Muckleston parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.E. from Drayton in Hales. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 85.

OAKLEY, or **OAKLEY-MAGNA**, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.E. from Eye. Living, a rectory with that of Brome, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 4s. 9½d. Patronage with Brome rectory. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 365. A. P., £1,428.

OAKLEY-CHURCH, or **CHURCH-OAKLY**, a parish in Chutely hundred, Kingsclere division, co. of Southampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Basingstoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 13s. 1½d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is an endowment for educating and apprenticing boys. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,411.

OAKLEY (GREAT), a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Manningtree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £23. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1118. A. P., £4,385.

OAKLEY (GREAT), a parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Peterborough, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Brooke, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,800.

OAKLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Harwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £13 11s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Scott, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,712.

OAKLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. from Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 7s. 6d., returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Buccleugh. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 128. A. P., £647.

OAKLEY (NORTH), a tything in Kingsclere parish, co. of Southampton.

OAKLEY. See **OCKLEY**.

OAKMERE, a township in Delamere parish, co. palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1821, 90; in 1831, 140.

OAKOVER, a parish in the N. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 10 m. E. by N. from Cheadle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, in 1829, H. F. Oakover, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Several Roman antiquities have been discovered in this parish; it is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,029.

OAKSEY, a parish in Malsbury hundred, co. of Wilts, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Mals-

bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, T. Ryder, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 494. A. P., £2,992.

OAKSHOT, a hamlet in Stoke D'Abernon parish, co. of Wilts, 2 m. E. from Cobham.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet, partly in Measham parish and partly in that of Stretton-en-le-Fields, co. of Derby, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

OAKTHORPE. See **DONISTHORPE**.

OAKTON, in Pannall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Wetherby.

OAKWOOD, a chapelry in Wootton parish, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. Church ded. to St John the Baptist.

OAKWORTH, in Keighley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S.W. from Keighley.

OARE, or **OURE**, a chapelry in Cheveley parish, co. of Berks, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Speenhamland. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Cheveley vicarage, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Patronage with the vicarage.

OARE, a parish in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 12 m. W. from Minehead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 17s. 6d., returned at £76 5s. Patrons, in 1829, Mrs Oliver and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 70. A. P. included in that of Calbourne.

OARE, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 2 m. N. by W. from Faversham. Living, a discharged perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £7. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter.

OARE, a tything in Wilcote parish, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. N. by W. from Pewsey.

OATHILL, a tything in Wayford parish, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.W. from Crewkerne.

OAX, a hundred in the N. of the co. of Buckingham, bounded on the N.W. by the river Isis.

OBLEY, a township in Clunbury parish, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S. from Bishop's-Castle.

OBORNE, a parish in Sherborne hundred, co. of Dorset, 1½ m. E.N.E. from Sherborne. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Digby. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 83. A. P., £897.

OBTHORPE, a hamlet in Thurlby parish, co. of Lincoln, 10 m. S.W. from Lincoln. Pop., in 1821, 12.

OCCANEY, or **OKENEY**, an extra-parochial district in Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. N. from Knaresborough.

OCCLESTONE, a township in Middlewich parish, co. palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,368.

OCCOLD, a parish in Hartismere hun-

dred, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 1s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, W. Whincop, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 518. A. P., £2,093.

OCHERAGE, a hamlet in Winscombe parish, co. of Somerset.

OCK, a hundred in the N. of the co. of Berks, containing 14 parishes.

OCKBROOK, a parish in Morleston and Litchurch hundred, co. of Derby, 5½ m. E. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, T. Pares, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a national school, attended by about 250 children. The manufacture of bobbin and lace thread is carried on in this place to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood is a Moravian establishment for 80 persons, with a boarding school and chapel attached to it. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1634. A. P., £3,237.

OCKE (THE), a river in the co. of Berks, which joins the Thames at Abingdon.

OCKE (THE), a river in the co. of Devon, which joins the river Towridge below Hatherleigh.

OCKHAM, a parish in Woking hundred, co. of Surrey, 1 m. E. from Ripley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 2s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, Lord King. Church ded. to All Saints. This is said to have been the birth-place of William Ockham, the pupil of Duns Scotus, whose principles he controverted. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 590. A. P., £2,581.

OCKLEY, a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Surrey, 6½ m. S. by W. from Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £16 5s. 2½d. Patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Margaret. In 1721, Elizabeth Eversted bequeathed £100, the interest to be expended in teaching poor children. At this place the Danes were defeated by King Ethelwolf. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 710. A. P., £2,812.

OCKRIDGE, a hamlet in Bisley parish, co. of Gloucester.

OCLE-LIVERS, or **OCKLEY**, an extra-parochial in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. N.E. from Hereford.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a parish in the above hundred and county, 7½ m. N.E. by E. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 19s., returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Lilley. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,509.

OCTON, a township in Thwing parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

OCTON-GRANGE, a township in the above parish.

ODCOMBE, a parish in Houndsborough hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. W. by S. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of

Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 9s. 9d., returned at £17 8s. 3d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 616. A. P., £2,916.

ODDESTON, a hamlet in Shackerstone parish, co. of Leicester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,855.

ODDINGLEY, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S. from Droitwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 19s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,112.

ODDINGTON, a parish in the upper division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £21 7s. 1d. Patron, the precentor of the York cathedral. The church has lately been enlarged. This was the birth-place of the historian Chamberlayne. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,883.

ODDINGTON-UPON-OTMOOR, a parish in Ploughley hundred, co. of Oxford, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S. by W. from Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 16s. 1d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 176. A. P., £2,176.

ODD-RODE, a township in Astbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1300. A. P., £5,970.

ODELL, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. N. by W. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19. Patron, in 1829, T. Alston, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. A fair is held here on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 475. A. P., £1,861.

ODELL, a hamlet in the above co. and parish.

ODIHAM, a market-town and parish in Odiham hundred, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton, 37 m. N.E. from Southampton, comprising the chapelry of Lys-Turney, and the tythings of Hillaide, Ryeworth, Stapelry, Murrell-Green, and North Waulborough. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Mid-lent Saturday and July 31st. It is a corporate town. A meeting is held by the county-magistrates once a fortnight; and constables are annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor, held at Easter. It was formerly a borough, and belonged to the bishops of Winchester.—Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Goswell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £23 11s. 5d. Patron, the chancellor of Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are a well-endowed free school, also a national and other schools. An almshouse for 12 persons was founded and endowed by Sir E. More in 1623. The keep of an ancient castle is to be seen here, in which

David Bruce, king of Scotland, was imprisoned after the battle of Neville's Cross. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian and astrologer, was born in this town. Pop., in 1801, 1525; in 1831, 3310. A. P., £11,363.

ODIHAM, a hundred in Basingstoke division, N.E. part of the co. of Southampton, containing 12 parishes, including the above town.

ODSEY, a hundred at the northern extremity of the co. of Hertford, containing 16 parishes.

ODSEY-GRANGE, in Ashwell parish, co. of Hertford, 4 m. W.S.W. from Royston.

ODSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, co. of Wilts, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S. from Salisbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 17s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Radnor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,246.

ODSTONE, a tything in Ashbury parish, co. of Berks, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Lambourn. Pop., in 1821, 31; in 1831, 33.

OFFA'S-DYKE, a large entrenchment thrown up by the Saxon king Offa, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh; it extended on a line of 150 m. Some vestiges may be traced along the Welsh border, near Wrexham.

OFFCHURCH, a parish in Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 5 m. E. by N. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 7s. 6d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Knightley, Esq. Church ded. to St Gregory. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 350. A. P., £4,878.

OFFCOATE, a township united with Underwood, in Ashborne parish, co. of Derby. It is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, of the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 328. A. P., £5,821.

OFFENHAM, a parish in the upper division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.E. by N. from Evesham. Living, a curacy with that of Littleton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6 11s. 5d. Church ded. to St Milburgh. It has been stated that Offa, king of Mercia, had a palace here, which subsequently belonged to the knights of Evesham. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,614.

OFFERTON, a township in Stockport parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.E. by E. from Stockport. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 431. A. P., £1,521.

OFFERTON, a hamlet in Hope parish, co. of Derby, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.E. from Fildeswell. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 22.

OFFERTON, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. W. by S. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,331.

OFFHAM, a parish in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. from Wrotham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester,

rated at £6, and returned at £120. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 262. A. P., £940.

OFFHAM, a tything in South Stoke parish, co. of Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. from Arundel.

OFFHAM-STREET, in Hamsey parish, co. of Sussex, 2 m. N. by W. from Lewes.

OFFLEY (GREAT), or **St LEGIER**, a parish in Hitchin and Pilton hundred, co. of Hertford, 3 m. W. by S. from Hitchin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, the marquis of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Here is a charity school supported from a fund of £1000, bequeathed by Dame Sarah, Salisbury. There is a sum for apprenticing children; also a rent charge of £20 in aid of the vicarial tithes. Offley place was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by Sir R. Spencer. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 602; in 1831, 967. A. P., £5,856.

OFFLEY (HIGH), or **ALTA**, a parish in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 3½ m. S.W. from Eccleshall, comprising the townships of Loynton and High Offley. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £6 6s. 0½d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 827. A. P., £3,079.

OFFLOW, a hundred on the E. side of the co. of Stafford, containing 41 parishes, including the towns of Tamworth and Walsall. Pop., in 1831, 112,992.

OFFLOW (BISHOP'S), a township in the parish of Abdeston, hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1811, 196; in 1831, 205. It is 3 m. W. from Eccleshall.

OFFORD-CLUNY, a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. N. N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 2s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,617.

OFFORD-DARCY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N.N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 2s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, G. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,971.

OFFTON, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bristet-Parva, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 16s. 0½d., and returned at £131. Patron, in 1829, G. Sparrow, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 399. A. P., £1,560.

OFFWELL, a parish in Colyton hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. S.E. from Honiton.

Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 3s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. G. Coplestone. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,531.

OGBOURN (St Andrew), or **LITTLE OKEBURN**, a parish in Selkley hundred, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. N. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Temple-Bockley, and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £15 2s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 489. A. P., £3,570.

OGBOURN (St George), or **GREAT OKEBURN**, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. N. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 6s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Here are some vestiges of a large British intrenchment, surrounded by a double ditch and rampart. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 406; in 1831, 548. A. P., £3,622.

OGBOURN-MASSEY, a hamlet in Ogbourn-St-Andrew parish, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. N. from Marlborough.

OGERSTON, a hamlet in Washingby parish, co. of Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.W. from Stilton.

OGLE, or **OCLE**, a township in Whalton parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 137.

OGLEBURGH, in Chatton parish, co. of Northumberland, 3½ m. E. by N. from Wooler.

UGLY-HAY, an extra-parochial district in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 8; in 1831, 24.

OGNERSH, or **WONEASH**, in Blackheath hundred, co. of Surrey. See **WONEASH**.

OGMORE, a hamlet in Ewenny parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W. Here are some remains of a castle built in the reign of William Rufus. It is 5 m. from Bridgend.

OGMORE (THE), a river, having its rise on the borders of Brecon, and falling into the Severn near Cambridge.

OGWELL (EAST), a parish in Wanford hundred, co. of Devon, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 3s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, P. J. Taylor, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a charity school and two almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 318. A. P., £2,001.

OGWELL (WEST), a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. S.W. by W. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 2s. 11d., and returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, J. P. Taylor, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 50. A. P., £758.

OKEFORD, a hamlet in Marshfield parish, co. of Gloucester.

OKEFORD-CHILD (SUPERIOR), a parish in Redlane hundred, co. of Dorset, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Blandford-Forum. Livings, two rectories in the archd. of Dorset and

dio. of Bristol, one rated at £6 13s. 4d., the other at £7. Patron, the Rev. C. E. North. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 612. A. P., £2,765.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, a parish in Sturminster-Newton hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £21 12s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 620. A. P., £4,199.

OKEHAMPTON. See **OAKHAMPTON**.

OKENDON (NORTH), a parish in Chaford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. from Hornchurch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Halse, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 294. A. P., £2,947.

OKENDON (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and ca., 3½ m. N.N.W. from Gray's Thunock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, G. Leith, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 816. A. P., £5,711.

OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 2 m. S.S.E. from Olney. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Petsoe, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 17s. 6d. Patron, Lincoln college, Oxford. The returns are made with the adjoining parish, (Emberton).

OKENSHAW, in Birstall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S. by E. from Bradford.

OLAVE (ST), in **MARY GATE**, a parish and township in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, adjacent to the N.W. side of the city of York. It contains the township of Clifton and a portion of that of Rawcliffe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £9 10s. Pop., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 1052. A. P., 6,263.

OLD, or **WOLD**, a parish in Orlingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 8 m. N.W. by W. from Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 12s. 8½d. Patron, Brazenose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 458. A. P., £3,288.

OLDACRES, in Sedgfield parish, co-palatine of Durham, 13 m. S.E. from Durham.

OLD-ARTILLERY-GROUND, an extra-parochial liberty in the Tower division, Ossulton hundred, co. of Middlesex, 1½ m. N.E. by E. from St Paul's. Pop., in 1801, 1428; in 1831, 1418. A. P., in 1815, £5,599; in 1828, £4,085.

OLDBERROW, or **OLDBOROUGH**, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, 11½ m. E.S.E. from Broomsgrove, and 7 m. N.N.E. from Alcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4. Patronage with Moreton-Baggot rectory. Church

ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 65. A. P., £1,464.

OLD-BOROUGH, in Bishop's-Morchard parish, co. of Devon, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Crediton.

OLDBURY, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, though locally situated in Halfshire hundred, Worcestershire, 4 m. N. N.E. from Hales-Owen. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5, and returned at £140. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The iron trade and steel works are very extensive here. Twenty children are educated from an endowment for that purpose given in 1659 by E. Darby. A court of requests is held every alternate week, and courts leet and baron annually. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,539.

OLDBURY, a hamlet in Manceter parish, co. of Warwick, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Nuneaton. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 80. A. P., £642.

OLDBURY, a hamlet in the parish of St John the Baptist, co. of Worcester.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Tetbury. Living, a rectory with that of Didmarton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Arild. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,329.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry in Thornbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Thornbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1821, 528.

OLDBURY-CAMP. See **CHERRILL**.

OLDCASTLE, a township in Malpas parish, co-palatine of Chester, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Whitechurch. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 98. A. P., £864.

OLDCASTLE, a hamlet in Coyty parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., adjacent to Bridgend.

OLDCASTLE, a parish in the lower division of Abergavenny parish, co. of Monmouth, 8½ m. N. by E. from Abergavenny. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, and returned at £76. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 62. A. P., £687.

OLDCOTES, a hamlet constituting part of Hawkswick hundred, in Arcliffe parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

OLDCOTT, a township in Wolstanton parish, co. of Stafford, 2 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., in 1811, 713; in 1831, 933.

OLDCOURT, a manor in Foxeall hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex.

OLDFIELD, a joint township with Heswall in Heswall parish, co-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Great Neston.

OLD-FORD, a hamlet in the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, co. of Middlesex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. from St Paul's.

OLD-FORD, in Frome parish, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Frome.

OLD-HALL, in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

OLDHAM,

A very considerable township, and now a borough, in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Manchester. This place has risen into notice of late years, and owes its present importance chiefly to the general introduction of steam-engine and water-mills. The principal manufactures are fustians, velveteens, cotton corduroys, &c. The trade of this town has much increased since the construction of the Oldham canal. A provision market is held on Saturday, and fairs 1st Thursday after Valentine's day; May 2d, July 8th, and 1st Wednesday after October 12th. The municipal affairs of this town are placed under the government of four head constables and their assistants. The reform act has conferred upon this populous place, including the several townships of Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton, the right of returning two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 1600. The first election occurred on the 13th of December, 1832, when William Cobbett and John Fielding, Esqs., were returned. Petty sessions for the vicinity are held here once a fortnight.

Living, &c.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100, and in the patronage of the rector of Prestwich. There is also a chapel ded. to St Peter, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, returned at £60, in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the preceding. There are also several chapels-of-ease, two Methodist chapels, and other places of worship. The free school is limited to a few scholars; pursuant to the will of the late T. Henshaw, a blue-coat school has been erected in this town with a very liberal endowment, and an asylum for the blind at Manchester. There are several minor charities, a mechanics' institution, and a theatre.

Situation, &c.—This town stands in an elevated situation betwixt branches of the Irk and Medlock, and consists of numerous streets which extend along the side of a hill on the road from Manchester to York and Leeds. The manor formerly belonged to the family of Oldham, and was very extensive; but owing to the sale of property, the estate is now inconsiderable, and no manorial courts are held here. Oldham is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Manchester; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ashton; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. of Rochdale; and 190 m. N.N.W. of London. Pop., in 1801, 12,024; in 1831, 60,513. A. P., £31,423.

OLD-HEAD, a township in Kilburn parish, N. R., co. of York, 7 m. N. by E. from Ensingwold.

OLD-HURST. See **HURST-OLD**.

OLDLAND, a chapelry and township in Bitton parish, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. E.S.E. from Bristol. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bitton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patronage with that of Bitton. An additional chapel has lately been erected, ded. to the Holy Trinity, towards defraying the expenses of which, £700 was granted by the incorporated society. Pop., in 1801, 3103; in 1831, 5233. A. P., £4,520.

OLD-MOOR, a township in Bothall parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,317.

OLD-MYNSTER, in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, was formerly a parochial chapelry. The church was in a field near Busbridge, known by the name of Old Mynster field.

OLD-PARK, a township in St Andrew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Bishop Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 67. A. P., £590.

OLDRIDGE, a chapelry in St Thomas the Apostle parish, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £1200. Patron, the vicar of Tavistock.

OLDTHORPE. See **ALTHORPE**.

OLLERSETT, a hamlet in Glossop parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1821, 293; in 1831, 304.

OLLERTON, or **OWLARTON**, a township in Knutsford parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.E. from Nether-Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,545.

OLLERTON, a small market-town and chapelry in Edwinstow parish, co. of Nottingham, 19 m. N.N.E. from Nottingham. The market is on Friday. Fairs, May 1st, and September 27th. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Edwinstow vicarage, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 658. A. P., £1,788.

OLLERTON, or **OTTERTON**, a township in Stoke-upon-Tem parish, co. of Salop, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newport. Pop., in 1821, 133; in 1831, 175.

OLNEY, or **OLUNEY**, a market-town and parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 25 m. N.E. from Buckingham. It stands on the northern bank of the Ouse, and consists principally of one long street. The houses are built of stone, and have a good appearance. Silk-weaving, bone-lace, and hosiery, are the chief manufactures. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, 29th of June, and 21st of October. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and returned at £100. Patron, the earl of Dartmouth. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are charity schools supported by subscription, and almshouses for twelve single women founded by the Misses Sewell. John

Newton, late of St Mary Woolnoth, was formerly curate of this parish, at which time Cowper the poet resided in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Warrington, 2075; in 1831, 2344. A. P., £6,589.

OLVESTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, co. of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Thornbury, comprising the tythings of Tockington (Upper), and Olveston. Living, a vicarage with that of Elberton, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, rated at £24. Patrons, the bishop and the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1623. A. P., £4,752.

OMBERLEY, a hamlet in Black-Torington parish, co. of Devon.

OMBERSLEY, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 4 m. W. by N. from Droitwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £15 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sandys. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a charity school liberally endowed. This parish more properly belongs to the hundred of Blackenhurst, but is included in that of Oswaldslow for the convenience of the inhabitants attending justice meetings, &c. Pop., in 1801, 1696; in 1831, 2118. A. P., £11,002.

OMPTON, or **OLMPTON**, a township in Kneecall parish, co. of Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 120. A. P., £500.

ONCAN, a parish and village in the Isle of Man, 2 m. E.N.E. from Douglas. The church ded. to St Onca. The adjacent cemetery is the usual burial place of aliens dying at Douglas. Pop., in 1821, 517.

ONECOTE, a township in Leek parish, co. of Stafford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Leek. The copper and lead mines, abounding in the neighbourhood, give employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 456. A. P., £3,330.

ONEHOUSE, a parish in Stow hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. W. from Stow-Market. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 2s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Pettitward. Church, ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 169. A. P., £1,066. The house of industry for Stow hundred is in this parish, but is separately returned. Pop., in 1821, 235; in 1831, 189.

ONEHOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the W. division of Wraggus wapentake, co. of Lincoln.

ONELEY, a hamlet in Barby parish, co. of Northampton, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Daventry.

ONEY (THE), a river in the co. of Hertfordshire, falling into the Lug at Leominster.

ONEY (THE), a river in the co. of Salop, falling into the Teme at Oakley Park.

ONGAR, a hundred situated at the western side of the co. of Essex, containing 26

parishes, including the town of Chipping-Ongar.

ONGAR, or **CHIPPING-ONGAR**, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 10 m. W. by S. from Chelmsford. It is situated upon an eminence on the banks of the Roden, and consists principally of one spacious street. The market for corn and cattle is held on Saturday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and October 11th. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6, and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, R. H. A. Bennett, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children, and other charitable purposes. Any of these children that may be eligible for the university, are allowed £5 per annum for four years out of this fund. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 798. A. P., £2,321.

ONGAR (HIGN), a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £39 10s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the executors of the Rev. E. Earle. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £7,148.

ONIBURY, a parish in Munslow hundred, co. of Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Craven. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 438. A. P., £1,991.

ONN (HIGH), a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Penkridge.

ONN (LITTLE), a township in the above parish and county, 5 m. W. by N. from Penkridge.

ONSLOW, in St Alkmund parish, Shrewsbury liberty, co. of Salop.

ONSTON, a township in Weaverham parish, co. palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 92. A. P., £518.

OPENSHAW, a township in Manchester parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Manchester. Openshaw is near the Stockport canal, and is noted for its hat manufactures. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 838. A. P., £1,771.

ORBY, a parish in the Marsh division of Candleshoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 19s. 4d., returned at £123 0s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 287. A. P., £2,347.

ORCHARD, a hamlet in St Decuman's parish, co. of Somerset.

ORCHARD (EAST), a chapelry in Sixpenny hundred, co. of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Shaftsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with Iwerne-minster vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 201. A. P., £988.

ORCHARD (WEST), a parish in the

above hundred and county, 5 m. S.S.W. from Shaftsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Fontmell-Magna, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,208.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. from Taunton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 11s. 5d., returned at £116 9s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 112. A. P., £779.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. N. from Frome. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £2, returned at £54. Patron, in 1829, T. S. Champness, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 27. A. P., £1,128.

ORCHESTON-ST-GEORGE, a parish in Heytesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 7 m. W.N.W. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. Gibbs. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Elston, 160; in 1831, 219. A. P., £937.

ORCHESTON-ST-MARY, a parish in Branch and Dole hundred, co. of Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 13s. 9d. Patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,018.

ORCOP, a parish in Wormelov hundred, co. of Hereford, 9½ m. W.N.W. from Ross. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. Patron, in 1829, Mr Palmer. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 560. A. P., £1,386.

ORD (EAST), a small village in Islandshire, which belongs to the co.-palatine of Durham, though locally situated N. of Northumberland, in Norham parish.

ORDESALL, or **ORDESHALL**, a parish in Hatfield division, wapentake of Bassettlaw, co. of Nottingham, 1½ m. S. from East Retford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Wharnccliffe. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 809. A. P., £3,666.

ORE, a parish in Baldstow hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. from Hastings. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 0s. 2½d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Palmer. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 965. A. P., £2,222.

ORFORD, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Plomegate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 20 m. E. by N. from Ipswich, and 90 m. N.E. by E. from London. The incorporation consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, portmen, 12 burgesses, and 2 sergeants-at-mace. These officers are empowered to hold sessions

whenever it may seem expedient, and a court of request for recovery of small debts. This place, until disfranchised by the reform act, returned two members to parliament. The market is on Monday. Fair, 24th of June. The trade of this town is not so considerable as it formerly was, owing to the loss of its harbour by the retiring of the sea, and its throwing up a barrier very dangerous to navigation. —Living, a perpetual curacy with Sudbourne rectory, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich. Patronage with the rectory. The church—ded. to St Bartholomew—is a very ancient structure, particularly the chancel: a great portion of this venerable building has fallen to decay, and the ruins present great diversity of style. It contains a remarkably beautiful font, and several very interesting monuments, especially one to the memory of the Rev. F. Mason, rector of Sudbourne for 80 years, and who died at the advanced age of 110. The porch and windows are also worthy of notice. The most interesting object at Orford is the ruin of a castle, situated on an eminence, supposed to have been originally the centre of the town; all that remains of this ancient fabric is the keep, which serves as a sea-mark. S.E. of this parish is a lighthouse, which, with another at Sudbourne, is termed 'the Orfordness lights.' The Walpole family derive the title of earl from this town. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1302. A. P., £3,906.

ORFORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Binbrook-St-Mary, co. of Lincoln.

ORGANFORD, a small hamlet in Lichet-Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

ORGARSWICK, a parish within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, locally situated in Worth hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.E. from New Romney. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £3, returned at £40. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Pop., in 1811, 7; in 1831, 8. A. P., £1,020.

ORGRAVE, or **ORGREAVE**, a township in Alrewas parish, co. of Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. by N. from Lichfield. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 123. A. P., £761.

ORGREAVE, a township in Rotherham parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by W. from Rotherham. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 35.

ORLESTONE, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh and partly in Ham hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 5½ m. S. by W. from Ashford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4 15s. 9d., returned at £117. Patron, in 1829, T. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,578.

ORLETON, a parish in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 6 m. N. by E. from Leominster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £20 10s., returned at £130. Patrons, the governors of Lucton school. Courts leet and baron, and the petty-sessions for the division, are held here. There is a great cattle fair in the month of

April. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 586. A. P., £2,650.

ORLETON, a chapelry in East Ham parish, co. of Worcester, 7 m. E. by S. from Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to East Ham rectory. Patronage with the rectory. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 119. A. P., £721.

ORLETON, in Wellington parish, co. of Salop, 1 m. W. by S. from Wellington.

ORLINGBURY, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Northampton, between Kettering and Wellingborough, containing 15 parishes.

ORLINGBURY, a parish in the above hundred and county, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 7s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir B. W. Bridges. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 336. A. P., £2,952.

ORMESBY, a parish in the E. and W. divisions of Langbaugh ward, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W. by N. from Guisborough, comprising the townships of Eston, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6 18s. 6½d., returned at £140. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 771; in 1831, 901. A. P., £9,900.

ORMESBY-ST-MARGARET, a parish in East Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Calster. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ormesby-St-Michael, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 0s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 720. A. P., £4,101.

ORMESBY-ST-MICHAEL, a parish in East Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Calster. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ormesby-St-Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 273.

ORMESBY (NORTH), or **NUN-ORMESBY**, a parish in Ludborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3, returned at £83. Patronesses, in 1829, the Misses Ansell. Church ded. to St Helen. Formerly there was a monastery in this place for nuns of the Sempringham order. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 128. A. P., £890.

ORMESBY (SOUTH), a parish in Hill hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. from Spilsby. Living, a rectory with that of Kettleby, united in 1774 to Calceby and Driby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, C. B. Massingherd, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 237. A. P., £3,879.

ORMSIDE, or **ORMES-HEAD-GREAT**, a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.E. from Appleby. Living, a dis-

charged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £17 17s. 2½d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,999.

ORMSIDE, or **ORMES-HEAD-LITTLE**, a hamlet in the above parish and county.

ORMSKIRK, a market-town and parish in West Derby hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 40 m. S.W. by W. from Lancaster. It comprises the townships of Bickerstaffe, Birkdale, Burncough, Latham, and Scarsbrick; and the chapelry of Skeimersdale. It is a well-built town, consisting of four principal streets, diverging at right angles, with a market-place in the centre. There are several fine buildings, and the trade is good, owing to its connexion with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of a particular kind of thread for sail-cloth, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. The coal-mines in this parish are very extensive. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and Sept. 8th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10. Patron, the earl of Derby.

The church—ded. to St Peter and St Paul—is said to have been built by two sisters named Orme. Within the building is a chapel, erected in pursuance of the will of Edward, the third earl of Derby, in which his descendants have been interred since the dissolution of monasteries. Here is a free grammar school. A Blue-coat school was founded in 1724 by James, earl of Derby, conducted on Dr Bell's system. Here are also an infant school, a savings' bank, and a dispensary. Petty-sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 8251; in 1831, 14,053. A. P., £52,445.

ORPINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Ruxley, or Rooksley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 2½ m. S. by W. from Foot's-Cray. Livings, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St Mary Cray, both peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury; the former—a sinecure—rated at £30 14s. 4½d., the latter at £11 10s. 5d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, of the former, the archbishop of Canterbury; of the latter, the rector of Orpington. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 842. A. P., £4,837.

ORRELL, a township with Ford, in Sephton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N. from Liverpool. Pop., in 1811, 146; in 1831, 244.

ORRELL, a township in Wigan parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W. from Wigan. A monastery of Benedictine nuns was established here in 1821. Pop., in 1801, 1883; in 1831, 2518. A. P., £10,872.

ORREST-HEAD, a township in Windermere parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6 m. S.E. by S. from Ambleside.

ORSETT, or **HORSET**, a parish in Barstable hundred, co. of Essex, 18½ m. S.S.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of London, rated at £29 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Giles and All Saints.

Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 1274. A. P., £6,180.

ORSLOW, a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. W. from Peakridge.

ORSTON, a parish in Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8½ m. S.W. from Newark. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12 4s. 7d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 439. A. P., £2,390.

ORTON, a hamlet and chapelry in Rothwell parish, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. W. by N. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rothwell vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patronage with the vicarage of Rothwell. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,584.

ORTON, a liberty in Wombourne parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. S.W. by S. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1811, 147; in 1831, 176.

ORTON, or OVERTON, a market-town and parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, 9½ m. S.W. by S. from Appleby. It consists principally of one long irregularly-built street. The market is on Friday. Fairs, May 2d and Friday before Whit-Sunday.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £16 17s. 3½d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Teasdale and others. Church ded. to All Saints. There are several well-endowed free schools within this parish. It is supposed to be a place of great antiquity. Pop., in 1801, including part of Birbeck-Falls and Fawcett-Forest, 1230; in 1831, 1501. A. P., £8,963.

ORTON, or OVERTON GREAT, a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland, 5½ m. W. by S. from Carlisle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Briscoe, Bart. Pop., in 1801, with the townships of Orton and Baldwin-Holme, 378; in 1831, 445. A. P., £3,070.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 7 m. W. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 12s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Edith. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,706.

ORTON, or OVERTON-LONGUEVILLE, a parish in Norman-Cross hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. N. by E. from Stilton. Living, a rectory with that of Botolph-Bridge, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 6s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Abeyne. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 286. A. P., £4,038.

ORTON, or OVERTON-WATERVILLE, a parish in Norman-Cross hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. N. from Stilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 11s. 4½d. Patron, Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 296. A. P., £2,145.

ORWAY, a hamlet in Kentsbeare parish, co. of Devon.

ORWELL, a parish in Wetherley hundred, co. of Cambridge, 7 m. N.N.W. from Royston. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; the former rated at £19 10s. 4½d.; the latter at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £68 1s. 8d. Patron, of the rectory, Trinity college, Cambridge; of the vicarage, the rector of Orwell. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 537. A. P., £1,050.

ORWELL (THE), a river, frequently called Ipswich water. It rises in the co. of Suffolk, and joining the Stour from Manningtree, forms the harbour at Harwich, on the south side of which there was originally a town of Orwell; it has long since been washed away, but many vestiges of it are discernible at low water.

OSBALDESTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,570.

OSBALDWICK, a parish within the liberty of St Peter of York, but located in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire. It is 2½ m. E. from York, and comprises the townships of Marton and Osballdwick. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4. Patron, the prebendary of Strenall, in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Thomas. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 319. A. P., £4,426.

OSBASTON, a township in Cadeby parish, co. of Leicester, 2 m. N.E. by E. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 186. A. P., £2,048. This township is partly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but the whole is entered here.

OSBERTON, in Worksoop parish, co. of Nottingham, 3 m. E.N.E. from Worksoop.

OSBOURNBY, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. from Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 522. A. P., £2,186.

OSENEY-ISLE, formed by the river Isis in the meadows, in the suburbs of Oxford. On this islet a splendid abbey was erected by Robert D'Oiley; part of its walls are still to be seen.

OSGATHORPE, a parish in West Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school with an endowment of £100 for the maintenance of a master and six clergy-men's widows. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,715.

OSGODBY, a parish united to Kirby in Walscroft wapentake, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. from Market-Raisen. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,318.

OSGODBY, a township in Lavington parish, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. from Corby. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,424.

OSGODBY, a township in Hemingborough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Selby. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,736.

OSGODBY, a township in Cayton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S. by E. from Scarborough.

OSGOLDCROSS, a wapentake in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the eastern extremity of the co., bounded on the N. by the river Aire.

OSGOODBY-GRANGE, a hamlet in that part of Kilburn parish, which is in the liberty of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E.S.E. from Thirsk.

OSLASTON, or **OSLESTON**, a township in the parish of Sutton-on-the-hill, co. of Derby, 7 m. W. by N. from Derby. Pop., including the township of Thurvaston, in 1811, 263; in 1831, 392. A. P. £2,087.

OSLOW, a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford.

OSMASTON, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £15, and returned at £80. Patronage with Brailsford rectory. Church ded. to St Martin. Osmaston hall is an elegant mansion, commanding an extensive view of the county. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 289. A. P., £1,752.

OSMASTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.E. from Derby. Living, a curacy to St Westburgh vicarage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £142. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 172. A. P., £2,287.

OSMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Cullford-Tree, co. of Dorset, 4 m. N.E. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 0s. 2½d. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Osmond. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 421. A. P., £2,193.

OSMONDESTON, in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. See **SCOLE**.

OSMONDTHORPE, a hamlet in Whitkirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. E. by S. from Leeds.

OSMOTHERLY, a township in Ulverstone parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. from Ulverstone. Here is a school with a small endowment for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,701.

OSMOTHERLEY, or **OSMUNDERLEY**, a parish in Allertonshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. N. by E. from North Allerton, comprising the townships of Ellisbeck, Harsley West, Thimbleby, and Osmotherley. Living, a discharged vicarage exempt from visitation in the dio. of York, rated at £8 10s., and returned at £51. Patron, the

bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Freestone is found here in great quantities, and there are several mills for spinning cordage. Pop., in 1801, 864; in 1831, 1417. A. P., £6,840.

OSPRINGE, a parish partly with Ospringe liberty and partly in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, ¾ m. W.S. W. from Faversham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The town is an independent franchise, and is governed by a constable. It contains a neat range of barracks, and is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 645; in 1831, 1087. A. P., £3,462.

OSSETT, a township and chapelry in Dewsbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. W. from Wakefield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dewsbury vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £115 5s. Patron, the vicar of Dewsbury. The chapel, ded. to the Holy Trinity, has been recently enlarged; towards this improvement, £300 was granted by the incorporated society for building of churches. Pop., in 1801, 3424; in 1831, 5325. A. P., £5,581.

OSINGTON, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton hundred, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. S. by E. from Tuxford. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of Southwell, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, J. E. Denison, Esq. Church ded. to Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 257. A. P., £2,606.

OSTENHANGER, or **WESTENHANGER**, in the co. of Kent. See **WESTENHANGER**.

OSTER-HILL, a high tumulus near West Haddon, in the co. of Northampton.

OSSULSTON, a hundred in the S.E. part of the co. of Middlesex, bounded S. by the Thames, E. by the Lea, and containing 36 parishes, exclusive of the metropolis, which is located in this division of the county.

OSWALD-KIRK, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Helmesley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Combes. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,360.

OSWALD (St), a chapelry in the parish of St John Lee, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N. by E. from Hexham. Living, a curacy annexed to that of St John Lee, in the archd. of Durham and dio. of Northumberland. Patronage with St John Lee curacy. Pop. returned with the township of Wall.

OSWALDKIRK-QUARTER, a township in Ampleforth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 191. A. P., £675.

OSWALDBECK, or **OSWARDRECK**, in North Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, is referred to in doomsday-book, as a wapentake which before the

conquest comprised all the towns between the rivers Idel and Trent.

OSWALDSLOW, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Worcester, containing 61 parishes. It surrounds the city.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township in Whalley parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Blackburn. Here are some large establishments for calico-printing and the manufacture of cotton-goods. Pop., in 1801, 2710; in 1831, 5897. A. P., £7,798.

OSWARDSTONE, or **ORWELSTONE**, a member of the town and port of New Romney, but located in Old Romney parish, co. of Kent.

OSWESTRY, a hundred at the N.E. extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 13 parishes.

OSWESTRY, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., with separate jurisdiction, comprising the following townships:—Llanforda, Trefarclawdd, Pontregael and Llymnon, Maesbury, Morton and Criccieth, Middleton, Aston, Hisland and Wootton, Weston, Sweeney, Treflach and Tresonna. It is 18 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury, on the road from London to Holyhead. The streets are well-paved and lighted, and there are several good buildings. The most considerable branches of trade carried on here are in cotton goods, coarse linens, woollens, and articles of provision. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, March 15th, May 12th, Wednesday before June 24th, August 15th, Wednesday before Michaelmas, and December 10th. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 15 common-councilmen, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The quarter sessions are held here. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £23 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clifree. Church ded. to St Oswald. There is also a chapel-of-ease in which the service is performed in Welsh. The free school is well endowed. A national school has also been established, and there is a society for relief of the poor. The duke of Norfolk derives the inferior title of baron from this town. Pop., in 1801, 5839; in 1831, 5881. A. P., £28,127.

OSYTH-ST-CHICK, a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, 11 m. S.E. from Colchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, F. Nassau, Esq. The church contains several handsome monuments to the memory of the D'Acely family. South-east of this parish is a martello-tower for the defence of the coast. Here are the remains of an ancient priory. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1583. A. P., £10,539.

OTFORD, a parish in Codsheath hundred, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. from Seven-Oaks. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Shoreham rectory, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, returned at £53. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. This place was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. Thomas à Becket spent much of

his time here. Archbishop Winchelsea had the honour of entertaining Edward I.; and in Cranmer's time, Henry VIII. made several visits to the episcopal palace. The Danes were defeated at this place by Edmund Ironside. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 746. A. P., £3,175.

OTHAM, a parish in Eyborne hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 2½ m. S.E. by E. from Maidstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 17s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Horne. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 344. A. P., £2,382.

OTHERTON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. S. from Penkridge.

OTHERTON, a hamlet in Cotheridge parish, co. of Worcester.

OTHERY, a parish in Whitby hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Langport. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12, and returned at £60. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 581.

OTHORPE, a hamlet in Slawston parish, co. of Leicester, long since depopulated, and turned into sheep-walks.

OTLEY, or **OTTELEY**, in the parish of Oddington-upon-Otmoor, co. of Oxford, 5 m. S.W. from Bicester.

OTLEY, a parish in Carleford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Woodbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 6s. 5½d. Patron, the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 616. A. P., £3,697.

OTLEY, a market-town and parish in Skyrack wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, comprising the chapelries of Baildon, Burley, and Denton, with the townships of Bramhope, Esholt, Farnley, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newhall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. It is 28 m. W.S.W. from York. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Wednesday in Easter-week, once a fortnight till Whitsuntide, and then once in three weeks, August 1st, and Friday before November 22d. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 1s. 8d., and returned at £128. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The grammar school, founded by Thomas Cave in 1611, affords a gratuitous classical education to sons of parishioners. The archbishops of York had formerly a palace here. The celebrated Lord Fairfax was born in this parish, and died here at Denton park, his family mansion. Pop., in 1801, 6846; in 1831, 10,163. A. P., £28,816.

OTRINGHITHE, or **METHWOLD-HITHE**, a small hamlet in Methwold parish, co. of Norfolk.

OTTEHAM, a manor in the parishes of Hayleham, Westham, Otham, and Folkington co. of Sussex, formerly containing a cha-

pel, which belonged to the canons of Begeham.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish in the lower half hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hursley vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the vicarage of Hursley. Church ded. to St Matthew. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for recovery of debt. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 583. A. P., £2,188.

OTTERBURN, a township in the parish of Kirby-in-Malham-Dale, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 66. A. P., £862.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township in Elsdon parish, co. of Northumberland, 21 m. N. by W. from Hexham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of wool in all its branches. This place is celebrated in history as the site of a desperate contest betwixt the English and Scots, in which Henry Percy and Earl Douglas were the principal leaders. The former was taken prisoner, and the latter was killed. The battle was fought on the night of August 19th, 1388. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 385.

OTTERDEN, a parish partly in Eyborne and partly in Faversham hundred, co. of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from Charing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Wheeler. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,303.

OTTERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £14, and returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, R. Buncombe, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 406. A. P., £1,268.

OTTERHAM, a parish in Lesnewth hundred, co. of Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Camelford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 2d., and returned at £106 18s. Patron, in 1829, W. Chilcott, Esq. Church ded. to St Denis. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,186.

OTTERHAM-WHARE, or **OTTRAM**, in Upchurch parish, co. of Kent.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish in Cannington hundred, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 6s. Patron, in 1829, J. Evered, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,983.

OTTERINGTON (NORTH), a parish in Allertonshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from North Allerton. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of York, rated at £4, and returned at £104. Patron, Christ church college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Michael. This parish contains the

townships of Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, and North Otterington. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 617. A. P., £6,282.

OTTERINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Birdforth wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from North Allerton. Living, a rectory in two medietyes, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, each rated at £7 14s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Sampson. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,994.

OTTERTON, a parish in East Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Sidmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rolle. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 922; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £6,086.

OTTERY-ST-MARY, a hundred near the western extremity of the co. of Devon, containing one parish.

OTTERY-ST-MARY, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Exeter. The town is situated near the river Otter, S. of the high road from Honiton to Exeter. It is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of small cottages. The manufacture of ribbon and handkerchiefs is extensively carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in tan-yards and ropewalks. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 15th. The petty sessions are held at this place. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary, was originally collegiate; it is the most distinguished object in the town, and resembles the cathedral of Exeter in its construction. The free school was founded by Henry VIII, but no boys have been received for many years on the foundation; but two or three are educated from the proceeds of land given in 1666 by E. Salter, Esq., who also assigned an exhibition of £6 per annum to any of the colleges of Oxford for one of the boys so educated. There are other charity schools, two sets of almshouses, and various benefactions for the poor. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have had a residence in this town. Pop., in 1801, 2415; in 1831, 3849. A. P., £17,682.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 15 m. E. by S. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £17, and returned at £39. Patron, in 1829, F. Watt, Esq. Church ded. to St Wilford. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 622; in 1831, 627. A. P., £8,231.

OUGHTERBY, a township in Kirk-Bampton parish, co. of Cumberland, 7 m. W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 118.

OUGHTRINGTON, a hamlet in Lymme parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. by N. from Nether-Knutford.

OULCOTES-CRESSY, in Blyth pa-

rish, co. of Nottingham, 7 m. N. from Worksop.

OULPEN, a hamlet in Badgworth parish, co. of Gloucester.

OULSTON, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Helmesley. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,699.

OULSWICK, a township in Monk's Risborough parish, co. of Buckingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Wendover.

OULTON, a township in Wigton parish, co. of Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wigton. A workhouse has recently been erected here. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 379. A. P., £2,096.

OULTON, a parish in the S. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W. N.W. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, S. Cook, Esq. Church ded. to St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 386. A. P., £1,615.

OULTON, a parish in Mutford and Lothingland hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. W. from Lowestoft. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Angulsh. Church ded. to St Michael. The house of industry for the hundred is in this parish, but separately returned. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 568. A. P., £2,020.

OULTON, or **OLD TOWN**, a township in Rothwell parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wakefield.

OULTON (Low), a township in Over parish, co. palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Tarporley.

OUNDLE, a market-town and parish in Polebrook hundred, co. of Northampton, 30 m. N.E. from Northampton, situated on a gentle declivity, nearly surrounded by the river Nen. The houses are well built, and the general appearance of the town is neat and modern. The market is on Monday. Fairs, February 25th, Whit-Monday, August 21st, and October 12th. Living, a discharged vicarage with Ashton curacy, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are several well-endowed schools and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlets of Ashton, Biggins, Churchfield, and Elmington, 2068; in 1831, 2450. A. P., £9,325.

OUNHAM, a hamlet in Boxford parish, co. of Berks.

OUSBY, or **ULFSBY**, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Penrith. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Luke. Here are some vestiges of an ancient British fortification. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 291. A. P., £3,424.

OUSDEN, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Newmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 3s. 9d.

Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. T. Hamd. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,348.

OUSE-AND-DERWENT, a wapentake at the western extremity of the E. R. of Yorkshire, having the river Ouse on the S. and W., and the Derwent on the E. It contains 13 parishes, 1 chapelry, and 18 townships.

OUSEBURN (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Aldborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Six poor children are educated from a small endowment for that purpose. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 534. A. P., £2,130.

OUSEBURN (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Aldborough. It comprises the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorp-Underwoods, Widdington, and Little Ouseburn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 8s. 4d. Patron, the precentor in York cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 511. A. P., £5,025.

OUSEFLEET, a township in Whitgift parish, 7 m. S.E. by E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,025.

OUSE (THE), a river in Derbyshire rising in Wensleydale, where it is named the Ure. At Aldborough it is called the Ouse. At its junction with the Trent its name is again changed to the Humber. It falls into the German ocean 20 m. below Hull. From its source to its mouth, this river receives a number of smaller ones, which have their rise in Yorkshire.

OUSE (LITTLE, THE), a river which rises in Suffolk, and joins the Great Ouse near Downham in Norfolk.

OUSEDORPE, a hamlet in Pocklington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 20. A. P., £516.

OUSEDORPE, an inconsiderable village in Eastrington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, containing only three families. Pop. included in that of the township of Giberdike.

OUSTON, or **ULSTAN**, a township in Chester-le-street parish, co. palatine of Durham, 9 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 273.

OUSTON, or **OSULVESTON**, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, 8 m. S. by E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40, and returned at £65. Patronage with the rectory of Withcott. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, including Newbold hamlet, 176; in 1831, 197. A. P., £3,847.

OUSTON, a hamlet in Stamfordham parish, co. of Northumberland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 19.

OUTCHESTER, a township in Bambergh parish, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 111.

OUTERBY, or OUTERSIDE, a township in Aspatria parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. N. by W. from Cockermouth. Pop., including that of Allerby, in 1801, 269; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2259.

OUTSEATS, a township in Hathernage parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1272.

OUTWELL, a parish partly in Wisbeach hundred, co. of Cambridge, and partly in that of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. by E. from Wisbeach, and 6½ m. W. by N. from Downham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 986. A. P., £4494.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet and chapelry in Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Bury. Cotton-spinning and paper-making flourish here. The Bolton and Bury canal crosses the township.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet in Ling parish, co. of Somerset.

OVENDEN, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 4513; in 1831, 8871. A. P., £7674.

OVER, a parish in Papworth hundred, co. of Cambridge, 9½ m. N.W. from Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £19 0s. 10d., and returned at £60. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The rectory of Over, an impropriation in the above college, is rated at £51 13s. 11d. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 969. A. P., £4139.

OVER, a market-town and parish in Edisbury hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. W. from Middlewich. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs 16th of May and 25th of September. This town, which consists principally of one long, irregular street, is under separate jurisdiction. The government is vested in a mayor, chosen annually at the manorial court, when two juries are summoned, one for the borough, the other for the subordinate townships of Over, Little Oulton, and Wettenhall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 4s. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a free school for the benefit of the children of Over, Whitegate, and Weever. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 1161; in 1831, 2,928. A. P., £4,721. Pop. of the township, in 1831, 2601. A. P., £1,542.

OVER, a hamlet in Churcham parish, co. of Gloucester, 4½ m. W. by N. from Gloucester.

OVER, a tything in Almondbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N. by W. from Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 99.

OVER-CHURCH, a township in Upton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N. by W.

from Great Neston. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £4, and returned at £46 5s. Patron, in 1829, J. Fielden, Esq. Pop., in 1821, 183.

OVER (LITTLE), a township and chapelry in Mickle-Over parish, co. of Derby, 2 m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Mickle-Over, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £90. Patronage with Mickle-Over vicarage. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,964.

OVER (MICKLE), a township in Mickle-Over parish, co. of Derby, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 507.

OVERBURY, a parish in the middle division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, containing the chapelries of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourn, with the hamlet of Conderton; it is 6 m. N.E. by E. from Tewkesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of the above-named places, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Faith. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 817. A. P., £1,997.

OVEREY, a hamlet in Eccles parish, co. of Norfolk.

OVERLEY, or WOOLVERLEY, in Wem parish, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.W. from Wem.

OVERS, a hundred at the southern extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 6 parishes.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet in Arrow parish, co. of Warwick, 1 m. S.E. from Alcester. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 179. A. P., £2,533.

OVERSTON, a parish in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. N.E. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Brownlow. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 203. A. P., £3,322.

OVERSTOWEY, a parish in Cannington hundred, co. of Somerset, 7½ m. W. from Bridgewater. Living, a vicarage, rated at £7 1s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells.

OVER-STRAND, or OXSTRAND, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 1s. 5d., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Lord Suffolk. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 178. A. P., £389.

OVERTHORPE, a hamlet in Middleton-Cheney parish, co. of Northampton, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Brackley.

OVERTON, a hundred in Kingslors division, co. of Southampton, containing 7 parishes.

OVERTON, a parish in the above hundred and co., 3 m. E.N.E. from Whitchurch. Living, a rectory and a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Tadley; the former a sinecure, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester,

rated at £20 19s. 7d., the latter, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 12s. 3½d. Patron, of the former, the bishop of Winchester; of the latter, the rector of Overton. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs are held here, May 4th, July 18th, Oct. 22d, and Whit-Monday. Pop., in 1801, 1130; in 1831, 1507. A. P., £6,719.

OVERTON, a township in Malpas parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 16 m. S.S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,187.

OVERTON, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

OVERTON, a small hamlet in Arlingham parish, co. of Gloucester.

OVERTON, a village in the parish of Overton, co. of Flint, North Wales, seated on an eminence overlooking the river Dee, and is 4½ m. N. from Eilesmere. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, Sir R. L. Fletcher, Bart.

OVERTON, a chapelry in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. from Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £12 5s. Patron, the vicar of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 336. A. P., £1,910.

OVERTON, in Richard's-Castle parish, co. of Salop, 2½ m. S. by W. from Salop.

OVERTON, or **LITTLE STANFORD**, a hamlet in Stamford-upon-Teame parish, co. of Worcester.

OVERTON, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, comprising the townships of Shipton, Skelton, and Overton; it is 5 m. N.W. from York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 8s. 11½d., returned at £135. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Earle. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a free school for 50 boys. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 511; in 1831, 704. A. P., £9,169. Pop. of the townships of Overton and Shipton, in 1831, 413.

OVERTON-COLD. See **COLD-OVERTON**.

OVERTON-MARKET. See **MARKET-OVERTON**.

OVERTON (EAST), a parish partly in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, and partly in that of Selkley, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. S. by W. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Alton-Priors and Fyfield, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £23 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 718. A. P., £1,402.

OVERTON (WEST), a township in the above parish and county, 3½ m. W. by S. from Marlborough.

OVERY, in Ewelme hundred, co. of Oxford, 9½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford. The church is in ruins.

OVESEY-ISLE, in Great Totham parish, co. of Essex, said to comprise 200 acres of land.

OVING, or **UVING**, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6 m. N.N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,536.

OVING, a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 3 m. E. from Chichester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 11s. 10½d. Patron, the precentor of Chichester cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 789. A. P., £6,372.

OVINGDEAN, a parish in Youngsmere hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. E. by S. from Brighton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 5s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, W. Marshall, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 119. A. P., £1,631.

OVINGHAM, a parish in the E. division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, comprising the chapelry of Mickley, and townships of Dukeshagg, Ettringham, Harlowhill, Hedley, Hedley-Woodside, Horeley, Nafferton, Ovington, Prudhoe-Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle, Wylam, and Ovingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 8s. 4d., returned at £85. Patron, in 1829, T. C. Bigg, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. There are several coal-mines in this parish. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 3,028. A. P., £19,475. Pop. of the township, in 1831, 233.

OVINGTON, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N. by W. from Castle-Hidingham. Living, a rectory with that of Tilbury, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7. Patron, in 1829, J. Fisher, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,021.

OVINGTON, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. by N. from Watton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 3s. 6½d. Patron, Cambridge university. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,873.

OVINGTON, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 11½ m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 339.

OVINGTON, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 2 m. W. from New Alresford. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held weekly at Winchester for recovery of small debts. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,556.

OVINGTON, or **OVINGHAM**, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E.N.E. from Greta Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 164. A. P., £495.

OWER, a tything and farm in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

OWER-MOIGNE, a parish in Ower-Moigne liberty, Blandford division, co. of Dorset, 8 m. S.E. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £23 4s. 7d. Patroness, in 1829, the Hon. Mrs Damer. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,280.

OWERSBY, a parish in the W. division of Walshcroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Monson. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., including the N. and S. ends, in 1801, 312; in 1831, 407. A. P., £4,072.

OWLERTON, in Sheffield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

OWLPEN, or **OLDPEN**, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. E. from Drusley. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Newington-Bagpath rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 255. A. P., £745.

OWMBY, a parish in the E. division of Aslaoce wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 3s. 4d. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,476.

OWMBY WITH SEARBY, a parish in the S. division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage with Searby rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory. Returns included with those of Searby.

OWRAM (NORTH), a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Halifax. Here are two charity schools. One of them, founded in 1687 by J. Hall, who made a bequest of land, the income of which he directed should be applied towards the maintenance of two poor men and two women, each receiving an annuity of £5. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 4887; in 1831, 10,184. A. P., £9,427.

OWRAM (SOUTH), a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S.E. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 3148; in 1831, 5751. A. P., £8,853.

OWRE, formerly a chapelry in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S.W. from Romsey.

OWSLEBURY, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.S.E. from Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Twyford vicarage. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 664. A. P., £3,564.

OWSTON, a parish in the W. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of

Lincoln, 7½ m. N. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s., returned at £94. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1390; in 1831, 2207. A. P., £7,112.

OWSTON, or **ANSTON**, a parish in the upper division of Osgoldcross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N. by W. from Doncaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 0s. 2½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, P. D. Cooke, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 250; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,725.

OWSTWICK, a township partly in the parish of Garton and partly in that of Ross, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. E.N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 109.

OWTHORNE, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 18½ m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull, comprising the townships of South Frodingham, Rimsall, and Owthorne. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £11 6s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The original church was partly washed away in 1816, owing to the strength of the tide on this coast. The present church stands in the township of Rimsall. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 401. A. P., £5,422.

OWTHORPE, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. S.E. from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £10, returned at £42 3s. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. H. Bromley. Church ded. to St Margaret. Owthorpe-hall in this parish, was built by Col. J. Hutchison, a zealous parliamentarian, during the civil wars, and for some time governor of Nottingham castle. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144. A. P., £975.

OXBOROUGH, or **OXBURGH**, a parish in the S. division of Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Stoke-Ferry. Living, a discharged rectory with Fouldon vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 6s. 8d. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Oxburgh-hall is a most interesting specimen of ancient domestic architecture. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 427. A. P., £2,752.

OXCLIFF, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W. from Lancaster.

OXCOMBE, a parish in Hill hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. N.E. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 7½d., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, B. Grant, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 32. A. P., £982.

OXENBOURNE, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 4 m. S.W. from Petersfield.

OXENDEN (GREAT), a parish in Rothwell hundred, co. of Northampton, 14½ m. N. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, H. Boulton, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 239. A. P., £2,660

OXENDEN (LITTLE), a hamlet in Little Bowdon parish, co. of Northampton, 2 m. S.W. from Market-Harborough.

OXENFIELD, in Hawkshead parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. N. by W. from Hawkshead.

OXENFORD, a hamlet in West Dawlish parish, co. of Somerset.

OXENFORD, an impropriation in Witley parish, co. of Surrey.

OXENHALL, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1 m. N.N.W. from Newent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 12s. 6d., returned at £41. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Ann. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 306. A. P., £2,139.

OXENHALL, a hamlet in Darlington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. S. from Darlington. In the neighbourhood are three curious pools said to be filled by water flowing from the river Tees by a subterraneous passage. Some persons have attributed the origin of these to an earthquake. They are called Hell Kettles.

OXENHOATH, in West Peckham parish, co. of Kent, 4 m. N.N.E. from Tunbridge.

OXENTON, a parish in the lower division of Tewkesbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4½ m. E. by S. from Tewkesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Tewkesbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £6, and returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Coventry. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,887.

OXENWOOD, a hamlet in Shalbourne parish, co. of Wilts, 6½ m. N.N.E. from Ludgershall.

OXFORDSHIRE,

An inland county of England, bounded on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the south-west, south, and south-east by Berkshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the north and north-west by Warwickshire, and on the north-east by Northamptonshire. It contains 752 square miles, or 481,280 acres. Pop., in 1801, 109,620; in 1831, 152,100. A. P., £713,147. It extends from 51° 28' to 52° 9' north latitude, and from 1° 2' to 1° 38' west longitude.

Divisions, &c.—The co. is in the dio. of Oxford and province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry, and contains the deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock. It contains 212 parishes, of which 99 are rector-

ies, 72 vicarages, and 44 curacies. The civil divisions are into the hundreds of Bampton, Banbury, Binfield, Bloxham, Bullington, Chadlington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lawknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, and Wootton. The chief towns are the city of Oxford, the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock, and the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Witney. The members of parliament for the shire are three in number, and are polled at Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. The assizes are held at Oxford, as also the quarter sessions in January, April, July, and October. The rates, in 1827, amounted to £139,000, of which £119,738 19s. were expended on the poor.

Rivers, &c.—In general aspect, Oxfordshire presents considerable variety. In the southern parts there is much hilly land, especially about the Chiltern hills, which are well wooded. The central parts of the county are beautiful, but rather flat. The rivers are the Thames or Isis, the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush. The Thames bounds the county on the south; it rises in the county of Gloucester, and first touches this county at its south-western extremity. It receives the waters of the Windrush, Evenlode, and Cherwell, after which it becomes navigable, and passes Dorchester. It now is joined by the Thame, and changes its name to the Thames; by which, however, it appears to have been formerly known throughout its whole course. It quits the county at a short distance below Henley, passing between those of Berks and Buckingham. It abounds in fish.—The Cherwell rises in Northamptonshire, and enters the county near Banbury. It joins the Thames near Oxford.—The Thame rises on the borders of Bucks, near Chinnor; enters Oxfordshire in the vicinity of Waterstock, and joins the Isis a little below Dorchester.—The Evenlode rises near the north-western border of the county, and falls into the Isis, a few miles above the city of Oxford.—The Windrush rises on the border of Gloucestershire, passes Burford and Witney, and falls into the Isis near Northmoor. Besides these rivers, numerous smaller streams intersect the country.

Soil.—The soil of Oxfordshire is of three kinds: red land, stone-brash land, and chalk land. The northern part of the county consists chiefly of red land, and is the most fertile division. It consists of a deep-red, sandy loam, on a substratum of red grit-stone. The extent of this district is calculated at about 79,635 acres. The stone-brash district lies in the middle of the county, and extends to 164,023 acres. The soil consists of a dry, sandy loam, mingled with limestone. The chalk land is the Chiltern district, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the county, and about 64,778 acres in extent. The substratum is chalk, the soil varying from loam to clay, with many flints intermingled. The minerals of the county are not numerous. Freestone,



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lime, and slate, are abundant; good ochre is found at Shotover.

Productions.—The whole of the county is fertile, and capable of producing good wheat. Barley and oats are also much cultivated. Pease, beans, and turnips, are cultivated extensively; but the manner of cropping is very irregular. Clover, trefoil, and sainfoin, are abundant. The grass-lands are extensive, especially on the river banks. There are many dairy farms, and much butter is made for the London market. On the banks of the Thames, Isis, and Cherwell is much excellent feeding land. Calves are reared in great numbers for the London market. No particular breed of cattle prevails, nor does any appear to be indigenous. The stock of sheep is large, consisting chiefly of the South Down, Berkshire, New Leicester, and a Spanish breed.

Wood.—Wood is abundant in Oxfordshire, especially in the Chiltern district, where natural beech-woods of great extent occur. Whichwood forest, consisting of 34 coppices, is 6,720 acres in extent. The coppices contain chiefly oak, ash, beech, and elm. The whole is subject to a right of commonage for horses and sheep. Otmoor, near Islip, is a tract of 4000 acres, formerly common, but recently enclosed under an act, obtained in 1815. Many parishes have commons of moderate extent.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are not numerous. Blankets are made at Witney; gloves and steel articles at Woodstock. Lace-making is common in the southern part of the county. At Banbury is a manufactory for a coarse species of velvet called Shag.

Canals, &c.—The Oxford canal is of great advantage to the county. It enters at the northern extremity, follows the course of the Cherwell, crosses it near Banbury, and communicates with the Thames near Oxford. It communicates with Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester. The road from London to Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Hereford, enters from Berkshire near Maidenhead; passes Henley, Dorchester, Oxford, Witney, and leaves the county a little way beyond Burford. The upper road from London to Oxford enters from the county of Buckingham near High Wycombe, and passes through Stokenchurch, Tetworth, and Wheatley to Oxford. From that city it proceeds by Wolvercote, Woodstock, and Little Rollright to Gloucestershire. The London and Holyhead road passes two portions of the county. The roads are generally good, being chiefly made with gravel. The antiquities of Oxford are not numerous. Roman and British coins have been dug up at different periods. Of the great Prætorian roads, only the Iknield street passes through Oxfordshire. The nature of the ground renders its trace not so distinct as it is in other counties. It enters from the county of Buckingham near Chinnor, runs near Lewknor, Shirburn, Watlington, and Ipsden, and leaves the county somewhere near Goring.

At the dissolution there were about 40 religious houses in this county. The most important monastic relic is the cathedral church

of Oxford, formerly the church of the abbey of St Frideswide. Some fine specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture remain among the parish churches.

In this county are the fine seats of Blenheim, Ditchley park, belonging to Viscount Dillon; Nuneham-Courtney to the earl of Harcourt, and Wroxton priory to the earl of Guildford.

Chalybeate springs are numerous. Many fossil remains have been found in the gravel beds.

OXFORD.

A city, the capital of the county of Oxford, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Wootton. It has existed from a very remote period, and, in consequence, its origin is involved in total obscurity. Its name, which was formerly *Oxenford*, was supposed to have been derived from a ford over the river Isis much crossed by oxen. It is, however, with more probability, supposed to have been a corruption of *Ousenford*, the ford over the river Ouse, which is regarded as the ancient name of the Isis. Nevertheless, the former supposition has apparently been regarded as the more probable by the framers of the city-arms, in which there is an ox crossing a river. The town certainly existed, and had been noted as the seat of schools before the time of Alfred the Great, with whom its authentic history commences. All that has been said of its history, previous to his reign, may be regarded as merely traditional, with the exception of its having been noticed in a bull by Pope Martin II. in 802, as an ancient academy. "About 730, Didanus, a Saxon prince, founded here a nunnery to the honour of St Mary and All Saints, which consisted of 12 religious virgins of noble birth, under the government of his own daughter, Frideswide, who being buried here, and afterwards canonized for a saint, this monastery, in process of time, was dedicated to his memory, and called almost always by her name. But the nuns having been dispersed by the Danish wars, this church came into the possession of secular canons, and was burnt to the ground, A. D. 1004; afterwards it was rebuilt, and better endowed for them by King Ethelrid. A certain king, before the Norman conquest, is said to have expelled these canons, and to have given this monastery to the monks of Abendon for some few years, and then to have restored the canons. After the conquest, the seculars were again ejected, and an abbot and monks were here for some time; then the priests got in once more, and continued till A. D. 1111, or 1121, at which time Roger, bishop of Salisbury, placed in this church a convent of regular canons of the order of St Austin, under the care of Guimond, a learned clerk and chaplain to Henry I., who became the first prior. The revenues of this religious house were valued before its suppression at £284 8s. 9d. It was suppressed by virtue of a bull from Pope Clement VII., dated 3d April, 1524, allowed of and confirmed May

10th, by King Henry VIII., who, by letters patent, dated July 1st, 1525, granted the site and lands to Cardinal Wolsey, who thereupon began to found his college." The city was burnt by the Danes in 1013 and 1032. In 1036, a wittenagemote was held here for the purpose of settling the succession to the throne of Canute, when Harold Harefoot was crowned, and retaliated on the town some injuries which his train suffered in a tumult. At the conquest, Oxford resisted the dominion of the Norman prince, who took it by storm, and erected a fortress in which a garrison was left. A council was held here by William Rufus, and Henry I. built here a residence called Beaumont-hall, in which his daughter Matilda was afterwards besieged by Stephen. During the siege, Stephen repaired the walls of the city which had been built, according to tradition, in the 7th century. Various parliaments were held here, especially that of Henry II., for resisting the papal authority; and another of the same prince for considering the partition of Ireland. Richard I., who was born in Beaumont-hall, gave many important privileges to Oxford. John and Henry III. held parliaments here, and Henry VIII. erected it into a see. Lalimer and Ridley, and Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, were burnt here in 1553 and 1556. In 1625, the parliament was held here, the plague having driven them from London. The city was the head quarters of Charles I. during a part of the civil war, but was taken in 1646 by General Fairfax. Another parliament was held here in 1666 on account of the plague, and the last was convened in 1681, and dissolved after sitting but a few days.

General Description.—The town is situated on a gentle eminence, in a valley, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which, descending towards the south and uniting at a very acute angle, nearly encompass the city; the former on the west and south, the latter on the east. Along the rivers, and between them and the city, lies a tract of very beautiful and luxuriant meadows. Beyond these the prospect is bounded on the east, south, and west, by an amphitheatre of hills, while it extends indefinitely towards the north, over a rich champaign country in the highest state of cultivation. Over the rivers are several handsome bridges of stone. There are four principal entrances to the city. That from London crosses the Cherwell by Magdalene bridge, a handsome structure, 526 feet in length, and erected in 1779 at an expense of £8,000. This entrance is very agreeable, including a view of the vale of Cherwell, the church of St Clements, Magdalen college, and Christ church meadows. This entrance terminates in the High-street, which is regarded as one of the finest streets in Europe, from its graceful curve and the number of public buildings, chiefly of old date, by which it is adorned. The entrances from Woodstock and Abingdon also pass over bridges, and are rendered interesting by various picturesque objects. The town is divided into four parts by the High-street and

St Giles'-street, which intersect each other at right angles at its centre. Both these streets are paved and lighted with gas. St Giles'-street contains fewer public buildings, but more modern residences, than the other.

Trade, &c.—The city has some trade, especially in the transit of corn and coal. It has long been celebrated for its brawn. The river Thames and the Oxford canal, which communicates with those of Birmingham, Coventry, and Warwick, are of immense importance to its commerce. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days; and fairs are held on May 3d, Monday after St Giles' day, Sept. 1st, and Thursday before New Michaelmas. Here are warm and cold baths; races are held annually in the Port-meadow.

Municipal Government.—The first charter was granted by Henry II. It had previously received various grants, which were confirmed by this, which likewise added the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of London, and appointed the mayor to act with the lord mayor of London, as chief butler at the coronation. The charter was renewed by Henry III. Various renewals have been made, and at present the city is governed under a charter of James I., granted in 1605. The corporation, in terms of this charter, consists of a mayor, recorder, high-steward, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, 24 common-councillmen, a town-clerk, and subordinate officers. The freedom of the city is inherited, or obtained by apprenticeship, gift, or purchase. Port-meadow—a tract of 440 acres—belongs to the freemen. The freemen choose the mayor annually from the number of the aldermen or assistants, and to him an oath is annually administered by the vice-chancellor of the university, that he will protect and maintain all the privileges of the university. Those who have served the office of chamberlain are alone eligible as bailiffs. A commission under the great seal is from time to time conferred on the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants, to act as justices of the peace within the city and liberties, which their charter of incorporation does not entitle them to do. They have also a commission of gaol delivery; they hold courts of quarter-session for all offences save high treason; and courts of record for pleas and debt.

The town-hall is a handsome building of stone, erected in 1752. Here are also the city bridewell, the county gaol, and house of correction, occupying the site of an ancient castle. The assizes for the county and election of knights of the shire are held here.

See, &c.—The county of Oxford was originally included in the see of Lincoln, but in 1542, Henry VIII. separated it, and established the abbey chapel at Osney, as the cathedral church. It was subsequently transferred to the chapel of the monastery of St Frideswide, dedicated to Christ. The see includes the whole county, except seven parishes. The chapter consists of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, eight canons, eight chaplains, 101 students, eight clerks, eight choristers, and 24 almshouses. The cathedral is a

cruciform structure, in the Norman style. Much of the interior is remarkably rich, and there are some ancient monuments of great interest.

Livinge.]—The livings in the city are the following:—St Aldate, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £120, and in the patronage of Pembroke college.—All Saints, a perpetual curacy, united with Lincoln college, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £50.—St Andrew's, St Benedict's, St Budoc's, St Catherine's, St Edward's, and St George's, were formerly parishes, the churches of which have long ago been demolished.—St Cross, or Holywell, is a curacy, returned at £95, and in patronage of Merton college.—St Ebbas, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 5s., returned at £98.—St Clement's, a donative, returned at £80, and in patronage of the crown.—St Giles, a discharged vicarage, rated at £14 12s. 3d., returned at £102, and in patronage of St John's college.—St John the Baptist, a perpetual curacy, in patronage of Merton college, to which the church is chapel.—St Martin's, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 1s. 5d., and in patronage of the crown.—St Mary Magdalene's, a curacy, rated at £6, returned at £120, and in patronage of Christ church.—St Mary the Virgin, a vicarage, rated at £5 4s. 2d., returned at £75, and in patronage of Oriel college.—The church of St Mary is that of the university.—St Michael's, a curacy, returned at £80, and united to Lincoln college.—St Mildred's church is demolished.—St Peter-le-Bayley, a rectory, rated at £3 14s. 2d., returned at £40, and in patronage of the crown.—St Peter-in-the-East, a discharged vicarage, rated at £13 2s. 1d., returned at £132, and in patronage of Merton college. The church is of high antiquity, and in the Norman style.—St Thomas, a curacy, returned at £100, and in patronage of Christ church.—The Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here.

In 1658, John Nixon founded and endowed a charity school, from which two boys are annually apprenticed on an endowment of £35 per annum, left by Mrs Jean Nixon in 1685. Here is a blue-coat school for 70 boys, half of whom are clothed and fed, and some are apprenticed. Here are also various endowments for the education of children of particular parishes; a school for 36 girls, supported by subscription among the ladies; a national school for 330 boys, supported by the university; a Lancasterian school for 100 boys and 50 girls; a charity school, founded by Mrs Macbride, for 200 girls. Here are an excellent infirmary, founded by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe; a house of industry; and a lunatic asylum at Headington. There are also a few endowed almshouses.

The population of Oxford, in 1801, was 11,749; in 1831, 20,434. A. P., £37,853.—Two newspapers are published here weekly. In the vicinity are many handsome residences. Oxford confers the title of earl on the Harley family.

UNIVERSITY.]—The origin of the university

of Oxford has given rise to many disputes. Alfred is usually regarded as the founder, though there is reason to believe that it existed previously as the seat of a celebrated school. Authentic history does not carry us back into that period, in which it is probable that any schools which did exist were solely in connexion with the various monastic establishments which appear to have been founded here at a very remote period. Alfred, who found his dominions in a miserably defective condition with respect to learning, founded here three schools or colleges, and ordained that each possessor of two hydes of land within the realm should cause his sons to be educated at this or some other seat of learning. This university, such as it was, was destroyed by the Danes, its buildings were pillaged and the members dispersed, and it appears to have been neglected till after the conquest. After the conquest, Robert D'Oily founded a collegiate church here, on the annexation of which to Osney abbey, the buildings were given up to students, who were under the control of a warden appointed by the abbot. Various members of that abbey assumed the office of teachers, and the university flourished to such an extent, that in the reign of Stephen, not less than 30,000 students resided in the city, being accommodated in inns, or hostels, erected for their accommodation, to the number of 300.

The university received its first charter in 1248, from Henry III. Merton college was founded in 1274, and appears to have been the first establishment of the kind in the university. The privileges of its members have been extended or altered by various kings. The university, as a corporate body, consisting of a number of united colleges, or halls, was incorporated in 13th of Queen Elizabeth, by the style and title of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford. There are 19 colleges, the members of which are severally incorporated, and five halls which are not incorporated, each having peculiar laws, but being subject to the general statutes of the university. The laws of the university now in force were compiled in the reign of James I. Before becoming a member of the university of Oxford, it is necessary to subscribe the 39 articles of the church of England, to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and to swear to observe all the statutes, privileges, and customs of the university.

The university is governed by a chancellor, vice-chancellor, high steward, and two proctors; other officers are the public orator, keeper of the archives, registrars, curators of the theatre, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, clerks of the market, and inferior officers, such as esquire and yeoman bedels. The chancellor, who holds his office for life, is usually a nobleman of distinction, elected by the house of convocation. He only attends on extraordinary occasions. The vice-chancellor is appointed by the chancellor from among the heads of colleges, under the approval of the convocation. He has four assistants, who must also be heads of houses; his duties are the most important of any, as he

is the highest resident officer. He is convener of all meetings and courts, he enforces the observance of the laws, punishes delinquents, is a magistrate of the city and county and also of Berkshire, and licenses taverns in the city. The high-steward is appointed by the chancellor; he is always a nobleman, and acts as assistant to the chancellor and vice-chancellor, especially in the trial of capital causes in which members of the university are concerned. The proctors, who are the more immediate guardians of the laws in the university, are chosen annually from among masters in arts of not less than four or more than ten years' standing. The public orator, who is chosen by the house of convocation, writes public letters and addresses, delivers harangues, and presents honorary degrees. The offices of the keeper of the archives, the registrar of the university, the registrar of the university court, and the clerk of the market, are sufficiently described by their names.

The affairs of the university are managed by the assemblies of congregation and convocation. The house of congregation consists of doctors of every faculty, heads of colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, masters of schools, public examiners, deans and censors of colleges, and masters of arts above one year's standing. These are called regents. The business of the house is confined almost entirely to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees. The house of convocation consists of regents, masters in their fifth year, and persons who have been regents and retired from the university, though still retaining their names on the books. This house transacts all important public business. At both the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, or the joint proctors, have an absolute veto on all proceedings except elections, when, in certain cases, the presiding officer has the casting vote. The chancellor holds a weekly court of record for the recovery of debt, its jurisdiction extending only to the members of the university.

The elective franchise was bestowed on the regent masters of arts and doctors in convocation, by James I.; and two members have been regularly returned since 1603. The vice-chancellor is the returning officer.

The regius professorships are seven in number. Those of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, were founded by Henry VIII., who burdened the dean and canons of Christ church with a yearly payment of £40 to the first, fourth, and fifth. That of modern languages and history was founded in 1724 by George I.; that of botany by George III., in 1793. In addition to the original endowments of these professorships, to that of divinity are annexed a canonry in Christ church, and the rectory of Ewelme; to that of civil law, a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; to that of medicine, the mastership of Ewelme hospital and the Tomlin's lectureship on anatomy.—The Margaret professorship of divinity was founded by the countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. It is tenable for two years, but the professor is usually allowed to retain it for life.—

The professorship of natural philosophy was founded in 1618 by Sir Wm. Sedley. The estate with which it was endowed now produces £120 per annum.—The Savilian professorships of geometry and astronomy were founded in 1619 by Sir Henry Savile. This is open to eminent men of all nations; the appointment is vested in the archbishop of Canterbury, lord-chancellor, chancellor of the university, bishop of London, principal secretary of state, chief justices, chief baron of the exchequer, and the dean of the arches.—The Camden professorship of ancient history was founded and endowed with the manor of Bexley, in 1622, by William Camden, the celebrated antiquary.—The professorship of music was founded by William Herther in 1626.—The professorship of Arabic was founded by Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1636; its endowments arise from lands in the parish of Bray, county of Berks.—The professorship of botany was founded and endowed with £3,000, in 1738, by William Sherrard. The patronage is vested in the royal college of physicians.—The professorship of poetry was founded by Henry Birkhead, Esq. It is tenable for five years, and one re-election is permitted.—The Anglo-Saxon professorship was founded in 1750 by Dr Richard Rawlinson. It is held for five years, and is endowed with rent-charges on lands in Lancashire.—The Vinerian professorship of common law was founded in 1755 by C. Viner, Esq. This professorship was first held by Sir Wm. Blackstone.—The professorship of clinical medicine in the Radcliffe infirmary was founded by the earl of Lichfield in 1772. It is open to doctors of five years' standing, on the appointment of the house of convocation.—In 1803, George Aldrich, M.D., founded professorships of anatomy, practice of medicine, and chemistry.—The professorship of political economy was founded in 1825 by Henry Drummond, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100 on his estates in the co. of Surrey.

There are readerships in Arabic, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, geology, and anatomy. Lectures in divinity were founded in 1780 by the Rev. John Bampton. The heads of colleges, the canons of Christ church, and the professors of divinity and Hebrew, preach the university sermons every Sunday morning during term, in rotation.

The Radcliffe travelling fellowships are open to all members of the university. The endowment of each is £600 per annum, tenable for ten years, five of which must be spent in foreign countries. The chambers belonging to the fellows are in New College. The patronage is vested in the trustees of the Radcliffe library.—The Vinerian fellowships of £50 per annum, and the scholarships of £30, are also tenable for 10 years.—The Craven scholarships are tenable, some for 14, some for 7 years.—The Ireland scholarships for undergraduates are endowed with £30 per annum each.

The periods during which the university is open are called *terms*. These are four in number: 1. *Michaelmas*, commencing 10th October,

and ending 17th December; 2. *Hilary*, commencing 14th January, and ending on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday; 3. *Easter*, beginning on the tenth day after Easter-Sunday, ending on the day before Whit-Sunday; 4. *Trinity*, commencing on the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and ending on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. Residence during a certain number of terms is necessary towards the attainment of degrees, but the first and second are kept by a residence of six weeks each, the second and third by a residence of three.

The degree of bachelor in arts requires the keeping of 16 terms, except in cases of sons of peers, and students who keep terms for a master's degree, or for honours in civil law, when 12 are sufficient. A bachelor in civil law requires 28 terms, but a certain number are usually remitted. Doctors in civil law must attend five years more; bachelor in medicine one year from the regency; doctor in the same faculty four years' residence from matriculation.

For the degree of bachelor in arts, the candidate submits to exercises or examinations in the classics, logic, and Euclid's Elements of Geometry, the rudiments of religion, moral philosophy, and physics. For the bachelorship in divinity, law, or medicine, the exercises in public disputations; for the doctorships, the reading of three lectures. Several public prizes are given annually by the chancellor, and from the revenues of certain foundations, for which all members of the university may be competitors.—The following livings are in patronage of the university:—South Moreton, Berks, a rectory; South Petherwin, Cornwall, a vicarage; Holme-Cultram, Cumberland, a vicarage; Gatcomb, Southampton, a rectory; Lynton, Leicester, a vicarage; Stutchbury, Northampton, a rectory; St Giles, Oxford, a lectureship; Kirkdale, York, a curacy.

University College is supposed to have been one of those founded by Alfred; but as the Danes are known to have dispersed the ancient halls, we cannot with propriety go further back than the year 1249, when William, archdeacon of Durham, left a sum of money for the support of a society of masters chosen from different halls. It would appear that these did not assume the style of a separate society till 1280; nor were they known by their present title till a later period. They settled in their present site about 1343, taking the title of "the master and scholars of the hall of the university of Oxford." On the foundation there are a master, 12 fellows, and 24 scholars: the number of members was lately 218. The king is visitor. The master and fellows have the patronage of Tarrant-Grenville rectory, Dorset; North Cerney rectory, Gloucester; Headbourn-Worthy rectory, Hants; Flamstead curacy, Herts; Elton rectory, Hunts; Checkendon rectory, Oxford; Kingdon rectory, Somerset; Beckley rectory, Sussex; Arncliffe vicarage and Malsenby rectory, York. The college buildings are in the ancient style of English architecture, with some mixture of Italian architecture.

Baliol College, founded about 1260 by John Baliol of Bernard-castle, father of Baliol, king of Scotland. The society consists of a master, 12 fellows, and 14 scholars. The college elects its own visitor, who is at present archbishop of Canterbury. In this college are 33 scholarships or exhibitions, some of these are of great value; ten, for scholars from Glasgow university, on the foundation of John Snell, Esq., are endowed with £130 per annum each, and tenable for ten years. The master and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Duloe, Cornwall; All Saints, St Leonards, St Nicholas, St Botolph, and Holy Trinity, in the town of Colchester; Tending, Essex; Brattleby, Fillingham, and Riseholm, Lincoln; Kilve cura Strington, Huntspill, and Timsbury, Somerset; the vicarages of Duloe, Cornwall; Beer-Regis, Dorset; Markstay, Essex; Abbotsley, Hunts; St Lawrence Jewry and St Mary Magdalene, London; and Long Benton, Northumberland. The number of members was lately 248. The buildings are of great antiquity. Wickcliffe, the reformer, was master of this college, having previously studied in Merton.

Merton College.—Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and lord-high-chancellor of England, founded a school at Merton in Surrey, which he removed to Oxford in 1274. As a corporate body, the society of Merton is the most ancient in the university, and it consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 post-masters, 4 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The archbishop of Canterbury is visitor. Natives of the dioceses of St Asaph, Bangor, St David's, Llandaff, Hereford, Chichester, Exeter, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, and Carlisle, are not eligible as fellows. There are well endowed exhibitions for the post-masters and scholars. In patronage of the warden and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Gamlingay, Cambridge; Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicester; Cuxham and Ibbstone, Oxford; Farley, Surrey; Lapworth, Warwick; the vicarages of Diddington, Hunts; Elham, Kent; Embleton and Ponteland, Northumberland; Malden, Surrey; Great Wolford, Warwick; Stratton-St-Margaret, Wilts; and the curacies of Holywell and Wolvercote, Oxford; St John and St Peter, city of Oxford; and Chessington, Surrey. The oldest part of the buildings is the library, forming part of the third quadrangle, and founded in 1376. The chapel is a remarkably handsome structure in the decorated style of English architecture. Dr Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, Duns Scotus, John Wicliffe, Anthony Wood, Sir Richard Steele, and other celebrated persons, have been members of Merton college. Number of members was recently 127.

Exeter College was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, from whom it took its original appellation of Stapledon hall. Its deed of incorporation was obtained shortly after 1565, and at present the society consists of a rector and 25 fellows, and

the number of members was recently 268. The bishop of Exeter is visitor. In patronage of the rector and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Bushey, Herts; Wootton, Northampton; Ripe and Waldron, Sussex; Beverstock and Somerford Magna, Wilts; the vicarages of Long Wittenham, Berks; Menheniot, Cornwall; Merton and South Newington, Oxford; that of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, is annexed to the rectory. None of the buildings are ancient. The library contains many books of high value.

Oriel College was founded in 1336 by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II., who became its first provost. In 1338 it was called St Mary's hall, but a house called L'Oriele having been conferred on it by the king, it took from thence its present name. The society consists of a provost and eighteen fellows, and the number of members lately on the books was 298. There are fifteen exhibitions, and the king is visitor. In patronage of the provost and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Ufton, Berks; Purleigh, Essex; Abbot's-Cromhall and Tortworth, Gloucester; Swanwick, Somerset; Plymptree Devon; Saltfleet, Lincoln; the vicarages of Celeby, Lincoln; St Mary, Oxford; Twiverton, Somerset; and Aberford, York; and the curacy of Morton-Pinkney, Northampton. The chapel, which is the oldest portion of the building, was completed in 1642. Here was educated Dr Joseph Butler, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir John Holt.

Queen's College was founded by Robert de Eggesfield, confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III., in 1340. The society consists of a provost and 24 fellows, 16 of whom must be natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. There are 48 exhibitions, and the archbishop of York is visitor. The provost and fellows have the following livings:—The rectories of Sulhamstead-Abbas, and Sulhamstead-Barnister, Berks; Holwell, Somerset; Niton, Bramshot, Knight's-Enham, Headley and Newnham, Hants; Bleachingdon, Charlton upon-Otmore, Hampton-Poyle and South Weston, Oxford; English Bicknor, Gloucester; Pontesbury, Salop; Upton-Scudamore, Wilts; the vicarages of Sparsholt, Berks; Chedworth, Gloucester; Bramley, Carisbrooke, Godshill, Milford, Monk's-Sharborne and Holy-Rood, Southampton; Newbold-Pacey, Warwick; Brough, Westmoreland; Wendron, Cornwall; and the curacy of Hordle, Hants. The number of members was lately 351. The buildings were all erected in the course of the last century, except the library, which bears date 1690. The books are of great value, and the number of volumes is above 18,000. Here were educated Halley, Addison and Tickell, Henry V., Dr John Mill, Collins, and Bishop Tanner.

New College was founded in 1386 by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who also instituted a school at Winchester for the preparation of scholars. The society consists of a warden, 70 fellows and scholars, 10 chaplains, an organist, 3 clerks, and 16 choristers.

The fellows and scholars must be taken from Wykeham's school. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The warden and fellows are patrons of the following livings:—The rectories of Akely, Hardwick, Great Horwood, Newton-Longville, Radcliffe, and Tingewick, Bucks; Abbots-Stoke, Dorset; Birchanger and Little Lampford, Essex; Sabam-Toney, Stratton St Michael, St John Madder-Market, Weston and Witchingham, St Faith, Norfolk; Paulers-Pury, Northampton; Bucknell, Heyford-Warren, Stanton St John, and Wootton, Oxford; Worthen, Salop; Long Ditton, Surrey; Stockton, Warwick; Alton-Barnes, Berwick-St-John, and Donhead-St-Mary, Wilts; and Colerne, Wilts,—a sinecure annexed to the wardenship; the vicarages of Whaddon, Bucks; Steeple-Morden, Cambridge; Hornchurch and Writtle, Essex; Marshfield, Gloucester; Heckfield, Hants; East Adderbury, Cheston, and Swadcliffe, Oxford; and Colerne, Wilts; and the curacies of Roxwell and Romford, Essex; Mattingley, Hants; and Epwell, Oxford. The chapel is a remarkably rich specimen of the florid style of English architecture. It contains some fine paintings and sculptures; here is preserved also the superb silver-gilt cresset of William of Wykeham. The number of members was lately 158.

Lincoln College owes its foundation to Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and was completed by Rotherham, archbishop of York. The society consists of a rector, 12 fellows, 13 exhibitioners, 8 scholars, and 1 Bible clerk. The number of members was lately 142. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The rector holds the rectory of Twyford, Bucks. The following livings are in patronage of the rector and fellows:—The rectories of Cublington, Bucks; Winterborne-Abbas, Dorset; Hadleigh and Great Leighs, Essex; and Waddington, Lincoln; and the curacies of All Saints, St Michael, Long Corabe and Forest-hill, Oxford. The chapel is a handsome structure. Here were educated Sir W. D'Avenant, John Wesley, James Harvey, Dr Robert Sanderson, Dr Matthew Tindal, and Archbishop Potter.

All Souls' College was founded in 1437 by Henry VI. and Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. The society consists of a warden, 40 fellows, 2 chaplains, clerks, and 6 scholars. The number of members was recently 100. The archbishop of Canterbury is visitor. The warden and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Weston-Turville, Bucks; Welwyn, Herts; Chessfield, Elmley, and Harrietsham, Kent; Harpenden, Oxford; Buckland, Surrey; Barford-St-Martin, Wilts; the vicarages of Barking, Essex; New Romney and Upchurch, Kent; Lewknor, Oxford; Abberbury, Salop; Llun-gemh and Penarth, Glamorgan. The warden holds the rectory of East Lockinge, county of Berks. The chapel is a handsome structure, with painted windows. The altar-piece is the celebrated *Notime tangere* of Raffaello Menga. The library, which contains 40,000 volumes was bequeathed to the college by

Colonel Codrington, who had been a member. Leland the antiquary, Sir C. Wren, Sir Wm. Blackstone, Linacre, Caius, and Sydenham, were educated here.

Magdalen College was founded in 1456 by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester. The society consists of a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, a schoolmaster, an usher, 4 chaplains, an organist, 8 clerks, and 16 choristers; and the number of members was recently 167. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Appleton, Aston-Tirrol, East Hiale and Tubury, Berks; Beaconsfield and Saunderton, Bucks; Stanway, Essex; Slimbridge, Gloucester; Candlesby, Horsington, Saltfleet by All Saints and Swaby, Lincoln; Brandistone, Norfolk; Great Houghton, Northampton; East Bridgeford, Notts; Ducklington, Stanlake, and Swerford, Oxford; Ashurst and Bramber, Sussex; Boynton, Fittleton, and Winterbourne-Basset, Wilts; the vicarages of Ashbury, Berks; Basingstoke, Selborne, and East Woldham, Hants; Evenley, Northampton; Willoughby, Warwick; and Dinton, Wilts; and the curacies of West Tisted, Hants; and Horsepath, Oxford. The buildings of this college have an air of venerable antiquity. The chapel has been partially modernized; it contains some interesting monuments, and the windows are formed of elegantly stained glass. Above the altar is a fine picture of Christ bearing the cross, attributed to Morales, a Spanish painter. The gardens are extensive, and contain the promenade called Addison's walk. The tower is lofty, and in a very rich style of English architecture. Lilly the astrologer, Addison and Collins, Cardinals Wolsey and Pole, Dr Sacheverell, and Gibbon the historian, were members of this college.

Brasenose College was founded in 1509 by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton of Prestbury in Cheshire. The society consists of a principal and 20 fellows, with 32 scholars and 15 exhibitioners. The number of members was recently 403. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The principal and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Dudcote and West Shefford, Berks; Tedestone-Delamers, Hereford; St Matthew, Bethnal-Green, Stratford-le-Bow, St Anne, Limehouse, Christ church, Spitalfields, Stepney, St George in the East, St John Wapping, Poplar, and St Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex; Great Billing, Cottingham, Middleton-Cheney, Wold, and Stoke-Bruerne, Northampton; Great Rollright and Steeple-Aston, Oxford; Clayton and Selham, Sussex; and Wootton-Rivers, Wilts; the lectureship of Rodborough, Gloucester; the vicarages of Gillingham, Kent; Preston, Lancashire; and Osburnby, Lincoln; the curacies of St John Bethnal-green; and Stepney, Middlesex. The style of architecture of the college buildings is a bad mixture of Gothic and Grecian architecture. John Fox, Dr Whitaker, and Dr Reginald Heber, were members of this college. The origin of the

name of this college is said to have been the circumstance of the knocker of one of the ancient gates having been formed of a ring in a nose of brass.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, whose successors have been visitors. The society consists of a president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks, and 2 choristers. The number of members was lately 132. The president and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Little Staughton, Bedford; Childrey and Letcombe-Basset, Berks; Ruan-Langhorne, Cornwall; Skelton, Cumberland; Great Holland, Essex; Duns-bourne-Rouse and Malsey-Hampton, Gloucester; Stoke-Charity, Hants; Pembroke, Hereford; Bassingham, Lincoln; Church-Brampton, Byfield and Helmdon, Northampton; Goddington and Lower Heyford, Oxford; Trent, Somerset; Fenny-Compton, Warwick; Steeple-Langford, and Stratford-St-Anthony, Wilts; the vicarage of West Hendred, Berks; and the curacy of Warborough, Oxford. The chapel contains a fine altar-piece by Rubens; and the silver crozier, sacramental plate, rings, and other relics of the founder, are preserved in the college. Kennett, Hooker, and Hales, were members of this college.

Christ Church College was founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey, suspended on his disgrace, completed in 1532, and suppressed thirteen years after. In 1546 it was re-established on the erection of the see of Oxford, and the society now consists of a dean, eight canons, 101 students, eight chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, eight clerks, and eight choristers. The king is patron of the deanery and canonries; the former is held by the regius professor of divinity, the latter by the regius professor of Hebrew.—The dean and canons have patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Slapton, Bucks; St Tudy, Cornwall; Shering, Essex; Batsford and Iron-Acton, Gloucester; Swanton-Noters and Wood-Norton, Norfolk; Wendlebury and Westwell, Oxford; Wentnor, Salop; Odcombe, Somerset; Semley, Wilts;—the vicarages of Cople and Flitton, Bedford; Ardington, East Garston, and Marcham, Berks; Willen, Bucks; Great Budworth, Frodsham, and Runcorn, Chester; Great Torrington, Devon; Tollpuddle, Dorset; Bledington, Ampney-Down, Lower Swell, Thornbury, Turdean, Twining, and Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester; Hawkhurst, Kent; Kirkham, Lancaster; Badby and Newnham, Easton-Mandit, Floore, Harrington, Ravensthorpe, and Staverton, Northampton; Black-Bourton, Brize-Norton, Cassington, Chalgrove, Pirton, South Stoke, and Spelsbury, Oxford; Bath-Easton and Midsummer-Norton, Somerset; Chariton, Chippenham, and East Lavington, Wilts; Bramham, Broughton, Carlston, Featherstone, Kildwick, North Oterington, Long Preston, Skipton, Thornton-le-Street, and Wath-upon-Dearn, York;—the curacies of Silsoe, Bedford; Ashendon, Dorton, Hillersdon, and Lathbury, Bucks; Dansbury, Chester; Little Compton, North Nibley, and Tem-

ple-Guyting, Gloucester; Tring and Wigginton, Herts; Great Bowden, and Market-Harborough, Leicesters; Bensington, Binsey, Caversham, Cowley, Drayton, and Stratton-Audley, Oxford; Maidenbradley, Wilts; Badsey, Great Hampton, South and North Littleton, Offenham, and Wickhamford, Worcester.—The buildings of this college are very extensive and magnificent. In the tower over the gateway is a bell 7 feet 1 inch in diameter and 5 feet 9 inches in depth, called the 'great Tom of Oxford.' It is tolled every night at a quarter after nine, as the signal for the closing of the colleges. Littleton, Bolingbroke, Ben Jonson, Philip Sidney, Otway, Colman, Locke, Willis, and Canning, were members of this college.

Trinity College existed under the name of Denham college from the reign of Edward III., but at the dissolution it was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, who established it anew in 1554. The society consists of a president, 12 fellows, and 16 scholars; the number of members recently amounted to 260. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Farnham, Essex; Oddington and Rotherfield-Greys, Oxford; Burton-on-the-Heath, Warwick; and Garsington, Oxford, held by the president; the lectureship of St Nicholas, Abingdon, Berks;—the vicarages of Navestock and Great Waltham, Essex;—and the curacy of Hill-Farance, Somerset.—The chapel contains the remains and monument of the founder and his lady. Archbishop Sheldon, Chillingworth, Sir John Denham, Merrick, and Waston, were members of this college.

St John's College was founded in 1557 by Sir Thomas White, a citizen of London. The society consists of a president, 50 fellows, a chaplain, an organist, six singers, six choristers, and two sextons. The number of members was recently 219, and the bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Sutton, Bedford; Kingston-Bagpuze, Berks; Cranham, Essex; Winterbourne, Gloucester; Leckford and South Warnborough, Hants; Barfreston, Kent; Aston-le-Walls, Crick, and East Farndon, Northampton; Handborough and Tackley, Oxford; Bardwell, Suffolk; Cheam, Surrey; Codford St Mary, Wilts; Belbroughton, Worcester; Bainton, York;—the vicarages of Fyfield and Reading St Lawrence, Berks; Chalfont St Peter, Bucks; Linton, Hereford; Great Staughton, Hunts; St Sepulchre's, London; Charlbury and Kirtlington, Oxford; St Giles, city of Oxford;—the curacy of North Moor, Oxford.—The buildings are in general handsome; the chapel belonged to an ancient Cistercian monastery, ded. to St Bernard. Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Dawes; Shirley, Louth, Wheatley, and Sherard, were members of this college.

Jesus College was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. The earl of Pembroke is visitor; and the society consists of a principal, 19 fel-

lows, 18 scholars, and some exhibitioners. The number of members was lately 181. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Longworth and Remenham, Berks; Ash-Clinton, Bucks; Badgeworth and Badgington, Gloucester; Scartho, Lincoln; Braunston and Furtho, Northampton; Rotherfield-Peppard and Wigginton, Oxford; Nutfield, Surrey; Tredington, Worcester; Llandow, Glamorgan; Llandypul, Cardigan; Clynnog, Carnarvon;—the vicarages of Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcester; Holywell, Flint; and Llanwnda, Carnarvon;—the curacies of Llanthewy-Vach, Monmouth; and Holyhead, Anglesea.—Powell and Davis, the antiquaries, were members of this college.

Wadham College was founded in 1613 by Nic. Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merrifield. The society consists of a warden, 15 fellows, 15 scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The bishop of Bath and Wells is visitor, and the number of members was lately 214. There are several well-endowed exhibitions, founded by the late Dr John Wills, warden of the college. The warden and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Fryerning, Essex; Maperton and Limington, Somerset; and Esher, Surrey;—the vicarages of Hockley, Essex; Southrop, Gloucester; and Wadhurst, Sussex.—The royal society of London took its origin from a society instituted here. Sir E. Sedley, Admiral Blake, Sir C. Wren, and Lord-chief-justice Pratt, were members of this college.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624 by the united benefactions of Thomas Teedale of Glympton, Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Dr Wightwick, East Isley, Berks. The society consists of a master, 14 fellows, and 31 scholars. The chancellor of the university is visitor, and the number of members was lately 195. The following livings are in patronage of the master and fellows:—the rectories of Coln St Denis, Gloucester; Sibson, Leicester; St Aldate's, city of Oxford; Ringshall, Suffolk; Brinkworth, Codford St Peter, and Liddiard-Millicent, Wilts;—and the curacies of West Harroldston and Lambston, Pembroke; Colnbrook, Bucks; and Uxbridge, Middlesex.—Camden, Judge Blackstone, Dr S. Johnson, G. Whitfield, Shenstone, Sir Thomas Browne, and Richard Graves, were members of this college.

Worcester College was founded in 1714, by raising to the rank of a college the hall called Gloucester, or St John the Baptist's hall. The society consists of a provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars, and three exhibitioners; and the number of members was lately 222. The bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the vice-chancellor of the university, are visitors. The provost and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—Denchworth vicarage, Berks; the rectories of Hogston, Bucks; Dinedor, Hereford; Whitfield, Northampton; Tadmarton, Oxford; Neen-Sollars, Salop; High Ham and Windford, Somerset.—Thomas Allen and Sir Kenelm Digby studied in the old hall.

St Alban's Hall was united in 1549 to Mer-ton college. It consists of a principal, vice-principal, and 41 members.

St Edmund's Hall was founded in the 13th century. The number of members is 105. It came into possession of Queen's college in 1537.

St Mary Hall was given to Oriol college in 1325. It had 86 members.

New Inn Hall was annexed to New college in 1392. It has no other member than the principal.

Magdalene Hall became independent in 1602. Here are 23 scholarships, and the society has patronage of South Moreton rectory, Berks. The number of members was lately 184.

Connected with the university are the *schools*. These are situated in Radcliffe-square, and contain schools of divinity, logic, moral philosophy, music, sculpture, &c. The building is very handsome.—The Bodleian library, now one of the richest collections in the world, was founded in the end of the 16th century, by Sir Thomas Bodley of Duncombe, Devonshire. It has been augmented by many bequests and donations, and receives a copy of every work entered at stationer's hall.—Here is a picture gallery, containing a good collection, and in which are deposited the celebrated Arundelian marbles.—The Clarendon printing-office was founded by the son of Lord Clarendon, who gave the profits arising from his father's history of the rebellion to the university.—The Radcliffe library was founded in 1749 by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe. The botanic garden was founded in 1622 by the earl of Danby.—The astronomical observatory was founded by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe, and completed at an expense of £7,000.

OXHEY, a hamlet in Watford and Cassiobury parish, co. of Hertford, 20½ m. W. S.W. from Hertford.

OXHILL, a parish in Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. from Kineton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. D. Bromley. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,654.

OXLINCH, a tything in Standing parish, co. of Gloucester.

OXNEAD, a parish in S. Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 1s. 5d. Patronage with Buxton and Skepton vicarage. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 72. A. P., £804.

OXNEY, a hundred in the lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, containing 3 parishes.

OXNEY, formerly a distinct parish, but now united to that of St Margaret Cliffe, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 5½ m. N.E. from Dover.

OXNEY, a chapelry in St John the Baptist parish, co. of Northampton, 1½ m. N.E. from Peterborough. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patronage with Eye rectory.

OXNEY-ISLAND, a river island in

Kent between Rye and Tenterden, formed by the Rother streams, near 10 m. in circumference.

OXNOP, a hamlet in Bradford parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kirghley.

OXON, a hamlet in Chad parish, co. of Salop.

OXSPRING, or **OXPRING**, a township in Penniston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,061.

OXTEAD, or **OXTED**, a parish in the lower division of Tandridge hundred, co. of Surrey, 3 m. E.N.E. from Godstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Winchester and dio. of Surrey, rated at £24 6s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, C. L. H. Master, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 959. A. P., £5,242.

OXTON, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. N. by E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 234. A. P., £728.

OXTON, a parish in the S. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. W. by S. from Southwell. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £6, and returned at £113. Patrons, the prebendaries of Oxtun prima et secunda in Southwell college church. The first part of the prebend of Oxtun is rated at £22 19s. 7d., the second at £24 10s. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 778. A. P., £3,311.

OXTON, a township in Tadcaster parish, city and co. of York, 1½ m. E. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 49.

OXTON, or **OCTON**, a township in Thwing parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W. by N. from Bridlington.

OXWICH, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., a discharged rectory annexed to the rectory of Micholaston, in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9 9s. 2d., and returned at £120 17s. 11d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq. Area, 1200 acres. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 241. A. P., £509.

OXWICK, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. S. by W. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Joseph Alderson. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 74. A. P., £1189.

OYSTERMOUTH, a village in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., 5 m. S.W. from Swansea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, certified at £10, and returned at £35 14s. Patron, — Davies, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 1164. A. P., £2,406.

OZENDIKE, or **OSSENDIKE**, a township in Ryther parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.W. from Selby.

OZLEWORTH, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. E. by S. from Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,420.

P

PACKINGTON, a parish in the W. division of Goswote hundred, co. of Leicester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 10d. Patron, Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 730. A. P., £5,179.

PACKINGTON, a liberty in Wexford parish, S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Tamworth.

PACKINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Solihull division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Coleshill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 10s. 2½d. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 334. A. P., £2,421.

PACKINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the above hundred and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Coleshill. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew.

PACKWOOD, a parish in Warwick division of Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Henley-in-Arden. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Packwood, endowed with £1200. Patron, Earl Cornwallis. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,190.

PADBURY, or **PATBURY**, a parish in the first division of Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 708. A. P., £2,856.

PADDINGTON, a parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from St Paul's. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St James. A chapel-of-ease has lately been erected, and there are places of worship for Dissenters. A national school is supported by voluntary contributions. There are several almshouses, the funds for the support of which amount to £250 per annum. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1881; in 1831, 14,540. A. P., in 1815, £24,712; in 1828, £92,436.

PADDLESWORTH, a parish in Loningborough hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Folkestone. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Stamford, annexed to Lyminge vicarage, and a peculiar of

the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 54. A. P., £282.

PADDOCKS, an extra-parochial in Coningham wapentake, co. of Lincoln.

PADFIELD, a township in Glossop parish, co. of Derby, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

PADIHAM, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1500. Patron, in 1829, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. The Wesleyans and the Unitarians have places of worship here. A school was erected in 1698. Pop., in 1801, 2118; in 1831, 3529. A. P., £4,059.

PADLESWORTH, a joint parish with Snodland, in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rochester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 6s. 8d. The church, long since desecrated.

PADLEY (NETHER), a township in Hope parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Stony Middleton. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 31.

PADLEY (OVER), in the above parish and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Stony Middleton.

PADSIDE, a township in Hampethwaite parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. W.N.W. from Knaresborough.

PADSTOW, or **PETROCSTOW**,—anciently named Adelston—a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 30 m. W. by S. from Launceston. Its importance as a sea-port is not so great as it formerly was. About the 16th century the harbour of Padstow ranked amongst the finest on the western coast of England. The little foreign trade it now has is chiefly with Norway and America. The coasting trade is very extensive. There is much danger in entering the harbour: it has been said that 175 vessels have been wrecked and stranded, and more than 200 lives lost in the last 30 years within the limits of the port. An association, established in 1829, constructed some important works for the assistance of ships entering the harbour, and a life boat is attached to the apparatus. This town stands on an estuary formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other streams opening into St George's channel. The streets are paved, and the houses are covered with a fine blue slate which abounds in the vicinity. In the time of Elizabeth the town was incorporated and a market established. About the middle of the 17th century, the rights and privileges of the corporate body having been suffered to lapse by desuetude, the

government was vested in the county magistrates, and subsequently transferred to the petty sessions at St Columb. A portreeve and other officers are chosen at the manorial court. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 18th and September 21st. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £11 3s. 4d. Patron, the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune. The church exhibits various styles of architecture. A large chapel for Wesleyan Methodists has been recently built here. A national school was established in 1819. The ancient records of this town speak of many monastic institutions having been founded here, and that the first religious house, called Laffenack, was established in 432 by St Patrick. Pop., in 1801, 1832; in 1831, 1822. A. P., £6,934.

PADWORTH, a parish in Theale hundred, co. of Berks, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,801.

PAGHAM, a parish in Aldwick hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. from Chichester. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £9 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 652; in 1831, 958. A. P., £7,386.

PAGLESHAM, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Rochford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 450. A. P., £3,183.

PAGRAVE (GREAT), a hamlet in Sporle parish, co. of Norfolk.

PAGRAVE (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish and co., 2½ m. N.N.E. from Swaffham.

PAILTON, or **PAYLINGTON**, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby parish, co. of Warwick, 5 m. N. N.W. from Rugby. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 493. A. P., £2,964.

PAINGTON, a parish in Haytor hundred, co. of Devon, 5½ m. E. from Totness. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Marlton, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £52 1s. 0½d. Patron, the Rev. J. Templar. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—contains a superb screen and an elegant stone pulpit. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Formerly the bishops of Exeter had a palace here. Several sums have been bequeathed for teaching and apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1575; in 1831, 1960. A. P., £6,602.

PAINLEY, a hamlet in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

PAINS-CASTLE, a village, formerly a market-town, in the parish of Llanbdrw, co. of Radnor, South Wales.

PAINSFORD, a chapelry in Ashprington parish, co. of Devon. Chapel in ruins.

PAINSTHORPE, in Kirkby-Underdale pa-

rish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Pocklington.

PAINSWICK, a market-town and parish in Bisleigh hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. S.S.E. from Gloucester, comprising the tythings of Edge, Shepscomb, Spoonbed, and Stroudenot. The streets are neither lighted nor paved, the houses are supplied with water from wells. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and September 19th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 15s. 2½d. Patrons, J. Gardner, Esq., and other parochial trustees. The church, ded. to St Mary, is remarkable, exhibiting a strange combination of Grecian and English architecture; the altar-piece also, is worthy of notice. Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship here. A free school was founded in 1707, in pursuance of the will of G. Smith, who bequeathed £200 for that purpose, which, with the aid of subsequent contributions, purchased lands now producing £30 per annum, and there are two other charity schools. In the tything of Spoonbed are the remains of an ancient British fortress. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 3150; in 1831, 4099. A. P., £10,008.

PAKEFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Nutford and Lotingland, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in medietyes, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Gosford. Church ded. to All Saints. A charity school is supported by the rector. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 472. A. P., £896.

PAKENHAM, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. by E. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 3s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Calthorpe. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 979. A. P., £3,113.

PALETHORPE, or **PERLETHORPE**, a township and chapelry in Edwinstowe parish, co. of Nottingham, 2½ m. N. from Allerton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Edwinstowe vicarage, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 89. A. P., £966.

PALEY-STREET, in White Waltham parish, co. of Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. from Maidenhead.

PALGRAVE, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a chapel for Unitarians. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 760. A. P., £1,995.

PALLENSWICK, or **STANBROOK-GREEN**, a hamlet in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex.

PALLING, a parish in Happung hundred, co. of Norfolk, 10½ m. E.S.E. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 6s. 8d., and endowed with £800. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patronage, with Wexham rectory. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 343. A. P., £792.

PALLINGTON, a small hamlet in Affiddle parish, co. of Dorset.

PALMER'S-GREEN, in Edmonton parish, co. of Middlesex, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St Paul's.

PALTERTON, a hamlet in Scarecliff parish, co. of Derby.

PAMBER, a parish in the upper half hundred of Barton-Stacey (though located in Basingstoke hundred), Andover division, co. of Southampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,830.

PAMINGTON, a tything in Ashchurch parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. E. from Tewkesbury. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,334.

PAMP-HILL, a hamlet in Wimborne-Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

PAMPISFORD, a parish in Chilford hundred, co. of Cambridge, 4 m. W. by N. from Linton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £8, returned at £65. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of J. Mortlock, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,292.

PANBOROUGH, a hamlet in Wedmore parish, co. of Somerset.

PANCRAS (ST) IN-THE-FIELDS, a large parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from St Paul's. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of London, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. The old church of St Pancras—now used as a chapel-of-ease—is said to occupy the site of one of the earliest Christian churches in Britain. Its cemetery contains the remains of many eminent foreigners and other persons of distinction, among whom we may mention Tiberius Cavallo, General Paoli, Jeremy Collier, and Samuel Webbe. The new parochial church, situated in Euston square, is a splendid structure, after the model of the Eretheum at Athens. A new district church in Regent-square, was erected by parliamentary grant in 1824, the living of which is a distinct incumbency, in the vicar's patronage. There are also several other churches connected with this extensive district, besides places of worship for dissenters, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Presbyterian church. The national school is on an extensive scale, and has generally 400 children attending; besides other charity schools there are one for Roman Catholic children, and the Welsh school in Gray's-Inn-Lane, established in 1714, and the Foundling hospital, founded by charter of George II. in 1739. The Fever hospital and the Northern dispensary, the Diorama, Colosseum, London University, St Catherine's Hospital, and the Zoological gardens, are all within the precincts of this extensive district of the metropolis. Pop., in 1801, 31,779; in 1831, 103,548. A. P., £238,661.

PANCRAS-WEEK, a parish in Black-Torington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. from Holsworthy. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bradworthy, in the

archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £400. Church ded. to St Pancras. Patronage with Bradworthy vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 526. A. P., £1,698.

PANGBORNE, a parish in Reading hundred, co. of Berks, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Breedon. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A school for 12 boys was founded here in 1685, and endowed with a rent charge of £40. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 692. A. P., £3,659.

PANGDEAN, in Pyecombe parish, co. of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Brightelmstone.

PANNALL, a parish in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W.N.W. from Wetherby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 5s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. B. Hunter. Church ded. to St Robert of Knaresborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 789; in 1831, 1261. A. P., £5,525.

PANTEAGUE, a parish in the lower division of Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, 4 m. W.S.W. from Usk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 10s. 2½d., returned at £100 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The petty-sessions for the lower division of the hundred are holden here, and also at Llangiby. Pop., in 1801, 789; in 1831, 1584. A. P., £3,208.

PANTFIELD, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Braintree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. L. Page. Church ded. to St Christopher. Pantfield-hall is a curious specimen of the architecture of the 16th century. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 316. A. P., £1,678.

PANTON, a parish in the E. division of Wraggøe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, E. Turner, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 93. A. P., £2,248.

PANXWORTH, or PANXFORD, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Acle. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Wood-Bastwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 19s. 4d. Patronage, with Wood-Bastwick vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop. returned with that of Ranworth.

PAPCASTLE, a township in Bride-Kirk parish, co. of Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Cockermouth. The present castle of Cockermouth is said to have been built with the materials of the castle originally standing in this place, and which was demolished after the Conquest, when it came into the hands of the lord of Allendale. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 461. A. P., £2,157.

PAPERHAUGH, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. S.W. by W. from Alswick. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 79.

PAPLEWICK, a parish in the N. division of Broxtow hundred, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. N. by W. from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £17 8s. 6d., returned at £86. Patron, in 1829, R. F. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here are several valuable cotton mills. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 518. A. P., £1,019.

PAPLEY, a depopulated village in Warrington liberty, co. of Northampton.

PAPWORTH, a hundred, situated W. of the co. of Cambridge, bordering upon Huntingdon, containing 11 parishes.

PAPWORTH ST AGNES, a parish, partly in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Papworth, co. of Cambridge, 4 m. N.N.W. from Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 16s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, H. Sperling, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The many ruins scattered throughout this parish show it to have been a place of no small importance. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 106. A. P., £824.

PAPWORTH ST EVERARD, a parish in Papworth hundred, co. of Cambridge, 3 m. N. N.W. from Caxton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 15s. 10d. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 107. A. P., £415.

PARACOMBE, a parish in Sherwell hundred, co. of Devon, 11 m. N.E. by N. from Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, L. St Albyn, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 409. A. P., £1,611.

PARBOLD, a township in Eccleston parish, co. of Lancaster, 5½ m. N.W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 382. A. P., £2,104.

PARC, or **PARK**, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, near Cardiff.

PARDSEY, a hamlet in Dean parish, co. of Cumberland, 5½ m. S.W. from Cockermouth.

PARHAM, a parish in West Easwirth hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N. E. by N. from Arundel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10, returned at £90. Patroness, in 1829, Baroness Zouch. Church—ded. to St Peter—contains a leaden font of great antiquity. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 46. A. P., £809.

PARHAM, a parish in Plomesgate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N. by E. from Market-Wickham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hacheston, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified to value £10, and endowed with £400. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs White. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for the education of 12 poor boys. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 502. A. P., £2,407.

PARK, a ward in St Stephen's parish, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. S. from St Albans.

PARK-CORNER, a hamlet in Freshford parish, co. of Somerset.

PARK-END, a township in Audley parish, co. of Stafford.

PARKGATE, or **THE NEW QUAY**, a township in Neston parish, co.-palatine of Leicester, 12 m. N.W. from Chester. It was formerly an important station for vessels trading with Ireland, but at present the navigation is much impeded by a large sand bank, which prevents vessels of burden from approaching the quay. The houses are ranged on the banks of the Dee, and the inhabitants derive their chief support from visitors who take up bathing quarters during summer. Here is a custom house for vessels loading from the collieries.

PARK-GRACE-DIEU, in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth.

PARKHAM, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. S.W. from Bideford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Woodcock. Church ded. to St James. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 923. A. P., £4,502.

PARKHOLD, a township in Ledbury parish, co. of Hereford, 2 m. S. by E. from Ledbury.

PARK-LANDS, a district in the parish of Kirby, in Kendal parish, co. of Westmoreland, 1½ m. E. from Kendal.

PARK-LEYS, an extra-parochial district in Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham.

PARK-QUARTER, a township in Stanhope parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. W. from Stanhope.

PARKSTON, a hamlet in Cranford-Magna parish, co. of Dorset, 2 m. E. by N. from Pool, with which borough it is included by the reform act.

PARK-STREET, a ward in St Stephen parish, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. S. from St Albans.

PARLEY, a tything in Christ-Church parish, co. of Southampton.

PARLEY (WEST), a parish in Cranborne hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. E.S.E. from Wimborne-Minster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 17s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Deverell, Esq. and others. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,114.

PARLINGTON, a township in Aberford parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. S.W. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 207. A. P., £4,382.

PARME, a joint-township with Mooresbarrow, in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 22 m. E. from Chester.

PARNDON (GREAT), a parish in Harlow hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Harlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 296. A. P., £3,259.

PARNDON (LITTLE), a parish in the above

co. and hundred, 2½ m. W. by S. from Harlow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, W. Smith, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 90. A. P., £896.

PARR, a township in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. W. by S. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop., in 1801, 1183; in 1831, 1942. A. P., £6,134.

PARSONBY, a manor in Plumland parish, co. of Cumberland, 7 m. N. by E. from Cockermouth.

PARSON-DROVE, a hamlet and chapelry in Leverington parish, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely, returned at £150. Patronage with Leverington rectory. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a charity school supported by voluntary subscriptions. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1821, 675.

PARSON'S-GREEN, or PARSONAGE-GREEN, a hamlet in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from St Pauls.

PARTINGTON, a township in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 10 m. N. by W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 466. A. P., £1,649.

PARTNEY, a parish in the Wold division of Candeshoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 2½d., returned at £90 10s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydir. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 389. A. P., £1,987.

PARTON, a hamlet in Thursby parish, co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 85. A. P. with the parish.

PARTON, a township in Moresby parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. N. from Whitehaven. Here is a small harbour, chiefly the resort of fishing boats. It formerly had a commodious pier, but in 1795 it was entirely washed away. Here are a free school, and a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 559. A. P., £343.

PARWICK, or PARWICH, a parish in Wirksworth parish, co. of Derby, 6 m. N. by E. from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £14, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, W. Evans, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. This parish is crossed at the northern end by a railroad, leading from Peak Forest canal to the Cromford canal. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 544. A. P., £5,080.

PASFORD, or PASSAFORD, a hamlet in Otterton parish, co. of Devon.

PASSENHAM, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 8 m. S.E. from Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Maynard. Church ded. to St Guthlake. Here is a trifling rent charge for teaching six poor children. Passenham is mentioned in the Saxon records as the place where Edward the Elder halted, in his expedition against the Danes, whilst forti-

fying Towcester. Here are some remains of an entrenchment, likely to have been raised upon that occasion to defend the passage of the river Ouse. Pop., in 1801, 685; in 1831, 828. A. P., £3,506.

PASTON, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. from North Walsham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 4d., returned at £107. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Anson. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,747.

PASTON, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, 2 m. N. by E. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 7s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 836. A. P., £1,797.

PASTON, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. N.W. by W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 207. A. P., £2,600.

PASTOW, a hundred in Kingsclere division, N.W. side of the co. of Southampton, bordering on Wiltshire, and containing 8 parishes.

PATCHAM, or PECHAM, a parish in Dean hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4 m. N. by W. from Brighthelmstone. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 1s. 5½d., returned at £143. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 489. A. P., £4,187.

PATCHING, a hundred in Bramber rape, co. of Sussex, containing 1 parish.

PATCHING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. E. by S. from Arundel. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,069.

PATCHWAY, a tything in Almondsbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N. by E. from Bristol.

PATELEY BRIDGE, a small market-town and chapelry in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W.S.W. from Rippon. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the collegiate church of Rippon, and a peculiar of the archbishop of York, in Rippon deanery, certified at £26 3s. 4d., returned at £87 11s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. This town consists principally of one long street, situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and owes its importance to the neighbouring lead mines. It is one of the polling places for the members for the W. R. The market, granted by Edward II., is held on Saturday. Fairs, Easter and Whitsun-eve, May 11th, Sept. 17th—when it falls on a Saturday—if not, Saturday after, Monday after October 10th, and Christmas eve.

PATESLEY, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a sinecure rectory with Mattishall vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 18s. 9d. Patronage with the vicarage.

Church in ruins. Pop., returned with that of Oxwick.

PATMER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Aldbury, and partly in that of Bishop's-Stortford, co. of Hertford. It belongs to the bishop of London, who holds courts leet and baron here.

PATNEY, a parish in Elstub and Everley hundred, but located in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Devizes. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 8s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Swithun. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 144. A. P., £1,738.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a parish in the upper half-hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Bridge, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 7s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, E. Taylor, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 280. A. P., £2,999.

PATRINGTON, a market-town and parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 18 m. E.S.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is, by some, supposed to be the *Pretorium* of Antoninus. The town is situated near the river Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the W. R. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 28th, July 18th, and December 6th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £22. Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church—ded. to St Patrick—has an elegant lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 894; in 1831, 1298. A. P., £5,356.

PATRISHOW, a parish in Crickhowell hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Abergavenny. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Llanbedr rectory. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. The church is supposed to have been built in Henry VII.'s reign. It contains a very curious font, excavated from one large block of stone, with the name *Gynhyllyn* inscribed on it. The Bishop's-Bridge connects this parish with that of Cwmjoy in Monmouthshire. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 73. A. P., £431.

PATTENDEN, in Goudhurst parish, co. of Kent, 1 m. S. from Goudhurst.

PATTERDALE, a township and chapelry in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Ambleside. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barton vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £20, returned at £70. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Chapel ded. to St Patrick. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Hartsop, 261; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,842.

PATTESHULL, a parish in the S. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 7 m. W. by N. from Wolverhampton. Living, a perpe-

tual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 14s., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Pigot, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 132. A. P., £2,968.

PATTESWICK, a parish in Witham division of Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Great-Coggeshall. Living, a donative in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, certified at £90. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 341. A. P., £1,654.

PATTINGHAM, a parish, partly in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, and partly in the S. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 6 m. W. from Wolverhampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, G. Bishton, Esq. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 832; in 1831, 817. A. P., £5,971.

PATTISHALL, or **PATESHULL**, a parish in Towcester hundred, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Towcester. Living, a vicarage, in two portions, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 11s. 10d., returned at £143 10s. 4d. Patrons, the lord-chancellor and the Rev. J. C. Welsh. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Here is a small fund for the education of 10 or 12 poor children. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 742. A. P., £4,376.

PATTON, a township in Kendal ward, co. of Westmoreland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 71.

PAUL, or **PAGHILL**, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £10 0s. 5d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Andrew and St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship and a Sunday school here. The place is celebrated for an extensive dock-yard, in which ships of 74 guns are sometimes built. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 739. A. P., £14,778.

PAUL (Str), a parish in Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Penzance. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 11s. 0d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish and its vicinity are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who are much employed in the mackerel and pilchard fisheries. Pop., in 1801, 2937; in 1831, 4191. A. P., £7,464.

PAULER'S-PURY, or **PAVELLI'S-PERY**, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £24 4s. 2d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small sum for instructing 6 boys. Pop., in 1801, 859; in 1831, 1092. A. P., £3,577.

PAULTON, a parish in Chewton hundred,

co. of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bath. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patronage with Chewton-Mendip vicarage. Here are places of worship for dissenters. Pop., in 1801, 1019; in 1831, 1784. A. P., £3,711.

PAUNTLEY, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Newent. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £39. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 263. A. P., £2,164.

PAVENHAM, or PABENHAM, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 6 m. N.W. from Bedford. Living, a vicarage with that of Felmersham, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage, with Felmersham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,812.

PAWLET, a parish in the N. division of Petherton hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 577. A. P., £8,682.

PAXFORD, a district in Blockley parish, co. of Worcester, 4 m. N.W. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Pop., with the parish.

PAXTON (GREAT), a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from St Neot's. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Little Paxton and Toseland, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 2s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 267. A. P., £1,291.

PAXTON (LITTLE), a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Great Paxton vicarage. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,980.

PAY-HEMBURY, or PEHEMBURY, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Honiton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 4s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. T. Jackson. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 542. A. P., £3,002.

PAYTHORN, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,686.

PEAK, a tything in East Moon parish, co. of Southampton, 10 m. W. by S. from Petersfield. See WESTBURY.

PEAK-Forest, an extra-parochial liberty in High Peak hundred, co. of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tideswell. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Patron, the duke of Devonshire.

Chapel ded. to King Charles the Martyr. Here is a small endowed school. The district is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury once in three weeks for recovery of debts under £2; it is likewise in the honour of Tutbury. The limestone quarries are numerous and extensive, keeping a great many men constantly employed in boring the rocks and shattering them with gunpowder. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 573. A. P., £4,156.

PEAKHILL, a hamlet in Cowbit parish, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Crowland.

PEAKIRK, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Market-Deeping. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Glington, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Pega. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Here is a school for a limited number of poor children. Pop., in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,347.

PEALE, a hamlet in Dean parish, co. of Lancashire.

PEALES, a township in Allenton parish, co. of Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 57.

PEAMONT, a small village in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon.

PEASEMARSH, a hamlet in Ilminster parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S. from Ilminster.

PEASEMARSH, or PEASEMERSHE, a parish in Goldspur hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Rye. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 9s. 2d. Patron, Sydney college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 920. A. P., £3,379.

PEASEMORE, or PEYSMER, a parish in Faircross hundred, co. of Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from East Ilsley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. A. Houbton, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 298. A. P., £2,843.

PEASENHALL, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Yoxford. Living, a curacy subordinate to Sibton vicarage, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 773. A. P., £2,359.

PEATHING-MAGNA, a parish in Guthlaxton hundred, co. of Leicester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Lutterworth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Willoughby-Waterlass, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 9s. 2d., returned at £146 0s. 4d. Patronage, with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,920.

PEATLING-PARVA, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5 m. N.E. by N. from Lutterworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s.

7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,474.

PEATON, a township in Diddlebury parish, co. of Salop, 9 m. N. from Ludlow.

PERMARSH, or PELMARSH, a parish in Hineckford hundred, co. of Essex, 3½ m. N.E. by E. from Halstead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Verulam. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 642. A. P., £2,033.

PEBWORTH, a parish in the upper division of Kiftgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4½ m. N. by W. from Chipping-Camden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 1s. 2d., returned at £55. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are two small schools, and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop., in 1801, 579; in 1831, 578. A. P., £3,585.

PECKFORTON, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,885.

PECKHAM, a village in Camberwell parish, co. of Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. from St Paul's, London. The houses are mostly on a large and substantial scale. Here are two proprietary Episcopal chapels, and also places of worship for Independents and other dissenting bodies, a national, a Lancasterian, and Infant schools. The asylum for decayed victuallers is a spacious building surrounded by 6 acres of ground. About a mile from the village is a green, with handsome houses on one side, called Peckham-Rye.

PECKHAM (EAST, or GREAT), a parish in the lower half hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 5½ m. N.E. by E. from Tunbridge. Living, a rectory and vicarage, peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury, the former rated at £23, the latter at £14. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 1327; in 1831, 2018. A. P., £5,923.

PECKHAM (WEST, or LITTLE), a parish in Littlefield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 4 m. N.E. from Tunbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £7 5s. 10d., and endowed with £400. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 536. A. P., £1,826.

PECKLETON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Hinckley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, S. Greaves, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This parish is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 294. A. P., £3,981.

PEDMORE, a parish in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, ½ m. N.

from Hagley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 394. A. P., £1,982.

PEDWARDINE, a township in Brompton-Bryan parish, co. of Hereford, 12½ m. N. from Leominster.

PEEL, formerly HOLM, a small town in St Germain parish, isle of Man, 12 m. W. from Douglas, having a spacious bay, but the trade of the town has much declined, the harbour is neglected, and the pier destroyed. Here is a church ded. to St Peter, and the remains of two churches, one ded. to St Patrick and the other to St Germain. Near the former are the armoury, episcopal palace, and the lord's mansion. The castle and cathedral of St Germain stand on Peel island, a rocky projection environed by the sea. Eleanor Cobham, wife of the Protector in the minority of Henry VI., was confined in the castle upon conviction of plotting against the government. The cathedral is supposed to have been built in 1245, and dedicated to the first bishop of the island. The inhabitants continue to bury their dead within its ruined walls.

PEELE, or THE PILE, a hamlet in Tarvin parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. E.N.E. from Chester.

PEGLINCH, a hamlet in Wellow parish, co. of Somerset.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Pontefract.

PEGSWORTH, a township in Bothall parish, co. of Northumberland, 1½ m. E.N.E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,585.

PEGWELL, or COURT-STAIRS, isle of Thanet, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Ramsgate. This bay is celebrated for the excellent fish which is caught in it.

PELAW, in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

PELDON, a parish in Winstree hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. S. by W. from Colchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 424. A. P., £3,307.

PELHAM-BRENT, a parish in Edwinstree hundred, co. of Hertford, 6½ m. E. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and endowed with £410. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,972.

PELHAM-FURNEUX, a parish in the above hundred and co., 6½ m. E.S.E. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £9, and endowed with £250. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 619. A. P., £3,607.

PELHAM-STOCKING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 7 m. E. by S. from Bunting-

ford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, — Calvert, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 158. A. P., £659.

PELSALL, a township and chapelry in Wolverhampton parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N. from Walsall. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Wolverhampton, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £13, returned at £84. Patron, the dean of Windsor. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 721. A. P., £856.

PELTON, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 550.

PELYNT, or PLINT, a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. from Looe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 18s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Buller, Esq. Church ded. to St Nunn. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 804. A. P., £4,732.

PEMBER'S-OAK. See CHICKWARD.

PEMBERTON, a township and chapelry in Wigan parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W.S.W. from Wigan. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the rector of Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 2309; in 1831, 4276. A. P., £7,558.

PEMBRIDGE, a parish in Stretford hundred, co. of Hereford, 5 m. N. by W. from Weobley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £36 10s. 2½d. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a home missionary chapel; almshouses endowed for six poor persons, and a free school on Dr Bell's system. Courts leet and baron are held here, also fairs May 12th and November 22d. Pop., in 1801, 1086; in 1831, 1293. A. P., £9,155.

PEMBROKESHIRE,

A county in South Wales, bounded N.E. by Cardigan, E. by Carmarthenshire, N.W. and S. by the Irish sea. Its extent from N. to S. 24 m., from E. to W. 30 m.

Divisions.—This county is divided into seven hundreds, viz. Castle-Martin, Dewisland, Daughleddan, Comaes, Cilgerran, Narberth, and Rôe, or Rhôs, besides the city of St David's, the borough of Haverford West, 9 market-towns, and 145 parishes. It sends one member to parliament. Pop., in 1801, 56,280; in 1831, 81,424.

Surface of the Country.—The surface of the country may in general terms be called plain and tolerably fertile. The only chain of mountains which belong exclusively to Pembrokeshire are the Prescelly, in the N.E. of which Moel-Eryr and Cwm-Cerwyn are the loftiest.

Soil and Agriculture.—In most districts the soil is waste and improvable, particularly in the S.W., where a rich, fertile, deep loam abounds. In other parts there is a dark grey loam on slate stone. In the N.E. is excellent

pasturage land. Wheat is grown in the W. Harley, rye, oats, turnips, &c., in all parts. Coal, culm, limestone, lead ore, and ironstone, are found in this county.

Rivers.—The Teifi, or Tyvi, between Pembroke and Cardigan; the Cleddy, which has its source in the Prescelly mountains, and passing close to Narberth, turns S.W. and joins the W. Cleddy at Landshipping; the Douglodge rises in the W. of the county; the Neferm, Kefeynsfey, Gwain, Dead River, Biran, Rudford, and other tributary streams, adorn and fertilize the surface.

Trade and Commerce.—These are not very remarkable, though the county has great advantages for commerce in its numerous harbours and wide extent of coast. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West. Tin plate on the banks of the Teifi. The harbours of Newport, Fishguard, and Tenby, are secure and well sheltered; that of Milford-Haven facilitates a brisk trade in the supply of the interior of the county with manufactured goods, and the export of agricultural produce. The fisheries on the coast are the principal source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants.

Antiquities.—This county is distinguished by numerous druidical and other antiquities. The circle and cromlech of the Druids is seen at Castle-Hendref, Drwsan, Treilly, Longhouse, Lech-y-Drybedd, Pentre-Evan, and other places. Several upright stones are frequent along the coast. There are also two Roman roads. The churches likewise rank with the memorials of antiquity; and there are vestiges of 19 castles, which seem to have been either the palaces of princes or baronial strongholds.

PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but local situation in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 m. S. by E. from Haverford-West, and 284 m. W. from London. The civil government is vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, sergeants-at-mace, and common-council. In conjunction with Melford, Tenby, and Wiston, it sends one member to parliament. The mayor of Pembroke is the returning officer. It is also one of the polling places for the county member. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 12th, Trinity Monday, St Peter's day, O. S., and September 25th. The town consists principally of a long street, and has three churches, St Mary's, St Michael's, and St Nicholas', a town-hall, free school, place of worship for Dissenters, and several good inns. The living is a union of three vicarages, in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Patron, Sir J. Owen, Bart. The trade with Ireland and North America is very prosperous, as is the coasting trade with South Wales, and the ports along the Bristol channel. The increasing importance of the town is on account of its proximity to Pembroke-dock, or Pater, where some of the largest navy ships have been built, and where there is constant employment for several hundred persons. Adjacent to this dock is a spacious fort, and a large market-place. The castle of Pembroke stands on a rock W. of the

town, and underneath is a cavern called the Wogan, from its remarkable echo. The original founder of the castle and fortifier of this ancient town was Arnulph, son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William Rufus. The original building being destroyed by fire, the present fabric was erected by Owen, son of Cadwgan-ap-Bleddyn, prince of Powys, and is remarkable as the birth-place of Henry VII., and for the gallant resistance made by its garrison when it was held for Charles I. Pop., in 1801, 2515; in 1831, 6511. A. P., £11,005.

PENBURY, a parish in Washlingstone hundred, lathes of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 8½ m. S.E. from Tunbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 8s. 8d., returned at £68. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Peter. Almshouses for six blind persons were erected in 1716, pursuant to the will of C. Amherst, Esq., who bequeathed a rent charge of £213 for their support. Pop., in 1801, 742; in 1831, 1070. A. P., £2,758.

PENALEY, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 1½ m. S.W. from Tenby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £4 7s. 11d., returned at £81 10s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,954.

PENALLT, a hamlet and parcel in Llangathog, co. of Brecon, South Wales, S.W. from Crickhowel.

PENALTH, a parish in the upper division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Monmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ireleck vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £21 12s. 6d. Patronage with Ireleck vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 549. A. P., £1,161.

PEN-ARAN, a township in Llanwech-Llyn parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Bala.

PENARTH, a parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 m. S.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 7s. 11d., and returned at £19 6s. 4d. Patron, the earl of Plymouth, as lessee of the great tithes which belong to the dean and chapter of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 68. A. P., £64.

PENARTH, or **PENNARTH**, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8½ m. S.W. from Swansea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 16s. 8d., returned at £54. Patron, All Souls college, Oxford. The old church and tower have been long since abandoned, owing to the drifting of sand, which was so great, as to bury a large portion of the surface. The new church stands to the east. The once magnificent castle of Penarth is now encompassed by sand hills, and approached by the sea within 200 yards of its walls. Pen Arth signifies the Bear's Head, and is the name of a promontory in this parish, projecting into the

Bristol channel. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 357. A. P., £1,532.

PENBEDW, a township in Nannerch parish, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 6½ m. from Mold.

PENBOYR, a parish in Elfed hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. S.E. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 9s. 4½d. Patron, Lord Cawdor. The church was rebuilt in 1809, at the sole expense of the rector. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 1444. A. P., £2,612.

PENBRE, or **PEMBREY**, a parish in Cydweli hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 m. S.E. from Cydweli, or Kidwelly. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £39 6s. 8d. Patron, the earl of Ashburnham. During summer, divine service is performed in the chapel-of-ease. A considerable tract of this parish is covered with sand hills, and other parts frequently overflowed by the tide. Pop., in 1801, 1455; in 1831, 2645. A. P., £4,694.

PENBRYN, or **LLANFIHANGEL-PEN-Y-BRYN**, a parish in Troedraur hundred, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £15. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The tithes are divided equally between Mrs Price and the vicar. Pop., in 1801, 1076; in 1831, 1773. A. P., £4,296.

PENBUALT, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. N.E. from Buallt.

PENCADER, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 12 m. N.E. from Carmarthen. This is the place where Rhys, prince of South Wales, did homage to Henry II.

PENCARREG, a parish in Cethinlog hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Lampeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £73 18s. 10½d. Patron, — Loveden, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 824; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £2,745.

PENCELLI, a hamlet in Llanfeugan parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Brecon.

PENCOED, a township in Llanwydellian parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from Newtown.

PENCOMBE, a parish in Broxaah hundred, co. of Hereford, 4½ m. W. by S. from Bromyard, including the townships of Grendon-Warren, and Marstone-Stannet. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, R. Arkwright, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 521. A. P., £3,524.

PENCOYD, a parish in the upper division of Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 6 m. W.N.W. from Ross. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Solleck vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £11 10s., returned at £55 11s. 6d. Patron, the vicar

of Selleck. Church ded. to St Dennis. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,837.

PENDENEN, or PENYDAREN, a parish in Defynoc hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 7 m. W. by N. from Merthyr-Tydfil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 3s. 11½d. Patron, — Thomas, Esq., in trust for the benefit of the Welsh school, Gray's-Inn-Lane. Hir-Waun-Wryan, in this parish, is the place where Rhys-ap-Tudor was defeated by Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1831, 1385. A. P., £2,935.

PENDEULWYN, a parish in Cowbridge hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.E. from Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £143 13s. 11d. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 351. A. P., £2,931.

PENDENE-VAU, on the coast of the Bristol channel, co. of Cornwall, near Mowah, 3 m. from St Just, has an unfathomable cave, into which the sea flows at high-water.

PENDENNIS, a peninsula at the mouth of Falmouth haven, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. in compass, on which a castle was built by Henry VIII., opposite to that of St Maw's.

PENDLEBURY, a small township in Eccles parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Manchester, on an eminence to the W. of the Irwell.

PENDLETON, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Clitheroe. Most of the inhabitants are employed in calico-printing. Pop., in 1801, 914; in 1831, 1205.

PENDLETON, a township, chapelry, and extensive suburban village to Salford, in Eccles parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W.N.W. of Manchester, at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton roads. Livings, two perpetual curacies annexed to Eccles vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £104. Patron, the vicar of Eccles. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is also a Jewish burying ground. A school, in which 200 children are educated, is supported by subscription. In the neighbourhood is Hylewood, a lofty mound supposed to be of Danish origin. In 1780 this place was but a small rural village; in 1801, its pop. was 3611; in 1831, 8435. A. P., £16,542.

PENDOCK, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 2s. 11d. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 302. A. P., £1,906.

PENDOMER, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. by S. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £3 4s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, W. Helyar, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,210.

PENDYN, a parish in Derllys hundred, co.

of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 m. S.W. from Laugharne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £48. Patron, — Powell, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 183. A. P., £337.

PENEGOS, or PEN-EGWEST, a parish in Machynllaeth hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 1½ m. E. from Machynllaeth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 19s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 826. A. P., £2,574.

PENFORD, or PENDEFORD, a township in Tottenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. from Wolverhampton.

PENGE, or PENGREEN, a hamlet in Battersea parish, co. of Surrey, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Croydon.

PENHOW, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5½ m. E. from Caerleon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 4s. 9½d., returned at £65. Patron, in 1829, S. A. Lloyd, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, near to it are the remains of a castle; its situation is extremely romantic. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,537.

PENHURST, a parish in Netherfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. W. by N. from Battle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 18s. 4d. Patronage with Ashburnham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 102. A. P., £683.

PENIARTH, a township in Meifod parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from Welshpool.

PENKETH, a township in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. W. by S. from Warrington. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 548.

PENKHULL, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, co. of Stafford, 1 m. S.S.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is in the honour of Tutbury and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there for recovery of debts under £2.

PENKRIDGE, a market-town and parish in Cuttlestone hundred, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford, comprising the chapelries of Coppenhall and Dunston, and the townships of Lovedale with Drayton, Whiston with Bickford, Mitton, Otherton, Peleton, Water-Eaton, and Rodbaston. This town, which is of great antiquity, stands on the river Penk, and consists principally of two streets. A considerable trade in iron works is carried on, and its fair for horses is one of the first in England. The market is on Tuesday, fairs, April 30th, and first Monday in September. Petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the southern division of the county. The living is a curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry certified at £24. Patron, Sir R. Vaughan, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowment for the maintenance of a poor school, and a fund for relief

of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 1424; in 1831, 2991. A. P., £2,862.

PENLEY, a parish in Maelor hundred, co. of Flint, North Wales, 5 m. N.E. from Ellesmere. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ellesmere vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £49. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,385.

PENLLECH, a parish in Cwrnitimean hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 m. W. by S. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry not in charge, to the rectory of Llanyestyn, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,390.

PENLLYNN, a parish in Ogmore hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 m. W. by N. from Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 15s. 2½d., returned at £35 14s. 10d. Patron, — Wyndham, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,738.

PENMACHNO, a parish in Nant-Conway hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 m. S.W. from Llanrwst. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s., returned at £30 14s. Patron, Sir R. Vaughan, Bart. Large quantities of slates are manufactured here. Pop., in 1801, 574; in 1831, 984. A. P., £2,262.

PENMAEN, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 m. E. by N. from Penrice. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 10s., returned at £143 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 137. A. P., £496.

PENMAEN, a hamlet in Llanfair-fechan parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 m. W.S.W. from Conway.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a remarkable mountain, near to Aberconway in Carnarvon, North Wales, it forms the N.E. termination of the Carnarvonshire chain. At its base is a new line of road leading to Holyhead.

PENMAIN, a hamlet in Mynydd's-Lwyn parish, co. of Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. from Newport. Here is a place of worship for Independents, the service is performed in the Welsh language. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 2175.

PENMARK, a parish in Dinas-Powys hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 m. S.E. from Cowbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £140 19s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,815.

PENMILL, a hamlet in Yeovil parish, co. of Somerset.

PENMON, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 3½ m. N.E. from Beaumaris. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, certified at £6 8s. 6d. Patron, Sir R. B. Williams, Bart. Here are some valuable stone quarries. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 240. A. P., £521.

PENMOREA, or **PENMORVA**, a parish in Yffonydd hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North

Wales, on the W. bank of the Traith-Mawr. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 982. A. P., £2,127.

PENMYNYDD, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 5 m. W. from Beaumaris. Living, a prebend with a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8 5s. 7½d., returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The church is said to have been built A.D. 630. It contains an alabaster monument supposed to be a memorial of some of the Tudors, to whom the lordship of Penmynydd anciently belonged. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,676.

PENN, a parish in Burnham hundred, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. N.W. from Beaconsfield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 927; in 1831, 1103. A. P., £3,094.

PENNAL, a parish in Yslymaner hundred, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 m. W.S.W. from Machynllaeth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Towyn vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £28 1s. The church is built of the materials from an adjoining Roman fort. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 776. A. P., £2,387.

PENNANT, a township in Llanbrynmair parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 10 m. E. from Machynllaeth.

PENNANT, a township in Bugailly parish, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 1 m. N.W. from Knighton.

PENNANT-MELANGELL, a parish in Llanfylllyn hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 13 m. S.E. from Bala. Livings, a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, the former rated at £11 16s. 10½d., the latter at £5 16s. 5½d., and returned at £70 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 789. A. P., £2,668.

PENNANT-MOWDDY, a township in Llanymowddy parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 m. N. from Dinasmowddy. The most elevated turnpike road in Great Britain passes through this town.

PENNARD (EAST), or **MINSTER**, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of West Bradley, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 4s. 9½d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 726. A. P., £6,185.

PENNARD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish and county.

PENNARD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset, 3½ m. E. from Glastonbury. Living, a perpetual curacy with those of St John and St Benedict in Glastonbury, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £16, and endowed with £1,400. Church ded. to St Nicholas.

Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 920. A. P., £5,310.

PENNE (LOWER or NETHER), a township in Penne-Over parish, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Wolverhampton.

PENNE (OVER), a parish in the N. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.W. by S. from Wolverhampton, comprising the township of Lower Penne and the liberty of Upper Penne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 5s. 10d., and endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here are almshouses and a free school. Pop., in 1811, 527; in 1831, 630. A. P., £3,632.

PENNINGTON, a parish in Lonsdale hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. from Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £10, and endowed with £800. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,227.

PENNINGTON, a township in Leigh parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N. by E. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Coal and lime of a very superior quality are obtained here, and the manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on. Pop., in 1801, 1759; in 1831, 3165. A. P., £5,536.

PENNINGTON, a tything in Milford parish, co. of Southampton.

PENNISTON, a small market town and parish in the upper division of Staincross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. W.S.W. from Bainsley. It comprises the chapelry of Denby, and townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ing-birchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurstlestone. This town is seated on the S. bank of the river Don, and consists of four streets. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before February 23d, last Thursday in March, Thursday before old May-day, May 12th, Thursday after old Michaelmas-day, and October 10th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 4s. 2d., returned at £146 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Major-general G. Bosville. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here are places of worship for dissenters. This place has the advantage of an excellent free grammar school, and a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen. Pop., in 1801, 3681; in 1831, 5201. A. P., £15,052.

PENNY-CROSS, or PANCRAE, in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon.

PENPONT, or PEN-Y-BONT, a hundred and chapelry in Llanspyddyd parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 m. from Brecon. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £2, returned at £64 10s. Patronage vested in the parishioners resident in the hamlet.

PENRHOS, a parish in Gyfflogion hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3½ m. S.W. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to Abererch vicarage, in the archd. and

dio. of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 112. A. P., £257.

PENRHOS-LLUGWY, a parish in Twr-Celyn hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 3 m. N.E. from Llanerch-y-Midd. Living, a perpetual curacy to Llanaigrad rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, certified at £6, returned at £41 14s. 6d. Patron, Lord Boston. Lewis Morris, a poet and antiquary, was born here in 1702. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 557. A. P., £1,454.

PENRRHYDD, a parish in Cilgarnon hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 m. S.E. from Cardigan. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £58 3s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 346. A. P., £756.

PENRRHYN, a township and seaport in Llandegai parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, adjacent to Bangor. Port Penrhyn, at the influx of the river Ogwen into the Menai straits, is considered the harbour of Bangor city. It has a commodious quay, and vessels of 300 tons can easily load and unload at the pier. The castle of Penrhyn is a magnificent structure, occupying the site of the palace of Roderic Molywog, prince of Wales in 720. In this castle is preserved an ancient hirlas, or drinking horn, which belonged to Sir Piers Gryffydd, a distinguished naval officer in 1598. Penrhyn slate quarry is considered one of the greatest curiosities in Wales. It is situated at Dolawen in Carnarvonshire, about 6 m. from Bangor, at the entrance of the romantic valley named Nant Frangon, and belongs to G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. of Penrhyn castle. The summit of the slate mountain is termed *Ffrow*, a name which signifies 'breast' or 'pap,' and is frequently given to the tops of hills which do not rise abruptly. The perpendicular height is not more than 600 or 700 yards. The solid masses of slate which are taken from this quarry are from 80 to 100 feet in height. The various pieces of slate are shaped upon the spot, according to the purposes for which they are intended, such as gravestones, chimney-pieces, covering of houses, cisterns, rails, &c. Formerly they were conveyed to the port at a very heavy expense, by means of carts drawn along the ordinary road, but afterwards an iron railroad was formed, which reaches from the quarry to Port Penrhyn, a distance of 6 m. Upon this line are several inclined or sloping planes. At Port Penrhyn the slates are shipped, not only for all parts of Great Britain, but even for the United States of America. The expense of the inclined planes and railroads connected with this quarry, and incurred by the late Lord Penrhyn, in diminishing the labour of conveying the slates, is said to have been upwards of £170,000. Pop. with the parish.

PENRRHYN, a township in Eglwys Rhos parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 m. N. by E. from Conway.

PENRRHYS, or PENRICE, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 10 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of

St David's, certified at £5, returned at £37. Patron, Lord Vernon. Some of the ruins of Castle Pen-Rees are still to be seen, and on part of its site is the modern Penrice castle, an elegant structure, of which the family of Mansel Talbots are the present proprietors. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 289; in 1831, 362. A. P., £1,051.

PENRITH, or NEW PENRITH, a market town and parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 18 m. S. by E. from Carlisle, comprising the townships of Burrowgate, Docking, Middlegate with Sandgate, Netherend-Bridge with Carleton, and Town with Plumpton-Head. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and the manufacture of checks, gingham, calicoes, &c. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs April 25th and 26th, Whit-Tuesday, September 27th, and November 11th. The markets and fairs are subject to the control of a bailiff appointed by the duke of Devonshire, whose steward holds a court-baron every third Monday. The county court is held here, petty sessions every second Tuesday, and a quarter session for the county on the Tuesday following October 11th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £12 6s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church—ded. to St Andrew—is a large and handsome edifice, containing many objects worthy of notice to the visitor. Here are places of worship for Scottish Seceders, Independents, Wesleyans, and Quakers; a good free school, charity school, and two Sunday schools. The town of Penrith is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, within the district of Inglewood forest, and consists principally of one long street, well-paved and lighted; the houses are chiefly built of red freestone and roofed with slate. There are a good inn, news room, subscription and circulating libraries, and a house of correction built at the expense of the county in 1826. It is a place of considerable antiquity. At the conquest it was a royal franchise, and was subsequently claimed by the Scots and continued a long time in their possession, but being disputed by the English it was seized by Edward I., and was twice burned in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a strong fortress was erected to prevent further incursions of the Scots. It also suffered dreadfully by the plague at two different periods. Pop., in 1801, 3801; in 1831, 6059. A. P., £17,592.

PENRITH (OLD), a hamlet in Lazonby parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. from New Penrith.

PENROSE, a parish in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2½ m. N. from Ragland. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Llantilio-Crossenny, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff. Patronage with Llantilio-Crossenny vicarage. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 812; in 1831, 898. A. P., £1,719.

PENROSE, a small hamlet near the Land's End, Cornwall.

PENRUDDOCK, a hamlet in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, 6 m. W.S.W. from Penrith. Here is a chapel for Independents.

PENRYN, a borough, market-town, township, and chapelry, in St Gluvias parish, co. of Cornwall, 50 m. S.W. from Lancaster. It is a borough by prescription, and was incorporated by James I. The government is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. A court of record for the manor is held, and the steward holds pleas to any amount, and proceeds by bailable capias in all cases above £10. This borough, in conjunction with Falmouth, sends two members to parliament. Penryn is a large town, consisting of one principal street, from which smaller ones diverge at right angles. It contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and custom-house. Here are several extensive breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and it has been styled the granary of the south-western part of the county, having large warehouses well stored from the isle of Wight and Hampshire. The manufactures are those of paper, woollen cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint. The market is on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, May 12th, July 7th, and December 21st. Pop., in 1801, 2324; in 1831, 3521. A. P., £5,117.

PENSAX, a chapelry in Lindridge parish, co. of Worcester, 6 m. S.W. from Bewdley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Landridge vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Chapel ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 571. A. P., £1,930.

PENSBY, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.N.W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 21.

PEN-SELWOOD, a parish in Norton-Ferris hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.E. from Wincanton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 14s. 9d., returned at £147 16s. Patron, in 1899, the earl of Ilchester. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 861. A. P., £1,396.

PENSIT-CHASE, near Wolverhampton, co. of Stafford, in which there is a salt spring.

PENSFORD ST THOMAS, a small market town and parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, 27 m. N.N.E. from Somerton. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 6th and November 8th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Patronage with Publow curacy. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,449.

PENSHAM, a hamlet in the parish of St Andrew, Pershore, co. of Worcester, 1½ m. S.W. from Pershore. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 118.

PENSHAW, or PENCHEA, a township and chapelry in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. W.S.W. from Sunderland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £100. Patron, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Here is a place of worship for Methodists. Large quantities of lime, fire, and freestone, are found here, and a large portion of the township is covered with trees, chiefly oak. Pop., in 1801, 1399; in 1831, 2639. A. P., £5,135.

PENSHURST, a parish in Somerden hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Tunbridge. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. S. Sydney, Bart. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a chapel for Independents. Penshurst gives the title of baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1453. A. P., £5,168.

PENTHORPE, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, returned at £62 10s. Patron, in 1829, A. Hamond, Esq. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 30. A. P., £705.

PENTRYWED, a parish in Llanidloes hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. W. from Newtown. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £84 5s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 123. A. P., £541.

PENTERRY, a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chepstow. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified to value £2. Patron, the prebendary of Caire, in Llandaff cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 55. A. P., £419.

PENTEWANE. See ST AUSTELL.

PENTIR, a parish in Ie-Gwyrfa hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Bangor. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Pop. not returned.

PENTLOW, a parish in Hineckford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E. from Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Ball. Church ded. to St George. Pop. not returned.

PENTNEY, a parish in Lynn division of Freebree hundred, co. of Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Swaffham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £20, returned at £28. Patronage held by sequestration. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 480. A. P., £2,161.

PENTON-GRAFTON, a parish in the lower half-hundred of Andover, co. of Southampton, 3 m. W. by N. from Andover. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 429.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a parish in the lower half-hundred and division of Andover, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Fulham. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Forty poor children receive gratuitous instructions. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,388.

PENTONVILLE, a populous district in St James', Clerkenwell parish, co. of Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from St Paul's. Here is a chapel-of-ease to St James', also a place of worship for Independents, and a charity school conducted on the national plan.

PENTRAETH, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Beaumaris. Living, a chapelry in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The church was founded by Geraint, grandson of Constantine, duke of Cornwall. Here is a small endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 938. A. P., £1,294.

PENTRE-HOBYN, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hawarden.

PENTRE-RHYD-FENDIGAD, a hamlet in the parishes of Garon and Gwnnws, co. of Cardigan, South Wales.

PENTRICH, a parish in Morleston and Litchurch parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Alfreton, comprising the townships of Pentrich and Ripley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6, returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Matthew. Here are chapels for Independents and Unitarians, and a national school. Fairs are held the Wednesday in Easter-week and October 23d. Pop., in 1801, 1761; in 1831, 2521. A. P., £9,328.

PENTRIDGE, a parish in Cranborne hundred, Shaston division, co. of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Cranborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Rumbold. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 241. A. P., £821.

PENTRYCH, a parish in Miskin hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £94. Patrons, the bishop and chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 926. A. P., £808.

PENWITH, a hundred, forming the S.W. extremity of the co. of Cornwall, containing 24 parishes, and including the boroughs of St Ives, Marazion, and Penzance.

PENWORTHAM, a parish in Leyland hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, L. Rawstorne, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with £675 per annum. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once in five weeks. Pop., in 1801, 2909; in 1831, 4679. A. P., £20,155.

PEN-Y-BONT, a hamlet in Llanbadarn-Fawr parish, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 10 m. S.E. from New Radnor. Fairs are held here May 13th, Sept. 11th, and October 26th.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a parish in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. E. from Raglad. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Llangoven, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £20. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 46. A. P., £340.

PENYSTRYD, a hamlet in Trawsfynydd parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales.

PENZANCE, a sea-port, market-town, and chapelry in Madron parish, W. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 73 m. S.W. by S. from Launceston, and 10 m. from the Land's End. Several ships belong to this port, but the harbour will not admit large vessels, it being almost dry at low water. The pier, erected in 1766, has been greatly improved, and now extends more than 600 feet in length. The town, which is well built, consists principally of four streets, paved and lighted; the houses are neat and respectable. The salubrity of the atmosphere, and the beauty of the surrounding country, render it a place of resort for invalids. Its chief exports are tin, copper, china, clay, pitchboards, and other fish. Its imports, iron, timber, hemp, and tallow. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. Petty sessions for the division are held here, and a court of record every alternate Friday, for recovery of debts under £50. Market on Thursday and Saturday. Fairs, Thursday before Advent, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and Corpus Christi. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Madron vicarage, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £5, returned at £94. Patronage with that of Madron. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Jews; also a large grammar school, a dispensary, a geological society, and several other literary and scientific institutions. Pop., in 1801, 3382; in 1831, 6563. A. P., £10,101.

PEOPLETON, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. N. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 10s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Dineley. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,782.

PEOVER (LITTLE), a township in Great Bodworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S. by W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 108. A. P., £566.

PEOVER (NETHER), a township and chapelry in Great Bodworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £39, returned at £146 2s. Patron, in 1829, Lord de Tabley. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,469.

PEOVER (OVER), a township and chapelry in Roostern parish, co.-pal. of Chester, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £35 8s. 2d., returned at £57 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart. Church ded. to St Lawrence. A school for 4 boys and as many girls was founded in 1728. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 561. A. P., £4,291.

PEPPHALL, or **PEXALL**, a joint-township with Henbury, in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.W. from Macclesfield.

PEPPER-HARROW, a parish in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, 3 m. W. from Godal-

ming. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Viscount Middleton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 144. A. P., £942.

PERAN-IN-ZABULO, or **ST PIERAN-IN-THE-SANDS**, a parish in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 7 m. W.N.W. from St Michael. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are extensive copper, lead, and tin mines. Pop., in 1801, 1389; in 1831, 2798. A. P., £3,385.

PERDHAM, or **PETHERAM**, a hamlet in Cannington parish, co. of Somerset.

PERITON, a hamlet in Minehead parish, co. of Somerset.

PERIVALE, or **GREENFORD-PARVA**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. S. by E. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Lateward, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 32. A. P., £1,570.

PERLOGUE, or **PARTHLOGE**, in Clunn parish, co. of Salop, 8 m. S.S.W. from Bishop's-Castle.

PERRAN-ARWOTHAL, a parish in the E. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. N. from Penryn. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to St Stithians vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Piran. Pop., in 1801, 884; in 1831, 1504. A. P., £2,165.

PERRAN (ST) UTHNOE, a parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. S.E. from Marazion. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 11s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 1033. A. P., £5,530.

PERROT, or **PARRET (NORTH)**, a parish in the hundred of Houndaborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. from Crewkerne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 18s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, H. Hoskins, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 454. A. P., £2,712.

PERROT (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Beaminster Forum and Redhone, co. of Dorset, 5½ m. N. by W. from Beaminster. Living, a rectory with Mosterton curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, S. E. Wells, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,356.

PERRY (EAST and WEST), a hamlet, partly in Graffham parish and partly in that of Great Stoughton, co. of Huntingdon, 3 m. E. by S. from Kimbolton.

PERRY-HILL, a tything in Worpleston parish, co. of Surrey.

PERRY-STREET, a hamlet in Chard parish, co. of Somerset.

PERSHALL, a township in Eccleshall parish, co. of Stafford, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Stafford.

PERSHORE, a central hundred in the co. of Worcester, containing 38 parishes.

PERSHORE, a market-town in the above hundred and co., 10 m. S.E. from Worcester. The main street is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, well paved, and contains several handsome houses. The market is on Tuesday; Fairs, Easter Tuesday, June 26th, and last Tuesday in October. It formerly returned members to parliament. This town includes the parishes of St Andrew, and Holy Cross. The living of St Andrew, a vicarage, and that of Holy Cross, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, the former rated at £8 19s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Pershore is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county. Pop., in 1801, 1910; in 1831, 2536.

PERTENHALL, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. K. Martyn. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,685.

PERTHOLEY, or **BERTHOLLEY**, a parochial chapelry in Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy to Llantrissant vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, endowed with £200. Patronage with the vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop. returned with Llantrissant.

PERTON, in Tottenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. W. from Wolverhampton.

PERTWOOD, a parish in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hindon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £3 1s. 5d., returned at £56, and endowed with £200. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 29. A. P., £368.

PERY-STREET, in Lewesham parish, co. of Kent, 8 m. S.S.E. from St Paul's.

PETER (St), THE APOSTLE, a parish and member of the town and port of Dover, in Ringolow hundred, iale of Thanet, co. of Kent, 2 m. N. from Ramsgate. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9, returned at £150. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowment for educating 20 boys. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Broadstairs, 1508; in 1831, 2342. A. P., £7,685.

PETER (St) CHEESEHILL, a parish in the E. part of Winchester soke, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 9s. 9d., and endowed with £1600. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 609. A. P., £514.

PETER (St) SOUTH ELTHAM, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bungay. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Margaret, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, A. Adair, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 122. A. P., £626.

PETER (St) ON-THE-WALL, formerly a

chapelry in Bradwell parish, co. of Essex, 2 m. E.N.E. from Bradwell-near-the-Sea.

PETERBOROUGH.

This ancient city is located within the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton, but has separate jurisdiction. It is $81\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from London, and 44 m. N. by E. from Oxford.

Municipal Government.—The civil government is vested in the lord of the hundred and liberty of Peterborough, a *custos rotulorum*, magistrates appointed by royal authority, with powers equivalent to those of judges of assize, and a high bailiff, nominated by the dean and chapter as lords of the manor. Quarterly courts of session, and a court of record are held. The city sends two members to parliament. It is also one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county.

Trade, &c.—The trade of this place is chiefly in the transit of corn and malt, brought here in large quantities by means of the river Nene, which is not navigable for shipping, but boats pass to Northampton, and a packet boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a week. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, July 9th and October 1st.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This city was anciently annexed to the dio. of Lincoln, from which it was separated at the dissolution, and erected into a distinct bishopric. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop, dean, sub-dean, archdeacon of Northampton, six prebendaries, four minor canons, chancellor, and registrar, all in the bishop's patronage except the deanery, of which the lord-chancellor is patron. The episcopal revenue is rated at £414 17s. 8d., the archdeaconry at £122 7s. 1d. The city consists of only one parish, viz. St John the Baptist. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £49. Patron, the bishop of the diocese. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 3449; in 1831, 5553. A. P., £11,647.

Buildings.—The venerable and spacious cathedral is partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style. It consists of a nave with aisles, a transept and choir. The magnificent western front is formed by a recessed portal of three lofty arches, surmounted by a rich gable. The extreme length of the edifice from E. to W. is 479 feet; the breadth of the W. front 156 feet; the height from the N.W. tower to the top of the spire 186 feet. Among the monuments contained in this cathedral are three for abbots of Peterborough of the 12th century. Catharine of Arragon was also interred here, and—near the spot—Mary queen of Scots, but the remains of the latter were subsequently removed to Westminster abbey. The town-hall was built in 1671, it is a neat edifice, and beneath it is a spacious market-place. The gaol and house of correction are both small buildings. A theatre was recently erected, which is opened a few weeks in summer.

Schools and Public Charities.—The free

grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., is under the control of the dean and chapter, for the education of 20 boys, who have the privilege of becoming candidates for five scholarships and a fellowship in St John's college, Cambridge. There is a well-endowed charity school, founded by T. Deacon, Esq., in 1721; also a national school upon an extensive plan. There is an infirmary, a dispensary, and other charitable institutions. The title of earl of Peterborough was bestowed by Charles I., on the family of Mordaunt.

PETER-CHURCH, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, 13 m. W. from Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, Guy's hospital. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 676. A. P., £4,428.

PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry in the lower half-hundred of Finch-Dean, South Alton division, co. of Southampton, 24 m. E.N.E. from Southampton. It is a town of great antiquity, and received its charter from Queen Elizabeth. The government is vested in a mayor and common-council, annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but now returns only one. The electors are about 300 in number. This town is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth; the streets are lighted by subscription, paved, and well supplied with water. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 5th, July 10th, and December 11th. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Buriton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Peter. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Churcher's college, named after its founder, who endowed it with £3000, is for educating 12 boys, to be apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the West Indies. There are almshouses for aged persons, and other charities. Pop., in 1801, 1159; in 1831, 1803. A. P., £2,113.

PETERSHAM, a parish in Kingston hundred, co. of Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Kew vicarage. Church ded. to St Peter. It gives the title of viscount to the earl of Harrington. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 610. A. P., £3,204.

PETERSHAM, a hamlet in Wimborne Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

PETERSTON, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £12, and endowed with £800. Patron, in 1829, W. Jones, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 110. A. P., £3,226.

PETERSTON, formerly a priory in Burnham-Overy parish, co. of Norfolk.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELAY, a parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 12s. 8½d. Patron, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.

Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 192. A. P., £2,174.

PETERSTONE-ON-THE-HILL. See COED-DHU-CHURCH.

PETERSTOW, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 3 m. W. by N. from Ross. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, Guy's hospital. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,246.

PETH, a hamlet in Lanchester parish, co. palatine of Durham.

PETHAM, a parish in Bridge and Petham hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with that of Waltham, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Waltham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 582. A. P., £3,461.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a parish in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 2 m. S. from Padstow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Molesworth, Esq. Church ded. to St Petrock. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,357.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a central hundred of the co. of Somerset, comprising 10 parishes.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a small market town and parish in the above hundred and co., 3½ m. S. by W. from Bridgewater. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, May 1st and November 13th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £27 7s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, H. Coles, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 2346; in 1831, 5890.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a market town and parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N. by W. from Crewkerne. The market is on Thursday. Fair, July 6th. Courts-leet for the manor and hundred are held here in October. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £24. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are places of worship for dissenters, and a free school for 20 boys. Several Roman antiquities have been found in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1674; in 1831, 2294. A. P., £10,697.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a hundred situated in the southern part of the co. of Somerset, containing 13 parishes.

PETHERWIN (NORTH), a parish in Black-Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. N.W. from Launceston in Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Paternus. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 1044. A. P., £2,917.

PETHERWIN (SOUTH), a parish in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. from Launceston. Living, a vicarage with Trewen curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 2s. 6d., returned at £124. Patron, the university of Oxford.

Church ded. to St Paternus. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 988. A. P., £5,005.

PETROCK-STOWE, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. from Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clinton. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 581. A. P., £2,447.

PETROX (St), a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 m. S.W. from Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 3s. 9d., returned at £113 10s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cawdor. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 77. A. P., £793.

PETSOP, formerly a distinct parish, now a hamlet, in Ockeney parish, co. of Buckingham, 2½ m. S.E. by S. from Ockeney.

PETT, a parish in Guestling hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. from Winchelsea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 15s. 10d., returned at £150. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wynch. Church ded. to St Mary and St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,776.

PETTAUGH, a parish in Thredling hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. by E. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Dysart. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 284. A. P., £1,047.

PETTEREL-CROOKS, a township in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. N. by W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 165.

PETTISTREE, a parish in Wilford hundred, co. of Suffolk, ¼ m. S.S.W. from Market-Wickham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Lowdham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patronage with Lowdham rectory. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,583.

PETTON, a parish in Pimhill hundred, co. of Salop, 16½ m. S.S.E. from Ellesmere. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 4s. 2d., returned at £129. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 49. A. P., £1,125.

PETT-STREET, a hamlet in Wye parish, co. of Kent.

PETWICK, a hamlet in Letcombe-Regis parish, co. of Berks.

PETWORTH, a market town and parish in Rotheridge hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 15 m. N.E. by N. from Chichester. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, July 29th, and November 2d. A capital court-baron is held here annually under the earl of Egremont, for the honour and barony, and a court-leet for the hundred of Rotheridge under the duke of Norfolk. The Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here, also petty sessions every alternate Saturday. Petworth is one of the polling places for the

members for the western division of the county, Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £41 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Mary. Independents and Wesleyans have chapels here. Here are a national school, almshouses, hospital, and bridewell, all on an extensive plan. Petworth-house, the seat of the earl of Egremont, is a great ornament to the town. Pop., in 1801, 2264; in 1831, 3114. A. P., £7,883.

PEVENSEY (LOWEY OF), a division of Pevensey rape, co. of Sussex, containing two parishes.

PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, 6 m. S.E. by E. from Haylsham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £18 7s. 8½d. Patron, the chancellor of Chichester cathedral. Church ded. to St Nicholas. This place was formerly of great importance as a seaport, but its ancient prosperity has declined in consequence of the gradual receding of the sea, from which it is now about 2 m. distant. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, originally belonging to Robert, earl of Cornwall, half-brother of William the Conqueror. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 343. A. P., £10,329.

PEVINGTON, a parish in Calehill hundred, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S.W. from Charing. Living, a rectory with that of Pluckley, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Patronage with Pluckley rectory. Pop. returned with Pluckley.

PEWET ISLAND, in Langenhoe parish, co. of Essex.

PEWIT ISLAND, in Little Oakley parish, co. of Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

PEWSEY, a parish in Kinwardstone hundred, co. of Wilts, 20½ m. N. from Salisbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £26 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Radnor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Pop., in 1801, 1179; in 1831, 1588. A. P., £6,858.

PEWSHAM, an extra-parochial tything in Chippenham hundred, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Chippenham. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 383. A. P., £2,548.

PEYKIRK, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory with that of Glington, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 3s. 11½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Pega. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,347.

PEYTON, a chapelry in Bampton parish, co. of Devon, not certified.

PHILADELPHIA, a hamlet in Sheffield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. from Sheffield.

PHILLACK, a parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 9 m. W.S.W. from Redruth. Living, a rectory with that of Gwithian, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £45 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Hoekin. Church ded.

to St Felix. Here is a large iron foundry. This parish includes the port of Hale and several villages, including that of Hayle-Copper-House, which has a considerable trade in the importation of coal, timber, iron, and limestone. Its chief export is copper-ore. Pop., in 1801, 1475, in 1831, 3053. A. P., £16,393.

PHILLEIGH, a parish in Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tregoney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of T. Bedford, Esq. Church ded. to St Felix. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,375.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything in Hawkchurch parish, co. of Dorset, 5 m. N.E. from Axminster.

PHOSIDE, a township in Gloscep parish, co. of Derby, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

PICKBURN, or **PIGBURN**, a township in Brodsworth parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Doncaster.

PICKENDEN, or **PINNENDEN-HEATH**, a hamlet partly in Boxley parish and partly in that of Maidstone, co. of Kent.

PICKENHAM (NORTH), a parish in South Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Houghton-on-the-Hill, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Say. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,280.

PICKENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Andrew in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, C. W. Chute, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,161.

PICKERING-LYTHER, a wapentake near the eastern extremity of the W. R. of Yorkshire, containing 16 parishes and 42 townships.

PICKERING, a market-town and parish in the above wapentake and co., 26 m. N.N.E. from York. It comprises the chapelry of Goadland, or Goathland, and the townships of Kingthorpe, Marishes, Newton, and Pickering. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Monday before Old Candlemas-day, Monday before Old Mid-day, September 25th, and Monday before Old Michaelmas-day. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster and has jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £8 3s. 9d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are places of worship for dissenters, and an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1994; in 1831, 3346.

PICKET, a hamlet in South Perrot parish, co. of Dorset.

PICKETSTOWN, a hamlet in Llanmaes parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cowbridge.

PICKHILL, a parish in Hallikeld wapentake,

N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W. by N. from Thirsk. It comprises the township of Holme-with-Howgrave, Ainderby-Quernhowe, Howe, Pickhill-with-Roxby, Sinderby, and Swainby with Allarthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 13s. 4d., returned at £85. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are a place of worship for Methodists, and an endowment for teaching 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 758. A. P., £5,275.

PICKMERE, a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 228.

PICKMERE, a river in Cheshire, falling into the Pever near Mowbury.

PICKTON, a township in Plemondstall parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 97.

PICKTON, a township in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by W. from Yarm. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 86.

PICKWELD, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 160. A. P., £4,350.

PICKWORTH, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 13 m. E.N.E. from Oakham. Living, a rectory with that of Great Casterton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £4. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 140. A. P., £1,169.

PICKWORTH, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Folkingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £137 2s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of St Albans. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,615.

PIDDINGHOE, or **PLUMPTON-PIDDINGHOE**, a parish in Holmstrow hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Newhaven. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 14s. 2d., returned at £146. Patrons, in 1829, T. Crewe, and J. Philpots, Esqrs. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,631.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Bullington hundred, co. of Oxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, certified at £41 7s. 8d. Patrons, the parishioners. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 422. A. P., £3,043.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Horton vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £20. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with Horton vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 933. A. P., £2,737.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a parish in Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, $\frac{5}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 3s. 9d. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,182.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 7 m. E. by S. from Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 1s. 3d., returned at £116 12s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Somers. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 119. A. P., £974.

PIDDLETOWN, a hundred in Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, containing 5 parishes.

PIDDLETOWN, a parish in the above hundred and co., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £31 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1223. A. P., £8,216.

PIDDLE-TRENTHYDE, a parish in Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 6 m. N. by E. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 10s. 5d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 690. A. P., £3,301.

FIDLEY, a parish in Hurstingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. from St Ives. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Somersham rectory, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £1 6s. 9½d. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 406. A. P., £4,703.

PIERRE (St), a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Portskewett in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 12s. 3½d., and endowed with £200. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 89. A. P., £775.

PIERS-BRIDGE, or **PRIEST'S-BRIDGE**, a township in Gainsford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{5}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 278.

PIERSEBURGH, in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

PIGDON, a township in Mitford parish, co. of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 33.

PIGGES-DROVE, a hamlet in Leavington parish, co. of Cambridge.

PIGHTLESTHORNE, or **PISTON**, a parish in Cottisloe hundred, co. of Buckingham, 1 m. S. from Irvinghoe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £30, returned at £20. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,341.

PIGHTLEY, or **PILEIGH**, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, co. of Somerset.

PILE-ETON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Penkridge.

PILESGATE, a hamlet in Barnack parish, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Wansford.

PILHAM, a parish in the S. division of Ccrringham wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,207.

PILHOUGH, a hamlet in Youlgreave parish, co. of Derby.

PILKINGTON, a very large township in Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bury, stretching along the south bank of the Irwell. This district is divided into the three hamlets of Outwood, Unsworth, and Whitefield, each of which has an episcopal chapel. Here is an endowed school. The manufactures of light cottons, and calico-printing are extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 5786; in 1831, 11,006. A. P., £12,554.

PILLATON, a parish in the middle division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Callington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, W. Helyar, Esq. A fair is held here upon Whit-Tuesday. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,236.

PILLBRIDGE, or **VOLMAN'S BRIDGE**, a hamlet in Mark parish, co. of Somerset.

PILLE, a village in Stainton parish, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 m. N.E. from Milford.

PILLERTON-HERCY, or **NETHER-PILLERTON**, a parish in Brailles division of Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Kineton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, returned at £49. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. Mills. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,762.

PILLERTON-PRIORS, or **OVER PILLERTON**, a parish in the above co. and division, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kineton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Pillerton-Hercy vicarage. The church was destroyed by fire in 1666, and never rebuilt. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 217. A. P., £2,141.

PILLEY, a hamlet in Boldre parish, co. of Southampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Lymington.

PILLING, a township and chapelry in Garatang parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Garatang. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £11 13s. 4d., returned at £73. Patron, in 1829, G. Hornby, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; there is also an endowed school. In the year 1745 a shock of an earthquake was felt in this place. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 1127.

PILLITH, or **PWLL-LLAITH**, a parish in Cefn-illys hundred, co. of Radnor, South Wales,

4 m. S.W. from Knighton. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llangynllo, in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, not in charge, certified at £4 12s. 6d., returned at £21 1s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Here is a free school in conjunction with that of Whitton. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 75. A. P., £769.

PILSBY. See EDENSOR WITH CHATSWORTH.

PILSDON, or **PILLEDSON**, a parish in Whitechurch hundred, co. of Dorset, 4½ m. W. by S. from Beaminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7, returned at £68. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 99. A. P., £710.

PILSLEY, a township in Edensor parish, co. of Derby, 2½ m. N.E. from Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 304.

PILSLEY, a hamlet in Chesterfield parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 304.

PILSWORTH, a township in Middleton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. from Bury. It is chiefly inhabited by cotton and silk weavers. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 443.

PILTON, a parish in Wrangdike hundred, co. of Rutland, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Uppingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £4 17s. 3½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 69. A. P., £466.

PILTON, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged vicarage with North Wootton curacy, and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7. Patron, the precentor of Wells cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1118. A. P., £2,112.

PILTON, a parish in Braunton hundred, co. of Devon, ¼ m. N. from Barnstaple. Living, a donative in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £7 10s., returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, Mr Bassett. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1819. A. P., £5,131.

PILTON, a parish in Navisford hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Oundle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11, returned at £136 11s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lilford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,735.

PIMHILL, a hundred at the extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 13 parishes.

PIMLICO, a parochial district in the parish of St George, Hanover square, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's. Living, a chapelry in the patronage of the rectory of St George, Hanover square. Church ded. to St Peter. There are several episcopal chapels in this district; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The new grammar school was

erected in 1830. St George's Hospital, founded in 1783, has been lately rebuilt. The Lock Hospital, and female penitentiary, were founded in 1746. Considerable additions have been made to the buildings in this district during the last 10 years. An extensive tract, called Five Fields Chalsea, has been included, and laid out in spacious squares and streets.

PIMPERNE, a hundred in Blandford division, co. of Dorset, containing 14 parishes.

PIMPERNE, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. N.E. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 489. A. P., £2,900.

PINCHBECK, a parish in Elloe wapentake, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. N. by W. from Spalding. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 6s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Caparn. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for teaching 14 children. Pop., in 1801, 1538; in 1831, 2391. A. P., £13,078.

PINCHINGTHORPE, a township in Guisborough parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 57.

PINDEN, a hamlet in Horton-Kirby parish, co. of Kent.

PINHOE, a parish in Wosford hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Exeter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 517. A. P., £4,405.

PINLEY, or **PINDLEY**, a hamlet in Claverdon parish, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. E. from Henley-in-Arden. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 18.

PINNALS, or **PIPE-HALL**, an extra-parochial liberty in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 2 m. N. from Atherstone.

PINNER, a hamlet and chapelry in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Middlesex, 2½ m. N.W. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, endowed with £1900. Patron, the vicar of Harrow. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 1270. A. P., £8,968.

PINNOCK, a parish in Kitegate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. E. from Winchcombe. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Didbrook, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 18s. 4d. Patronage with Didbrook vicarage. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 47. A. P., £1,378.

PINNOCK (St), a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. from Liskeard. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 13s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Coryton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 425. A. P., £1,816.

PINVIN, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. from Pershore. Living, a curacy an-

nexed to St Andrew's vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £2 10s. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,225.

PINXTON, a parish, partly in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, and partly in the N. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. E. by S. from Alfreeton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. P. Coke. Church ded. to St Helena. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 868. A. P., £2,595.

PIPARDS, a hamlet in Freshford parish, co. of Somerset.

PIPE, a parish in Grimsworth hundred, co. of Hereford, 3 m. N. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Hereford, rated at £7 3s. 1½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Lyde, 119; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,844.

PIPE, a hamlet in Aston parish, co. of Warwick.

PIPE-HILL, a hamlet in St Michael's parish, co. of Stafford, 1½ m. S.W. from Lichfield. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 111.

PIPEWELL, a hamlet in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Kettering.

PIRBRIGHT, a parish in Woking hundred, co. of Surrey, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Guildford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £31 10s. Patron, in 1829, H. Halsey, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 594. A. P., £2,029.

PIREHILL (NORTH AND SOUTH), a hundred forming the N.W. point of Staffordshire, containing 40 parishes, 6 chapelries, and 68 townships, including parts of Lichfield and Stafford parishes.

PIRFORD or **PIRIFORD**, a parish in Godley and Chertsey hundreds, co. of Surrey, 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Ripley. Living, a discharged vicarage with Wisley rectory, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Wisley. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,630.

PIRGO, a hamlet in Havering-atte-Bower parish, co. of Essex, 3½ m. N. by E. from Romford. Here is a domestic chapel.

PIRIHO, or **PREIHO**, in Southwick parish, co. of Northampton.

PIRNHOW, in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk. This town has long been depopulated. The lands belonging to it now lie in Ditchingham.

PIRTON, a hundred near the southern extremity, co. of Oxford, containing 7 parishes.

PIRTON, a parish in Hitchin hundred, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. N.W. from Hitchin. Living, a vicarage with Ickleford rectory, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 758. A. P., £3,862.

PIRTON, a parish in Pirtion hundred, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. S. from Tetworth. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Standhill, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £17 9s. 4½d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 661. A. P., £454.

PIRTON, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. Patronage with Croome D'Abitot rectory. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,269.

PISBURY, a hamlet in Huish-Episcopi parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. E. by S. from Langport.

PISFORD, or **PITTESFORD**, a parish in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £17 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, R. W. H. H. Vyse. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,284.

PISHILL, a parish in Pirtion hundred, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Nettlebed, and a peculiar of Dorchester, in the dio. of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 170. A. P., £2,136.

PISWELL, a hamlet in Kentisbeare parish, co. of Devon.

PISTYLL, a parish in Dinlleyn hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry with Edeyrn rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 528. A. P., £1,025.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish in the middle division of Dudstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. S.W. by W. from Painswick. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Harescombe, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patronage with Harescombe rectory. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 224. A. P., £399.

PITCHCOTT, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 5½ m. N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, T. Saunders, Esq. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 28. A. P., £1,626.

PITCHFORD, a parish in Condovery hundred, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Liverpool. Church ded. to St Michael. The petty sessions for the division are held here. Pop. in 1801, 220; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,969.

PITCHLEY, a parish in Orillingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. S. by W. from Kettering. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in

charge, endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 558. A. P., £4,831.

PITCOMBE, a parish in Bruton hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.W. from Bruton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £21, returned at £36. Patron, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 480. A. P., £3,243.

PITMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S. by W. from Taunton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, F. Milner, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew and St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1070; in 1831, 1426. A. P., £7,182.

PITNEY, a hundred near the centre of Somersetshire, containing 3 parishes.

PITNEY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. W. from Somerton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 14s. 9½d. Patrons, in 1829, W. Pyne and J. Williams, Esqrs. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,098.

PITSEA, a parish in Barstaple hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £16 18s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, Mrs Heathcote and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,370.

PITTINGTON, a parish in the south division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Durham, comprising the townships of Hall-Garth, Shadforth, and Shirburn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 14s. 2d., returned at £120 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1811, 762; in 1831, 2305.

PITTON, a tything and chapelry in Alderbury parish, co. of Wilts, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Salisbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alderbury, not in charge, and a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury. Patronage with Salisbury vicarage. Church ded. to St Peter. An hospital for 12 indigent persons, and for the education of 20 children, was endowed in 1711, by Sir S. Fox. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 879.

PIXLEY, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, 3½ m. W. by N. from Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 0s. 2½d., returned at £66 15s. Patron, in 1829, Earl Somers. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,812.

PIXTON, a tything, partly in the parish of Hill-Farrence, and partly in that of Ninehead, co. of Somerset.

PIZEN-WELL, a hamlet in Watringbury parish, co. of Kent.

PLAIN-MELLER, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland, 15 m. W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 160.

PLAINSFIELD, a hamlet in Over-Stow parish, co. of Somerset, 7 m. W. by S. from Bridgewater.

PLAISTOW, a hamlet in West-Ham parish, co. of Essex, 6½ m. E. by N. from St Paul's, a district incumbency in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London. Living, a curacy in the gift of the vicar of West-Ham. Independents and Methodists have places of worship here.

PLAITFORD, or **PLATFORD**, a parish in Alderbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 10½ m. S.E. by E. from Salisbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Figheldean, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,930.

PLASHETS, a township in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 9 m. W. by N. from Bellingham. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 249.

PLASSEY, a township in Stannington parish, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.S.E. from Morpeth.

PLAWSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 149.

PLAXTOOL, a chapelry in Wrotham parish, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wrotham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Wrotham vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, returned at £65 17s. 6d. Patron, the rector of Wrotham.

PLAYDEN, or **SALT-COTE**, a parish in Goldspur hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, ½ m. N. from Rye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, T. P. Lamb, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,576.

PLAYFORD, a parish in Carleford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £36, and endowed with £1,000. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 299. A. P., £1,710.

PLEALEY, a township in Pontisbury parish, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

PLEASLEY, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 9 m. S. by E. from Chesterfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 4s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, B. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children, and also a Sunday school. Cotton, thread, and hosiery, are manufactured here, chiefly for the Nottingham market. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 611. A. P., £3,813.

PLEASINGTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W. by S. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 633. A. P., £2,474.

PLEDGDEN, or **PLECHEDON**, a hamlet in

Henham parish, co. of Essex, 3½ m. N.E. by E. from Stansted.

PLEMONDSTALL, a parish in Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Chester, comprising the townships of Hoole, Pickton, and Mickle-Trafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Bradford. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 737. A. P., £7,130.

PLESHEY, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, certified at £9 10s., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, W. Tuffnell, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. This place was at one time the seat of the high constables of England, and had a castle which was the residence of Thomas Woodstock, sixth son of Edward I; part of the keep and the stone bridge remains. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 320. A. P., £904.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, in the co. of Cardigan, from whence several rivers in South Wales derive their source.

PLOMESGATE, a hundred on the S.E. coast of Suffolk, containing 23 parishes, including the boroughs of Aldeburgh and Orford.

PLOUGHLEY, a hundred on the E. side of Oxfordshire, containing 35 parishes, including the town of Bicester.

PLUCKLEY, a parish in Calehill hundred, co. of Kent, 4 m. S.W. from Charing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £20 1s. 5½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A school is supported by subscription, and a fair for pedlery is held November 4th. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 714. A. P., £3,940.

PLUMBLAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Cockermouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £20 14s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Curwen, Esq. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a free school founded in 1459 by Captain Sibson. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 524. A. P., £1,900.

PLUMLEY, or **PLUMLEIGH**, a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S.W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 378. A. P., £2,185.

PLUMPTON, a joint township with Westby in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W. by N. from Kirkham. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 686.

PLUMPTON, in Pauler's-Pury parish, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. from Towcester.

PLUMPTON, a parish in Green's-Norton hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. W. from Towcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 9s. 7d., returned at £146. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. B. Hill and G. Hill, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,000.

PLUMPTON, or **PLUMPTON-BOSKAGE**, a pa-

rish in Street hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Lewes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Woodward. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,865.

PLUMPTON, a township in Spofforth parish, W. R. of the co. of York, 2½ m. S. by E. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 221.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. N. by W. from Penrith.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry in Lazonby parish, co. of Cumberland, 5½ m. N. by W. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Lazonby vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St John and St Iva. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 297.

PLUMPTON-WOOD, a township and chapelry in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £3, and endowed with £1,000. Patron, the vicar of St Michael's-on-Wyre. Pop., in 1801, 1197; in 1831, 1719.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. from Holt. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 3s. 4d., returned at £140. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 220. A. P., £719.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish in Little and Lessness hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 10 m. E. by S. from St Paul's, London. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Kipling, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 1166; in 1831, 2745. A. P., £12,073.

PLUMSTEAD (GREAT), a parish in Blofield hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. E. from Norwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £15, returned at £45 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 305. A. P., £1,951.

PLUMSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Blofield hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. E. by N. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Witton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patronage with Witton and Brundale rectories. Church ded. to St Gervase and St Protasius. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 312. A. P., £2,008.

PLUMTREE, a parish in the north division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. S.S.E. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 19s. 7d. Patrons, in 1829, W. Elliot, Esq. and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a good charity school. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and within

the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 605. A. P., £4,992.

PLUMTREE, a hamlet in Harworth parish, co. of Nottingham.

PLUNGAR, or **PLUNGARTH**, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, 10½ m. N. by E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £9 ls., returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Helen. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,184.

PLUSH, or **PLIS**, a hamlet in Buckland-Newton parish, co. of Dorset, 3 m. from Buckland.

PLYMOUTH,

A sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon, 43½ m. S.W. from Exeter, and 21½ m. W.S.W. from London. This place, it appears, at one time consisted of two small fishing stations, but owing to the convenience of its haven it rapidly attained to great importance, and is now one of the largest maritime towns in England. The principal harbours are the Sound, Sutton-Pool, the Hamoaze, Stonehouse-Pool, Barnn-Pool, and the Catwater.

Trade.—A very considerable trade in timber is carried on with North America and the Baltic, and an intercourse has been established with the West Indies. The coasting trade is chiefly with London, Newcastle, Newport—in Wales—and Bristol. The chief imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber.

Municipal Government, &c.—The government of this borough is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councillors, who hold courts of session after the four regular quarter days in each year. A court of records every Monday. It is designated an admiralty borough, and returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 3000.

Parishes, &c.—The town of Plymouth comprises two parishes, viz. St Andrew's, and King Charles the Martyr. The living of St Andrew's is a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Hatchard, Esq., and others. The living of King Charles the Martyr is a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, W. Carne, Esq. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jews synagogue. The grammar school and charity schools are on an extensive scale. There are also alms houses, a seaman's hospital, and several other public charities and buildings. A commodious market-place was recently erected. The market is on Monday and Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 5th, and Oct. 2d. Pop., in 1801, 43,194; in 1831, 75,534. A. P., £192,547.

The Breakwater.—During our late war with France, the want of a secure and extensive an-

chorage in the entrance to the channel was much felt; the Sound at Plymouth, comprising the bays named Cawsand Bay, the Catwater, and Hamoaze, offered a suitable asylum to a great fleet returning from a cruise, and being one of the grand naval arsenals, could supply without delay every thing requisite to enable it to put to sea again; but, unfortunately, this road being wholly open and exposed to the ocean and S.W. wind, afforded, in its natural state, no protection whatever during those very storms which most frequently obliged our fleets to seek an asylum in it. It has, therefore, frequently happened that they have been obliged to run into Torbay, which is perfectly sheltered from the S.W.; but this bay had also great inconveniences: first, it is more to the E. than Plymouth, which is an important circumstance, because when the west wind is constant, it is very difficult for vessels to get out of the channel by tacking; for great fleets it is impossible. These serious inconveniences having long shown the necessity of converting Plymouth into a safe harbour, government at length resolved that something should be done, and various plans were proposed and discussed. To Lord Grey, when at the head of the naval administration, the first contemplation of this great national work is due; but to Mr Yorke belongs the merit of having adopted the plan, and caused it to be carried into execution, notwithstanding the forebodings of those who were hostile to it. His own sound judgment, however, backed by the opinion of Mr Rennie—the celebrated engineer, under whose guidance Waterloo Bridge was erected—gave him assurance of the propriety and of the successful issue of the undertaking. The quarries from which the stones used in the work were procured, are situated at Overton, on the eastern shore of Catwater; they lie under a surface of about 25 acres, and were purchased from the duke of Bedford for £10,000. These quarries consist of one vast mass of compact close-grained marble, many specimens of which are beautifully variegated; seams of clay, however, are interspersed through the rock, in which there are also large cavities, some empty and others partially filled with clay. These huge blocks of stone are conveyed from the quarries on trucks, along iron railways to the quays, and from thence into the holds of vessels, built expressly for the purpose. On their arrival over the line of the Breakwater, they are discharged from the trucks by means of what is called a typing-frame at the stern of the vessel, which falling like a trap-door, lets the stone into the sea. In this manner, a cargo of 16 trucks, or 80 tons, may be discharged in the space of 40 or 50 minutes. The breadth, or transverse section of this magnificent work, is upwards of 250 feet; the total length of the Breakwater is 5100 feet. The first stone was sunk on the 12th of August, 1812, and on the 31st of March, 1813, the Breakwater made its first appearance above the surface of the Sound at low water, spring-tide. At the conclusion of the year 1816, upwards of 1,000,000 tons had been deposited. The whole of the work above the line of low-water mark has been some

time finished, and this splendid undertaking is proceeding steadily towards its completion. The fitness of this immense mound for the purpose for which it was intended, has been clearly proved by the manner in which it has withstood the attacks of the sea during so many stormy winters; never, except in one instance, having had a stone displaced during the most violent gales.

PLYMPSTOCK, a parish in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. S.W. by S. from Earl's-Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £42, returned at £55. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school is conducted on the national system, and there are almshouses for four poor persons. Pop., in 1801, 1562; in 1831, 3088. A. P., £10,955.

PLYMPTON, a hundred on the south side of Devonshire, containing 8 parishes, including the borough of Earl's-Plympton.

PLYMPTON ST MARY, a parish in the above hundred and co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Earl's-Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £39 13s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Pop., in 1801, 1562; in 1831, 2153. A. P., £18,004.

PLYMPTON-MAURICE, or EARL'S-PLYMPTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, 89 m. S.W. from Exeter. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but is now disfranchised by the reform act. The town consists principally of two streets, irregularly built. The guild-hall is a very ancient edifice, beneath which the corn-market is held. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, February 25th, April 5th, August 12th, and October 22d. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £17. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship here. A free school was erected in 1664. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 804. A. P., £2,480.

PLYMTREE, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. by S. from Columpton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 18s. 1½d. Patron, Oriel college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 439. A. P., £3,156.

PLYMYARD, a hamlet in Eastham parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

POCKLEY, a township in Helmesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Helmesley. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 217.

POCKLINGTON, a market-town and parish, partly in the liberty of St Peter at York, and partly in Wilton-Beacon division, E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. E. by S. from York, comprising the chapelry of Yapham, and the townships of Meltonby and Owthorpe. Market, on

Saturday. Fairs, March 7th, May 6th, August 5th, November 28th, December 17th and 18th, February 24th, and 7 days before Christmas. The petty-sessions are held here, and races take place on May 2d. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £10 1s. 10½d., returned at £140. Patron, the dean of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for dissenters, a well-endowed grammar school, and a national school. Pocklington is one of the polling places for the members for the E. B. Pop., in 1801, 1502; in 1831, 2265.

POCKTHORPE, a hamlet in Nafferton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. N. by E. from Great Driffild.

PODEN, a manor in Church-Honeybourn parish, co. of Worcester, 5½ m. E. from Evesham.

POINTINGTON, a parish in Horethorne hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. N.E. by E. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Willoughby. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,406.

POINTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, co. of Lincoln, 3½ m. S.E. by E. from Folkingham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Sempringham vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,685.

POKERLEY, a lordship in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

POLE-BASSETS, a hamlet in Drayton-Basset parish, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Tamworth.

POLEBROOK, a hundred at the E. side of Northamptonshire, containing 9 parishes.

POLEBROOK, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2 m. E.S.E. from Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £19 3s. 6½d. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1811, 285; in 1831, 417. A. P., £2,780.

POLEHANGER, a tything in Meppershall parish, co. of Bedford, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Silsoe.

POLESWORTH, a parish in Tamworth division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E.S.E. from Tamworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Edith. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1355; in 1831, 1870. A. P., £4,187.

POLING, a hundred at the W. end of Sussex, containing 11 parishes.

POLING, or POOLING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2 m. N.E. by N. from Little Hampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, Etou college. Here is a small rent-charge for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,308.

POLINGSTON, a depopulated hamlet in Charrminster parish, co. of Dorset.

POLLACK, a tything in Stoneham parish, co. of Southampton.

POLLARD'S-LANDS, a township in St Andrew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 138.

POLLHAMPTON, in Overton parish, co. of Southampton, 5½ m. N.E. from Whitchurch.

POLLICOTT, or **POLICOTTE**, a hamlet in Ashenden parish, co. of Buckingham, 8 m. W. from Aylesbury.

POLLINGTON, a township in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Snaith. Pop., in 1831, 482.

POLMERE, in St Austell parish, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. E. by S. from St Austell.

POLPERRO, a small fishing town in Llan-sallos parish, co. of Cornwall. Here is a good harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden. The pilchard fishery is very extensive at this place. A market is held on Friday, and an annual fair July 10th. Here are several places of worship for dissenters. Pop. with the parish.

POLSLOE, or **POLLESHOO**, in Heavitree parish, co. of Devon. Here was a nunnery in the time of Richard I.

POLSTED, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk, 1½ m. N. from Stoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £22. Patron, in 1829, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 960. A. P., £3,936.

POLTIMORE, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. N.E. from Exeter. Living, a rectory with that of Huxham, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. W. Bampfylde, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 292. A. P., £3,451.

POLTON, a parish in Bewsborough hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3 m. W. by N. from Dover. It contains only a few houses, and has not a church. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 25. A. P., £471.

PONDER'S-END, a hamlet in Enfield parish, co. of Middlesex, 10 m. N.N.E. from St Paul's.

PONSFORD, a hamlet in Columpton parish, co. of Devon.

PONSONBY, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Egremont. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £9 2s., returned at £111. Patron, in 1829, E. Stanley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,058.

PONTARDDYLAIS, a village in the co. of Carmarthen, 9 m. from Swansea.

PONTEFRAC, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the upper division of Osgoldcross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 26 m. S.S.W. from York, and 177½ m. N.N.W. from London. It comprises the chapelry of Knottingley, and the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, and Tanshaff. This borough is under separate jurisdiction, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-

councilmen. The mayor and aldermen are justices of peace within the borough, and hold quarter-sessions for the W. R. of the co., a court of record every third week, and a court-baron for the honour. Two members are returned to parliament.—The ancient name of the town was Kirby, but its origin is unknown; it is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The streets are spacious, and the houses large and neatly built. The town is celebrated for its nurseries and gardens, from which the neighbouring markets are supplied, and the local trade is very extensive. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 1st Saturday in December, 1st Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas, 1st Saturday after February 13th, 1st Saturday after September 12th, April 8th, and May 4th.—Living, a discharged vicarage with St Giles' curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are several places of worship for dissenters. The free grammar school is open to all the boys of the town. Here is also an endowed charity school in conjunction with a national school, and almshouses for 53 persons. The corporation hold £200 per annum in trust from Sir G. Talbot, for loans to poor tradesmen; and the bequests for relief of the indigent are very numerous. This town confers the title of earl on the Fermor family. Pop., in 1801, 6189; in 1831, 9254. A. P., £18,555.

PONTEFRAC-PARK, an extra-parochial district in Osgolders wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. by W. from Pontefract.

PONTELAND, a parish in the W. division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland, 7½ m. N.W. by N. from Newcastle, comprising the townships of Berwick-Hill, Breckley, High and Little Callerton, Coldcoats, Darras-Hall, Dinnington, Higham-Dykes, Horton-Grange, Kirley, Mason, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, Prestwick, and Ponteland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, Merton college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are a Presbyterian chapel and a well-endowed free school. In 1244, a negotiation of peace between England and Scotland was concluded at this place. Pop., in 1801, 1489; in 1831, 1796. A. P., £25,223.

PONTESBURY, a parish in Ford hundred, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.W. by W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a rectory, in three portions, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, the 1st rated at £17 13s. 4d., the 2d at £17 13s. 4d., and the 3d at £8 10s., returned at £41. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. H. Harris, W. E. Owen, Esq., and Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St George. Here is a chapel for Baptists. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held at this place. Pop., in 1801, 2053; in 1831, 2936. A. P., £11,593.

PONTESFORD, a hamlet in the above parish and co., 7 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

PONTISBRIGHT, or **CHAPEL**, a parish in Lenden hundred, co. of Essex. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 390. A. P., £2,578.

PONTFAEN, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 61. A. P., £352.

PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN, a hamlet in Ystrad-fellte parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 13 m. W. from Merthyr-Tydfil.

PONTON (GREAT), a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. from Colsterworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 7d. Patron, the prebendary of North Grantham. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 446. A. P., £2,432.

PONTON (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.E. from Grantham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. Dodeswell. Church ded. to St Guthlake. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,763.

PONTOP. See **COLLIERLY**.

PONTYPOOL, or **PONT-Y-POOL**, a market-town and township in Trevechin parish, co. of Monmouth, 6½ m. from Usk. It is a large and straggling town, with two principal streets. The houses are detached and have a neat appearance. The prosperity of the town is in a great measure owing to its numerous and extensive iron works. It is also celebrated for the manufacture called Pontypool ware. The petty-sessions for the upper division of Abergavenny hundred are held here. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 22d, July 5th, October 16th, and last Monday in October. Pop. with that of Trevechin.

POOL, a township in Acton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 188.

POOL, a distinct county under 3^d George I., called the town and co. of the town of Pool, but locally situated in Cogdean hundred, co. of Dorset, 27 m. E. by S. from Dorchester, and comprising the borough, seaport, and market-town of Pool. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, coroner, town-clerk, and burgesses. The mayor occasionally holds a court of admiralty, and a jury is empanelled to judge of causes within the jurisdiction. The town sessions are held quarterly. Pool returns two members to parliament. The electors are about 750 in number. This town stands on a peninsula joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus on the N. side of the harbour, and consists of several spacious streets. The harbour is said to be the safest in the channel, and there is a handsome quay. The chief trade is with Newfoundland. The exports are provision, nets, cordage, sailcloth, and wearing apparel. The imports, cod, salmon, oil, furs, &c. The market is on Monday and Thursday. Fairs, May 1st and November 2d.—Living, a perpetual curacy and a peculiar of the court of Great Cranford and Pool. Patrons, the parishioners. Church ded. to St James. Here are several places of worship for dissenters, a free school

on the national system, a commodious work-house, and several almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 4761; in 1831, 6459. A. P., £10,870.

POOL (NETHER and OVER), townships in Eastham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 8 m. N. by W. from Chester.

POOL (SOUTH), a parish in Coleridge hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. S.E. from Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 16s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, T. H. Hayes, Esq. Church ded. to St Cyriac. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 567. A. P., £2,458.

POOLE, a township and chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.E. by E. from Otley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Otley vicarage, returned at £71 17s. Patron, the vicar of Otley. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,329.

POOLE, a township in Brotherton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. from Pontefract.

POOLE-KEYNES, a parish in Malmesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 7 m. N.E. by N. from Malmesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patron, the king as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,149.

POOLEY, a small village in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland.

POOLTOWN, in Luxborough parish, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S. by W. from Dunster.

POORSTOCK, a parish in Poorstock liberty, co. of Dorset, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Bridport, containing the tythings of West Milton, Nettlescombe, and South Poortown. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £16 16s. 8d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 802; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £4,929.

POORTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Beaminster Forum and Redhone, co. of Dorset, 4½ m. S.E. from Beaminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 11s. 5½d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, T. Banger, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 89. A. P., £956.

POPHAM, a parish in Mitcheldever hundred, co. of Southampton, 7 m. S.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,204.

POPLAR, formerly a hamlet, now a parish in the Tower division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, 4½ m. E. by S. from St Paul's. This place was constituted a distinct parish in 1817, and is the most south-eastern suburb of the metropolis. Livings, a perpetual curacy returned at £50. Patron, the East India company. Church ded. to St Mary. And a rectory, not in charge, exempt from visitation, and in the patronage of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. The charity schools are numerous, and afford instruction to about 1000 children. The

East India almshouses for the widows of mates and seamen dying in the company's service, consist of 3 quadrangles, including a chapel and apartments for the chaplain, and a surgeon. There are several other similar establishments on a smaller scale, and various bequests for charitable purposes. Here are the West India docks, and city canal, consisting of three channels extending from E. to W. The private docks and yards for ship-building are extensive and numerous, and there are a great many establishments connected with navigation and foreign commerce. Pop., in 1801, 4493; in 1831, 16,849. A. P., £99,014.

POPPLETON (NETHER or WATER), a parish in the upper division of the ainstey of the city of York, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N.W. from York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £74. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,742.

POPPLETON (OVER or LAND), a township and chapelry in the parish of St Mary Bishopshill, Junior, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W.N.W. from York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £23. Patron, the archbishop of York. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 319. A. P., £1,652.

PORINGLAND (GREAT or EAST), a parish in Henstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,794.

PORINGLAND (LITTLE or WEST), a parish in the above hundred, and co. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Howe rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Pop. returned with Great Poringland.

PORLOCK, a small seaport, market-town, and parish, in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 6 m. W. from Minehead, situated in the Bristol channel. At the W. corner of the bay is a small harbour to which a few sloops and fishing boats belong, but they have little employment. This is a very ancient town, and was used by the Saxons as a royal residence. It now consists only of a few houses, and its trade is very inconsiderable. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before May 12th, Thursday before October 10th; and Thursday before November 12th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £18 11s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Dubritius. Here is an endowment for the maintenance of those poor inhabitants whose ancestors were natives of the town. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 830. A. P., £1,495.

PORNEY, a hamlet in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham.

PORTBURY, a hundred, forming the most northern extremity of Somersetshire, containing 12 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 9333.

PORTBURY, a parish in the above hundred

and co., 6 m. W. by N. from Bristol. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 11s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 621. A. P., £6,252.

PORTCHESTER, or PORCHESTER, a parish in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 2½ m. E.S.E. from Fareham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6, returned at £112 16s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary, is very ancient and a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. Porchester castle is of great antiquity and occupies an area of nearly 5 acres. During the late war it was appropriated to the purpose of confining prisoners of war, and it is stated that 5000 persons were secured here at one time. The earl of Carnarvon derives the inferior title of viscount from this town. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 739. A. P., £4,631.

PORT (EAST), in the west division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall.

PORTGATE, a township in St John Lee parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29.

PORTH-CERI, a seaport and parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 12 m. S.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., returned at £138 19s. 8d. Patron, — Edwards, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,031.

PORTH-EINION, a village in Porth-Einion parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 m. S. from Penrhy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 5s. 10d., returned at £139 3s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. At this place is an extensive oyster fishery. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 368. A. P., £481.

PORTINGSCALE, or PORTENSACLE, a township in Crosthwaite parish, co. of Cumberland, 2 m. W. by N. from Keswick. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 253.

PORTINGTON, a township in Eastrington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, including that of Cavel, 100; in 1831, 160.

PORTISHAM, a parish in Uggescombe hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. S.W. by W. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 14s. 2d., returned at £4 3s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. Hardy, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 663. A. P., £5,531.

PORTISHEAD, a parish in Portbury hundred, co. of Somerset, 8½ m. W.N.W. from Bristol. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £92 15s. 7½d. Patron, the corporation of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 800. A. P., £2,892.

PORTLAND ISLE, a parish in Portland liberty, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 15 m. S. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16 2s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St George. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. This isle—or more properly peninsula—is situated opposite to Weymouth, and is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 2 broad, and is literally a vast rock of freestone, but not barren. The herbage is good, and the arable land produces wheat, oats, and barley. At the south end are two lighthouses, and near to them a remarkable cave, from which a column of water rises like a fountain. Portland castle, together with that of Weymouth, was erected by Henry VIII., when he made a general fortification on the coast. This is a royal manor; the lands are ancient demesne, and the king's steward holds courts at Ladyday and Michaelmas. The Portland stone quarries, in the west of the island, are a great source of wealth to the proprietors, and are the chief source of employment to the labouring classes. Pop., in 1801, 1619; in 1881, 2670. A. P., £1,629.

PORTLIDGE, a hamlet in Alwhington parish, co. of Devon.

PORTLEMOUTH (EAST), a parish in Colebridge hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. S. by E. from Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 18s. 4d. Patrons, in 1629, the representatives of the duke of Bolton. Church ded. to St Onolam. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1881, 427. A. P., £2,145.

PORTON, or PURTON, a tything and chapelry in Idmiston parish, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Idmiston vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Patronage with the vicarage.

PORTSDOWN, a hundred in Portsdown division, Southampton, containing 7 parishes.

PORTSEA (ISLAND OF), a tract of land in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, nearly 16 m. in circumference; bounded east by Langston harbour; south by Spithead; west by Portsmouth; and north by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge connecting it to the mainland. The coasts of this island are defended by several forts and castles, the most important of which are Fort Cumberland, Southsea castle, and the works at Hilsea. The royal dockyard of Portsea is on a magnificent scale. The great basin comprehends an area of 33,000 square yards, communicating with several dry docks. A royal naval college was founded here in 1790, and a school of naval architecture was incorporated with it, 1816. The town comprises several well built streets, terraces, and crescents; the houses are well built, and chiefly inhabited by the more opulent families connected with Portsmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12. Patron, Winchester college. Church ded. to St Mary. At the southern extremity of the burial ground is a large grave in which were interred several bodies picked up from the wreck of the Royal George in 1782, which sad catastrophe is recorded on a monument near the grave. This tract of land comprises the borough and seaport town of Portsmouth, with which

the pop. is included, and in the franchise of which it participates.

PORTSKEWETT, or PORTH-IS-COED, a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Pierre, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 2s. 1d. Patron, in 1639, T. Lewis, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1881, 190. A. P., £1,668.

PORTSLADE, a parish in Fishergate hundred, co. of Sussex, 5 m. W. by N. from Brighton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 18s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1881, 615. A. P., £2,043.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport, borough, and market-town, located in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, but having separate jurisdiction. It is 18 m. S. by E. from Southampton, and 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London. The origin of this place is attributed to the decay of the ancient town of Portchester, occasioned by the gradual retreat of the sea, which destroyed the advantages of that town as a naval station. Portsmouth harbour is now superior to any in the kingdom; one of its many advantages is the spacious roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where 1000 ships of the line may ride securely. The municipal government is vested, agreeable to charter of Charles I., in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, an indefinite number of burgesses, a town-clerk, and inferior officers. Quarterly sessions are held, a court of record for recovery of small debts, and an annual court-leet. This borough has regularly sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Under the old system the number of electors were only 50, it now exceeds 8000. The town is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference. The principal street extends south from the London road, and is nearly central, and a continuation of it is Broad-street, forming a line of communication with Spithead, the harbour, and Gosport. These streets contain the residences of the lieutenant-governor, the port-admiral, and other persons connected with maritime commerce. A new custom-house has also been erected. There are four guardhouses within the town. The garrison consists of 3 regiments of foot. Between Portsmouth and Portsea is an arsenal containing arms for 25,000 men. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is confined to timber from the Baltic and eggs from France. The coasting trade is extensive. Packet boats sail hence daily for Southampton and the isle of Wight, and steam boats pass regularly between this and Plymouth and Havre de Grace. The living of Portsmouth is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Patron, Winchester college. The church—ded. to St Thomas of Canterbury—is a venerable structure, built in the reign of Henry III. There are several other places of worship in the suburbs belonging to the establishment, besides chapels for various dissenting bodies. A free grammar school was founded in 1789 by Dr Smith, for

50 boys. St Paul's school is newly instituted, and there are a national and Lancastrian schools, and various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. The market is on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, July 10th and 14 days following, and July 26th. Pop., in 1801, 7839; in 1831, 8083.

PORTSWOOD, a tything in South Stoneham parish, co. of Southampton, 2 m. N. by E. from Southampton. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 654.

PORTWAY, in Burghill parish, co. of Hereford, 5 m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

POSENALL, an extra-parochial district in Wenlock hundred, co. of Salop.

POSLENGFORD, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. N. from Clare. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 10s., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Golding. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,782.

POSTCOMBE, a township in Lewknor parish, co. of Oxford, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Tetworth.

POSTERN, a township in Driffield parish, co. of Derby.

POSTLING, a parish in Hayne hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. by W. from Hythe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 8s. 1½d., returned at £125. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,639.

POSTLIP, a hamlet in Winchcombe parish, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Winchcombe.

POSTWICK, a parish in Blowfield hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E. by S. from Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Roseberry. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 237. A. P., £2,580.

POTSGROVE, or **POTESGRAVE**, a parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, 2½ m. S. by E. from Woburn. Living, a rectory with that of Battlesden, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 19s. 4½d. Patronage with Battlesden rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,068.

POTT-CHAPEL, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Macclesfield.

POTTEN-ISLAND, in Little-Wakering parish, co. of Essex, 6 m. E. from Rochford. It contains a farm of 600 acres.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a parish in Langoe wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. by E. from Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 16s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 402. A. P., £3,127.

POTTERNE AND CANNINGS, a hundred near the centre of Wiltshire, containing 6 parishes.

POTTERNE, a parish in the above hundred

and co., 1½ m. S. by W. from Devizes. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1304; in 1831, 1647. A. P., £11,572.

POTTER'S-BAR, a hamlet in Monken-Hadley parish, co. of Middlesex, 3 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Barnet.

POTTER'S-PURY, or **EAST PERY**, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. S.E. from Towcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 6s., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Earl Bathurst. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 1144; in 1831, 1544. A. P., £3,580.

POTTERTON, a hamlet in Berwick-in-Elmet parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.E. by E. from Leeds.

POTTOE, a township in Whorlton parish, N.R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S.W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 187.

POTTON, a market-town and parish in Biggleswade hundred, co. of Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £104 14s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, and a charity school. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 3d Tuesday in January (O. S.), last Tuesday in April, 1st Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29th. Pop., in 1801, 1103; in 1831, 1768. A. P., £3,696.

POUGHELEY, or **POCHELE-PRIORY**, in Chaddleworth parish, co. of Berks, 6½ m. W.S.W. from East-Ilsey.

POUGHILL, a parish in West Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. N. by E. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 17s. 8½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,576.

POUGHILL, a parish in Stratton hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 12s. 1d., returned at £145. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Olave. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,979.

POULSHOT, a parish in Melksham hundred, co. of Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Devizes. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 348. A. P., £3,569.

POULTNEY, a hamlet in Misterton parish, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. E. from Lutterworth.

POULTON, or **PULTON**, a township in Pulford parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. S. by W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 128.

POULTON, a township in Walasey parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., including Seacombe, in 1801, 178; in 1831, 1212.

POULTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 21 m. S. by W. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelry of Marton, and the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn-with-Newton, and Thornton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 16s. 8d., returned at £95. Patron, in 1829, B. F. Heaketh, Esq. Church ded. to St Chad. Here are four places of worship for Dissenters, with a free school, and an endowment for apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 2936; in 1831, 4082. A. P., £80,025.

POULTON, a township and chapelry in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. from Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1200. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1025. A. P., £3,999.

POULTON, a township in Warrington parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.E. from Warrington.

POULTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3 m. W. by N. from Fairford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, returned at £30 10s. Patrons, in 1829, T. Ingram, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,823.

POULTON-LAUNCELOT, a township in Bebbington parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Great-Neston. Pop., in 1801, including that of Spittle, 87; in 1831, 120.

POUNDISFORD, a hamlet in Pitminster parish, co. of Somerset.

POUNDON, a hamlet in Twyford church, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from Buckingham. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 84.

POUNDSTOCK, a parish in Lamewith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.W. from Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £94 0s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, J. Dayman, Esq. Church ded. to St Neot. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 727. A. P., £2,984.

POWDER, a hundred on the S.E. side of Cornwall, containing 37 parishes, including the boroughs of Fowey, Lostwithiel, and Gram-pound-Tregony, St Mawes, and Truro.

POWDERHAM, a parish in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. S.E. by S. from Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 3s. 6½d. Patrons, in 1829, R. Nantes, Esq. Church ded. to St Clements. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,749.

POWICK, a parish in the lower division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Worcester, comprising the chapelry of Cleaveload, part of that of Braynsford, and the hamlet of Woodfield. Living, a discharged vicarage with Mordeford curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10 2s. 7d. Patron, the earl of Coventry. Church ded. to

St Peter and St Lawrence. Pop. in 1801, 1172; in 1831, 1598. A. P., £10,316.

POWKESLEY, or **POKESLE**, a hamlet in Passenham parish, co. of Northampton, 7 m. S.E. by S. from Towcester.

POWNEHALL-FEE, a township in Wilm-slow parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S. by W. from Stockport. Pop., in 1801, 1122; in 1831, 1747.

POWSEY, a hamlet in Great-Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

POXWELL, a parish in Winfrith hundred, co. of Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory with that of Warmwell, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, J. Trenohard, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,680.

POYLE, a hamlet in Stanwell parish, co. of Middlesex, ¼ m. S. from Colnebrook.

POYNINGS, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

POYNINGS, a parish in the above hundred and co., 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Hurst-Pier-point. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,531.

POYNTON, a township and chapelry in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Stockport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Warren, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. A court baron is held here twice in the year. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 747. A. P., £9,048.

PREBEND-END, a hamlet in Buckingham parish, co. of Buckingham.

PREEN-CHURCH, a parish in Condover hundred, co. of Salop, 6 m. W. by S. from Much-Wenlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, certified at £6, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, W. Webster, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 75. A. P., £634.

PREES, a parish in Whitchurch division, North Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. from Wem, comprising the chapelries of Calveshall and Whixhall, and the township of Pree-with-Steel. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and several charity schools. Pop., in 1801, 2653; in 1831, 3355. A. P., £17,495.

PREESALL, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. N. by E. from Poulton.

PREESE, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N.W. from Kirkham.

PRENDERGRAST, a parish in Dangleddaw hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, adjacent to Haverford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated

at £9 14s. 9d., returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1105. A. P., £1,978.

PRENDICK, a township in Alnham parish, co. of Northumberland, 13 m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 61.

PRENTON, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 6½ m. N. by E. from Great-Neston. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 104.

PRESCOT, an extra-parochial district in Tewkesbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N. from Cheltenham. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 51.

PRESCOT, a market-town and parish in West Dorset hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 50 m. S. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelrys of Rainford and Great-Sankey, and the townships of Bold, Cronkon, Cruerley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penketh, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness-with-Appleton, and Windle. This place is celebrated for its manufacture of watches, and every kind of watch-tool, also coarse earthenware, especially sugar-moulds, the clay in the neighbourhood being particularly adapted to it. From the reign of Henry VII. the inhabitants have been exempted from serving on juries, except within the manor, and have enjoyed several other privileges. A court baron is held six times a year, and a court leet annually; there is likewise a court of requests for recovering small debts. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, June 12th, August 24th and 25th, All Saints day, and November 1st. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £24 10s. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are chapels for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, an excellent free school, and other charity schools; also almshouses, and a fund for apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 16,952; in 1831, 28,084. A. P., £93,979.

PRESCOTT, a hamlet in Cropredy parish, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Banbury.

FRESHUTE, a parish in Selkley hundred, co. of Wilts, 2 m. W. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, returned at £140. Patron, the chorister of Salisbury, on nomination of the bishop. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 760. A. P., £6,244.

PRESTATYN, a township in Meliden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 m. N. from St Asaph.

PRESTATYN, one of the five hundreds into which the co. of Flint is divided. It contains 4 parishes.

PRESTBURY, a parish in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield, comprising the chapelrys of Bosley, Capethorpe, Chelford, Macclesfield-Forest, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, Siddington, and Wincell; and the townships of Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Butley, Eaton, Fallybrook, Hensbury with Pexall, Herdsfield, Kettlethulme, Lyme-Handley, Mottram St Andrew, Newton, Prestbury, North

Rode, Sutton, Tytherington, Old Withington, Woodford, and Worth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10. Patroness, Mrs Leigh. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and a school house. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held twice a year. Pop., in 1801, 21,440; in 1831, 47,257. A. P., £120,637.

PRESTBURY, a parish in the lower division of Deerhurst hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. E. by N. from Cheltenham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £11, returned at £110 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, W. J. Agg, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £3,954.

PRESTEIGNE, or **LLAN-ANDROS**, a market town and parish in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 151 m. from London, and 14 m. W. by N. from Leominster. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lug, and is a well built town. It is a contributory borough with the Radnor district, and comprises the wards of Hereford and Broad-street, and High and St David's-street, also the chapelry of Dyscoed. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £20, but estimated at £1,000. Patron, the earl of Oxford. Here is a free school founded in Elizabeth's reign. The county meetings, assizes, and quarter sessions are held here. Pop., in 1831, 3282.

PRESTGRAVE, a depopulated hamlet in the lordship of Holt, co. of Leicester.

PRESTLEIGH, formerly a chapelry in Douling parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. from Shepton-Mallet.

PRESTLEY, a hamlet in Flitwick parish, co. of Bedford.

PRESTON, a borough, market town, and parish in Amounderness hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 22½ m. S. by E. from Lancaster, and 216½ m. N.W. by N. from London. This borough has separate jurisdiction, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 7 aldermen, 17 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. Along with the old borough of Preston and the township of Fishwick, it returns two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The borough courts, courts-leet, &c. are held here. The town is well built, the streets broad and lighted with gas. It has a good town-hall, exchange, library, various literary societies, and all the conveniences of a large and opulent town. The trade of Preston was at one time confined to the manufacture of linen cloth; it now extends to that of cotton through every process. The greater portion of the goods are sent to Manchester. Several iron foundries have been established. The river Ribble, near the banks of which the town stands, is navigable at spring-tides for vessels of 140 tons, and the port of Preston includes Lytham, Freckleton, Hesket, and Poulton. A few vessels carry on a foreign trade, also a moderate coasting trade, and there is a neat custom house and commodious market place, well supplied. Market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, first Saturday after Epiphany, January 6th, March

27th, August 11th, September 7th, and November 7th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St John. There are four other churches, all perpetual curacies to the vicarage, and in the vicar's patronage, except one, in the appointment to which the vicar co-operates with certain trustees. Here are 7 places of worship for dissenters, 3 Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, national and other charity schools, almshouses, and several benefit societies. Pop., in 1801, 11,887; in 1831, 33,112. A. P., £33,136.

PRESTON, a township in St Bee's parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. S. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 1886; in 1831, 4323.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Sandford parish, co. of Devon.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON, a parish in the liberty of Sutton-Pointz, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 3¼ m. N.E. by N. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £8 18s., returned at £131 4s. 6d. Patron, the prebendary of Preston, in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 555. A. P., £2,925.

PRESTON, a parish in Crowthorne and Minety hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. E.S.E. from Cirencester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Masters, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 196. A. P., £2,683.

PRESTON, a parish in the lower division of Dudstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.W. from Newent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £150. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 79. A. P., £1,871.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, co. of Hertford, 3 m. S. by W. from Hitchin.

PRESTON, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

PRESTON, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, ½ m. S.E. from Faversham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 12s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 673. A. P., £2,841.

PRESTON, a parish in Preston hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Brighton. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hove, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £20 2s. 11d., returned at £72. Patron, the prebendary of Hove in Chichester cathedral. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,908.

PRESTON, a parish in Preston hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 1½ m. N. from Wingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 15s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of

Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mildred. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 576. A. P., £2,512.

PRESTON, a township in Ellingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8¼ m. N. by E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 85.

PRESTON, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland, 1¼ m. N. from North Shields. It is comprised by the reform act within the boundaries of Tynemouth. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 765.

PRESTON, a parish in Martinsley hundred, co. of Rutland, 1½ m. N. by E. from Uppingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Shield. Church ded. to St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,057.

PRESTON, a parish in Stone hundred, co. of Somerset, 1½ m. W. from Yeovil. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 18s. 4d. Patronage with Yeovil vicarage. Here is a good free school. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 347. A. P., £1,964.

PRESTON, in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford.

PRESTON, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3¼ m. W.N.W. from Bildeston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 0½d. Patron, Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 321. A. P., £2,111.

PRESTON, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. E.N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hedon, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £12. Patron, the sub-dean of York cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 957.

PRESTON-BAGOTS, a parish in Henley division of Barlichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. E. by S. from Henley-in-Arden. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4. Patron, in 1829, E. Cartwright, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,736.

PRESTON-BISSET, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, 4 m. S.W. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,960.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a township partly in the parish of Moreton-Corbett, and partly in that of Shawbury, co. of Salop, 2½ m. S.E. from Wem.

PRESTON-CANDOVER, a parish in Bermondspit hundred, co. of Southampton, 6 m. N. by E. from New Alresford. Living, a discharged vicarage with Nutley curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 442. A. P., £2,433.

PRESTON-CAPESES, or **PRESTON-UPON-THE-HILL**, a parish in Fawsley hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. S. from Daventry. Living, a rectory and a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is an endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 378. A. P., £3,160.

PRESTON-DEANRY, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7, returned at £53 1s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, L. Christie, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 64. A. P., £1,984.

PRESTON (EAST), a parish in Poling hundred, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. E. from Little Hampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 242. A. P., £843.

PRESTON (GREAT), a township in Kippax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Ferry-Bridge.

PRESTON-GUBBALS, a parish in the liberty of Shrewsbury town, co. of Salop, 5 m. N. from Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Prees, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £10, returned at £24. Patronage with Prees vicarage. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,669.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Frodsham. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 461. A. P., £3,164.

PRESTON (LITTLE), or **WOOD-PRESTON**, a hamlet in Preston-Capes parish, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. S. by E. from Daventry.

PRESTON (LITTLE), a township in Kippax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Ferry-Bridge.

PRESTON (LONG), a parish in the W. division of Staincliffe and Eweross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by E. from Settle, comprising the townships of Hellefield, Wigglesworth, and Long Preston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £10 18s. 11½d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also almshouses for 10 persons. Pop., in 1801, 1181; in 1831, 1501. A. P., £10,456.

PRESTON-MONTFORD, a hamlet in St Alkmund parish, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a township and chapelry in Burton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Kirby-Lonsdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £76 6s. Patrons, the inhabitants. Chapel ded. to St Patrick. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 418. A. P., 3,719.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township in He-

versham parish, co. of Westmoreland, 7 m. S. by E. from Kendal.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township in Wensley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. from Middleham. Here is the eminence called Searth Neck, over which is the high road from Richmond to Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 362.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township in Great Ayeliff parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N. by E. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 176.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, a parish in the upper division of Deerhurst hundred, co. of Gloucester, 7½ m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Campden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £32. Patron, in 1829, J. West, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,698.

PRESTON-TARRANT, a tything in Tarrant-Crawford parish, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township in Stockton-upon-Tees parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. S.S.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 76.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in Wellington division of Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3. Patron, Preston hospital. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here are well-endowed almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 218. A. P., £1,610.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, 8½ m. W. by N. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Blakemere, and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £3 16s. 9d. Patronage with Blakemere vicarage. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 251. A. P., £1,445.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. N.E. by N. from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Withington vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, endowed with £400. Patronage with Withington vicarage. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,117.

PRESTWICH, or **PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM**, a parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Manchester, on the new road to Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £46 4s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Grosvenor. Church ded. to St Mary. There are also three chapels and five dissenting chapels. Pop., in 1801, 1811; in 1831, 2941. A. P., £5,727.

PRESTWICK, a township in Ponteland parish, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 168.

PRESTWOLD, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. from Loughborough. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Houghton, in the archd.

of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £20, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, C. Packe, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,659.

PRESTWOOD, a township in Ellastone parish, co. of Stafford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Uttoxeter. It is in the honour of Tutbury, and jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovery of small debts. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 77.

PRIDDY, a parish in Wells-Forum hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. from Wells. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to Westbury vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Patronage with the vicarage of Westbury. One of the largest cattle fairs in the co. is held here, in August. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 202. A. P., £909.

PRIESTCLIFE, a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Tideswell.

PRIESTHOLME, or **YNYS-SEIRIOL**, or **PURFIN ISLAND**, an island in Penmon parish, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 1 m. from the coast of Anglesea. The sound on the W. affords a passage for vessels to and from the roadstead of Beaumaris. The island occupies an area 1 m. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and affords good pasturage for sheep.

PRIEST-THORPE, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

PRIME-THORPE, a hamlet in Broughton-Astley parish, co.-palatine of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Lutterworth.

PRINCE-THORPE, a hamlet in Stretton-upon-Dunsmore parish, co. of Warwick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Southam.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an extra-parochial district in Dudstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Painswick.

PRIOR'S-DALE, a hamlet in Aldstone parish, co. of Cumberland.

PRIOR'S-LEIGH, a township and chapelry in Shiffnall parish, co. of Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Shiffnall. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Shiffnall vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, certified at £5, returned at £96. Patron, the vicar of Shiffnall. Pop., in 1801, 1599; in 1831, 2130.

PRISTON, a parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 18s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Broadwood, and others. Church ded. to St Luke. Here is a small charity school. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 308. A. P., £2,489.

PRITTLEWELL, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 19 m. S.E. from Chelmsford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 15s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar school. Pop., in 1801, 1213; in 1831, 2266. A. P., £6,718.

PRIVETT, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Petersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to West Meon vicarage, and a

peculiar in the dio. of Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,988.

PROBUS (Str.), a parish in the W. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Grampond. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Cornelly and Mertyr, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 16s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. The church is considered the first architectural ornament in the county. Here is an endowed free school, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held, April 5th and 23d, July 5th, and September 23d. Pop., in 1801, 1013; in 1831, 1360. A. P., £9,592.

PRUDHOE, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here is a place of worship, and a Sunday school belonging to the Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 341.

PRUDHOE-CASTLE, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 10 m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here are ruins of a castle which belonged to the Umfravilles.

PUBLOW, a parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Pensford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 786; in 1831, 639. A. P., £2,300.

PUCKERIDGE, a hamlet partly in the parish of Braughin, and partly in that of Standon, co. of Hertford, 9 m. N.E. by N. from Hertford.

PUCKESHALL, in Tong parish, co. of Kent.

PUCKINGTON, a parish in Abdieck and Bulstone hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. from Ilminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 13s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,116.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a hundred at the southern extremity of Gloucester, containing 5 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 4624.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a parish in the above hundred and co. 4 m. S.W. by S. from Chipping-Sodbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacies of Abston and Westerleigh, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £44 13s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St Thomas-a-Beket. Here is a free school for 20 children. The Saxon kings had a palace at this place. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 796. A. P., £4,850.

PUDDINGTON, or **POBBINGTON**, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £86. Patron, in 1829, R. Orlebar, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 563. A. P., £2,690.

PUDDINGTON, a township in Burton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 145.

PUDDINGTON, a parish in Witheridge

hundred, co. of Devon, 8 m. N. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 8s. 1½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, T. Welman, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas-à-Becket. Here are also a place of worship for Presbyterians, and an endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 184. A. P., £876.

PUDDLE-BRIDGE, in Colyton parish, co. of Devon, 3 m. W.N.W. from Colyton.

PUDDLESTONE, a parish in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 5½ m. E. by N. from Leominster. Living, a discharged vicarage with While rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 17s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Rose, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,303.

PUDLICOTE, a tything in Charlbury parish, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. S. by W. from Chipping-Norton. See **CHILSON**.

PUDSEY, a township and chapelry in Calverley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E. from Bradford. The livings are two curacies annexed to Calverley vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, one certified at £20 5s., returned at £109 14s. 8d., the other, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Calverley. Church ded. to St Lawrence. A new church has lately been erected, and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A bequest of £100, is appropriated to the relief of decayed housekeepers, and the instruction of poor children. This township consists of Middle, Nether, and Over Pudsey. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 7460. A. P., £6,210.

PULBOROUGH, a parish in West Essex hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 9 m. N.N.E. from Arundel. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £19 0s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1334; in 1831, 1979. A. P., £6,526.

PULFORD, a parish in Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.S.W. from Chester, comprising the townships of Poulton and Pulford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Grosvenor. Church ded. to St Mary. A charity school is supported by Earl and Countess Grosvenor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 289.

PULHAM, a town in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. from Harleston, containing the parishes of St Mary Magdalene, and St Mary the Virgin. The living of the former is a perpetual curacy annexed to the latter, which is a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop. of the former, in 1801, 767; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £3,885; of the latter, in 1801, 801; in 1831, 831. A. P., £3,828.

PULHAM EAST, a parish in Buckland-Newton hundred, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 9½ m. S.E. from Sherborne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £18 17s. 11d. Patron, in

1829, J. Haseley, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a small school. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,379.

PULHAM (WEST), a manor in the above parish and county.

PULLEY, a township in Brace-Meol parish, co. of Salop, 2 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

PULLOX-HILL, a parish in Flint hundred, co. of Bedford, 1½ m. S.W. from Silsoe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s., returned at £113 7s. Patroness, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Church ded. to St James. A vein of gold was discovered here, but not producing sufficient to pay the expenses of working it, the process was given up. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 529. A. P., £2,670.

PULVERBACK-CHURCH, a parish in Condover hundred, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Shrewsbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Kenyon. Church ded. to St Edith. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year for the manor. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 557. A. P., £3,313.

PUNCKNOLL, or **PUNCKNOWLE**, a parish in Uggescombe hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 6½ m. S.E. by E. from Bridport. Living, a rectory with that of West-Bexington, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Frome. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 424. A. P., £1,523.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), more properly a peninsula, is situated in Blandford division, co. of Dorset. It is 12 m. long and 7 broad, and contains several rocks of marble and quarries of slate and limestone. It is governed by the lord-lieutenant of the county.

PURFLEET, a township in West Thurrock parish, co. of Essex, 23 m. S.W. by S. from Chelmsford. Here is a magazine for gunpowder, erected by government. The buildings are detached, bomb-proof, and otherwise so well-protected, that an accident happening to one would not affect the other.

PURITON, a parish in Huntspill and Puriton hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Woolavington, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 15s. 10d. Patronage with Woolavington vicarage. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 509. A. P., £3,731.

PURLEIGH, or **PURLEY**, a parish in Dengy hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S. by W. from Maldon. Living, a rectory, annexed to the provostship of Oriel college, Oxford, and held without institution, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £25. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1044. A. P., £6,937.

PURLEY, a parish in Theale hundred, co. of Berks, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio.

of London, rated at £12 17s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,948.

PURSLOW, forming the S.W. extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 22 parishes, including the borough of Bishop's-Castle.

PURSLOW, a farm in Clunbury parish, co. of Salop, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Bishop's-Castle.

PURSTON (GREAT), or BLENCOWES-PURSTON, a hamlet in King's Sutton parish, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Brackley.

PURSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 260. A. P., £3,972.

PURSTON (LITTLE), in Newbottle parish, co. of Northampton, 5 m. W.N.W. from Brackley.

PURTINGTON, a hamlet in Winsham parish, co. of Somerset.

PURTON, in Lydney parish, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. S.E. from Blakeney. Here is a ferry over the Severn.

PURTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Wootton-Basset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £22 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Shaftesbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1467; in 1831, 1778. A. P., £10,054.

PUSEY, or PEWSEY, a parish in Ganfield hundred, co. of Berks, 4½ m. E. by N. from Great-Farringdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury rated at £8 12s. 11d., returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,410.

PUTESEY, or PUDSEY-HALL, a hamlet in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex.

PUTFORD (EAST), a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 8½ m. W. by S. from Great-Torrington. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 209. A. P., £919.

PUTFORD (WEST), a parish in Black-Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 9½ m. W.S.W. from Great-Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. Patron, Lord Clinton. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,243.

PUTLEY, a parish in the upper division of Greytree hundred, co. of Hereford, 5½ m. W. from Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £3 18s. 4d., returned at £130. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 165. A. P., £795.

PUTLOE, a tything in Standish parish, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. from Stroud.

PUTNEY, a parish in the west division of Brixton hundred, co. of Surrey, 7 m. S. by W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Croydon, and a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at

£85 5s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school for 20 boys, and an almshouse for 12 women. The village of Putney, formerly called Putelei, consists principally of one street, and is separated from Fulham by a wooden bridge across the Thames. During the civil war under Charles I. a bridge of boats was constructed, defended by forts on each side of the river, and Putney was the head quarters of Cromwell's army while the king was prisoner at Hampton-court. Pop., in 1801, 2428; in 1831, 3811. A. P., £21,160.

PUTSHAM, a hamlet in Kilve parish, co. of Somerset.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Dacorum hundred, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. N.W. from Tring. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 0s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 130. A. P., £739.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, 4½ m. W. by S. from Guildford. Living, a rectory with Wanborough curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,755.

PUTTON, or PODINGTON, a hamlet and tything in Chickereel parish, co. of Dorset.

PUXTON, a parish in Winterstoke hundred, co. of Somerset, 6 m. N. by W. from Axbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barnwell vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £16, returned at £47 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Saviour. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 145. A. P., £1,646.

PWILLELECH, a hamlet in Llaniltid parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge.

PWILLHELI, a seaport town in Deiniog parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. It has a good harbour for vessels of 60 tons, and is the chief depot for the supply of the S.W. district of the county. This port is subject to Beaumaris as to its commercial dues, and unites with Caernarvon in returning a member to parliament. It was made a free borough by Edward, the black prince, and its corporation consists of a mayor, who holds his office for life, 2 bailiffs, and a recorder. The town is well built, and much resorted to in the bathing season. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanon, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs March 5th, May 13th, June 30th, August 19th, September 24th, and November 11th. Pop. with the parish.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, or PWLLCROCHAN, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 m. N.W. from Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Pembroke and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 12s. 11d., returned at £115 1s. 4½d. Patron, the

lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,274.

PWLL-Y-WRACH, a hamlet in Talgarth parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Hay.

PYCHELEY, or PIGHTESLEY, a parish in Orlingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S. by W. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £30, returned at £52. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 558. A. P., £4,631.

PYECOMBE, a parish in Poynings hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S. from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 8s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,219.

PYDER, a hundred at the west side of Cornwall, comprehending the shore of the Bristol channel from Padstow to St Agnes, and containing 21 parishes.

PYKTREE, a hamlet in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

PYLE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a chapelry

to Cynfig vicarage, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 475. A. P., £1,387.

PYLEIGH, or LEIGH-FLORY, in Lydiard St Laurence parish, co. of Somerset, 7½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

PYLLE, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 3½ m. S. by W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 19s. 9½d., returned at £126. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,118.

PYNHAM, or CALCETO, once a priory, Arundel parish, co. of Sussex.

PYON-CANON, co. of Hereford. See CANON-PYON.

PYON-KING'S. See KING'S-PYON.

PYWORTHY, a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. from Holsworthy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. H. Kingdon. Church ded. to St Swithin. Pop., in 1801, 499; in 1831, 700. A. P., £2,027.

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QUADRAGE, a hamlet in Holdsworth parish, co. of Devon.

QUADRING, a parish in Kirton wapentake, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. from Spalding. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Wigtoft, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patronage with Wigtoft vicarage. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here are several charity schools. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 858. A. P., £5,754.

QUAINTON, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £30 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a Baptist chapel. Almshouses were founded at this place in 1686, and there is a free school. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 1056. A. P., £3,454.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (EAST), a parish in Williton and Fremanors hundred, co. of Somerset, 12½ m. N.W. by W. from Bridgewater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 8s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, J. F. Luttrell, Esq. and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,731.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (WEST), or ST ANDREW, a parish in the above hundred and co., 13½ m. W.N.W. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and

dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 8s. 8d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Balch. Church ded. to St Ethelred. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,715.

QUANTOX HILLS, co. of Somerset, a range of hills extending from East Quantockshead southward to the vale of Taunton.

QUARENDON, a parish in the first division of Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Burton vicarage, and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 60. A. P., £5,048.

QUARFORD, a township in Alstonfield parish, co. of Stafford, 6 m. N. by E. from Leek.

QUARLES, an extra-parochial district in North Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 33.

QUARLEY, a parish in Andover hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 7 m. W. by S. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, St Katherine's hospital, London. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 201. A. P., £696.

QUARLTON, a township in Bolton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N.W. from Bury. Here are some print works. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 376.

QUARMBY, a township in Huddersfield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. W. from Huddersfield.

QUARMOOR, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 605.

QUARNDON, a township and chapelry in All Saints parish, co. of Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. from Derby. Living, a curacy with that of All Saints, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £3. Patron, in 1829, Lord Scarsdale. Here is a free school for 20 children of this and the neighbouring townships. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 487.

QUARR, or **QUARRER**, a district in Binstead parish, co. of Southampton, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Newport.

QUARRELSTON-WINTERBORNE, a village in the parish of Winterborne-Strickland, co. of Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Blandford-Forum.

QUARRINGTON, a parish in Aswardhurn wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,927.

QUARRINGTON, a township in Kelloe parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 173. A. P., £826.

QUATFORD, a parish within the liberties of Bridgenorth, co. of Salop, 2 m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Eardington, and peculiar of Bridgenorth, endowed with £1,800 and £14 per ann. Patron, in 1829, W. Whitmore, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It was built and endowed with great possessions by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, at the desire of Adelaiza his wife, who made a vow thereof, in a tempest at sea, upon her first coming to England.—The nave and part of the tower were rebuilt in 1714; but the chancel and interior of the church retain their original appearance: plain benches for seats, with quatrefoil ornaments at the ends. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 492. A. P., £689.

QUATT, or **QUATT-MALVERN**, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 5s. Patron, in 1829, W. Whitmore, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 328. A. P., £4,428.

QUEDGELEY, a parish in the upper division of Whitton hundred, co. of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £40, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Manchester. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,432.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough and parish with separate jurisdiction, but located in the liberty of the isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 16 m. N.E. by N. from Maidstone.

Under charter of Charles I., the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 4 jurats, 2 bailiffs, chamberlain, town-clerk, and assistants, the mayor and senior jurats acting as justices of the peace within the borough. The recorder and magistrates hold sessions half yearly. The freedom of the borough is vested in the eldest sons and the apprentices of freemen. Queenborough formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The market is disused. A fair is held August 5th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £90. Patron, the corporation. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A school for the education of 100 children of the freemen is chiefly supported by the corporation. This town is situated on the western branch of the river Swale, and consists of one principal street. The houses are modern, and near the centre of the town is a guild-hall. Here is a copperas manufactory, but the chief source of employment is fishing and oyster dredging, and the lobster trade, large quantities being imported from Sweden and Norway and sent to the London market. "This place, then called *Cyning-burgh*, was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; their castle was near the entrance of the Swale, and afterwards received the name of the castle of Sheppey: in the reign of Edward III., it was entirely rebuilt, on a magnificent scale, from a plan by William of Wykeham, afterwards bishop of Winchester. That king, on visiting it for a few days, made the place a free borough, and in honour of his Queen Philippa, conferred its present name: in 1366, he incorporated it by charter, and three years afterwards gave it the staple of wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII., in 1536, at which time he erected several others for the defence of the coasts; but, on a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, being found unserviceable as a fortress in modern warfare, it was soon afterwards demolished."—Lewis. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 786. A. P., £1,480.

QUEENHILL, a hamlet and chapelry in Ripple parish, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S. by E. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ripple vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 107.

QUEEN'S-ELM, in Chelsea parish, co. of Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's.

QUEINTON, a parish in the upper division of Kiftgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Campden. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 13s. 4d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patron, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 609. A. P., £3,056.

QUENBY, a hamlet in Hungerton parish, co. of Leicester, 7 m. E. by N. from Leicester.

QUENDON, a parish in Littleford hundred, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Stansted-Mountfitchet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £9, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829,

H. Cranmer, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 211. A. P., £999.

QUENIBOROUGH, or QUENEBOROW, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £61 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, E. L. Lovedon, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 518. A. P., £3,348.

QUENINGTON, or QUEENINGTON, a parish in Brightwell's-Barrow hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N. from Fairford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, M. H. Beach, Esq. Church ded. to St Swithin. "A preceptory of Knights Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem, to whom this manor was given by Agnes de Lasceco or Lacy, and her daughter Sibylla, before 1^o John. It was valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £209 16s., MS. Le Neve, at £137 7s. 1d., ob. per annum, Dugd., Speed; but in my MSS. valor, at £25 16s. 6d. only; and granted 37^o Hen. VIII., first to Sir Richard Morisine, and then to Sir Anthony Kingdon." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,571.

QUETHIOCK, a parish in the middle division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. E. from Liskeard. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 692. A. P., £5,756.

QUL, or QUY, a parish in Staine hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. from Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Stow in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Patronage with Stow vicarage. "The church stands in the Fields, at the south end of the town, on

the turnpike road from Cambridge to Newmarket. And for a quibble, 'tis thus in Latin

' Qui Templum stat in Agria.' "

Carter's Cambridgeshire, p. 244.

QUIDENHAM, a parish in Gilt-Cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2 m. E. by N. from East Harling. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Albemarle. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,442.

QUIDHAMPTON, a hamlet in Overton parish, co. of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tything in Fugglestone parish, co. of Wilts, 1 m. E. from Wilton.

QUINBURY, a hamlet in Hornead parish, co. of Hertford, 2 m. N.N.E. from Puckeridge.

QUINTON, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 8s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,459.

QUOISLEY, a township in Marbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 8 m. N. by E. from Whitechurch.

QUORNDON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. of Leicester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Mount-Sorrell. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barrow vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £12, returned at £107. Patron, the vicar of Barrow. Here are several chapels for dissenters, and a small sum for educating and apprenticing 6 poor boys. Stocking-weaving, and the manufacture of bobbin-twist are extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 1237; in 1831, 1752. A. P., £5,579.

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RABY, a township in Neston parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 165.

RABY, a township in Staindrop parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. E.N.E. from Barnard-castle. Here is the magnificent seat of the earl of Darlington, called Raby castle, at which his late majesty, George IV., was sumptuously entertained in the autumn of 1806. Pop., in 1801, including that of Keverstone, 213; in 1831, 247. A. P., £3,142.

RACHENESS, in South Acre parish, co. of Norfolk. In the time of Henry II. here was an hospital for lepers.

RACKENFORD, a parish in Withrington hundred, co. of Devon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Tiverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 17s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, T. Comins, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowment for educating children of the poor. An annual fair for cattle is held Sept. 19th. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 472. A. P., £1848.

RACKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley parish, co. of Sussex, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Arundel.

RACKHEATH, a parish in Taverham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, E. Stracey, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,387.

RACTON, a parish in Westbourn and Singleton hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Chichester. Living, a rectory with that of Lordington, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 19s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 88. A. P., £1067.

RADBOURN, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, S. C. Pole, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a liberally endowed free school. Radbourn is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 253. A. P., £3,760.

RADBOURN (LOWER), an extra-parochial in Southam division, Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Southam. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 14. A. P., £735.

RADBOURN (UPPER), an extra-parochial, in the above division and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

S.E. from Southam. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 17s. 2d. Church in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 8.

RADCLIFFE, or **RATCLIFFE**, a parish in Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 3d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, including that of Chackmore, 252; in 1831, 334. A. P., £1,506.

RADCLIFFE, or **RATCLIFFE**, a parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. by S. from Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £21 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Wilton. A chapel-of-ease has been lately erected by Countess Grosvenor. Here are some extensive cotton manufactories, and in the vicinity are several coal mines. Pop., in 1801, 2497; in 1831, 3904. A. P., £4,382.

RADCOT-BRIDGE, in Great Faringdon parish, co. of Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Great Faringdon.

RADCOTT, a hamlet in Langford parish, co. of Oxford, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Burford. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 55. A. P., £942.

RADDON (EAST), formerly a chapelry in Thorverton parish, co. of Devon.

RADDON (WEST), a hamlet united to Shobroke in Budleigh hundred co. of Devon.

RADEGUNDS, or **BRADSOLE**, co. of Kent. See **BRADSOLE**.

RADFIELD, a hundred on the eastern side of Cambridgeshire, containing 9 parishes.

RADFIELD, a free chapel in Bapchild parish, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Sittingbourne.

RADFORD, formerly a priory in Worksop parish, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Worksop.

RADFORD, a parish in the S. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 1 m. W. by N. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £3 9s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Several branches of Nottingham manufactures are carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 2269; in 1831, 9806. A. P., £5,208.

RADFORD, a hamlet in Church-Enstone parish, co. of Oxford, 5 m. E. from Chipping-Norton.

RADFORD, a hamlet in that part of St Michael's parish, which is in the co. of the

city of Coventry, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

RADFORD-SIMELEY, a parish in Kentworth division, Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 16s. 9½d., and returned at £95. Patron, in 1829, H. G. Lewis, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,775.

RADINGTON, a parish in Williton and Freemanors hundred, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. W. by S. from Wiveliscombe. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 9s. 8½d., and returned at £150. Patron, in 1829, R. Darch, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1108.

RADIPOLE, a parish in Colliford-tree hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Melcombe-Regis, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, certified at £47. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,805.

RADLET, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, co. of Somerset.

RADLEY, a parish in Horner hundred, co. of Berks, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Abingdon. Living, a donative in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patronage with St Helen's vicarage, Abingdon. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 515. A. P., £3,153.

RADLOW, a hundred at the eastern extremity of Herefordshire, bordering upon Worcestershire, containing 23 parishes, and a pop., in 1831, of 13,119 souls.

RADMORE, a hamlet in Cannock parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. W. by N. from Lichfield.

RADNAGE, a parish in Desborough hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from High Wycombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 11½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 399. A. P., £684.

RADNORSHIRE,

One of the six divisions of South Wales, extending from N. to S. 26 m., from E. to W. 31 m. It is bounded E. by Herefordshire, N. by Montgomery and Salop, S. and W. by Brecon and Cardiganshires.

Divisions.—It contains 1 borough, (New Radnor), 2 market-towns, (Presteigne and Knighton), and 6 hundreds, viz, Colwyn, Cefnly, Knighton, Painscastle, Radnor, and Rhayadyr.

Soil and Agriculture, &c.—The general aspect of this mountainous country is bleak and dreary, with the exception of the S.E. districts, which are comparatively level, and pro-

duce corn, wheat, barley, and oats in abundance, but the attention of the agriculturist is chiefly directed to the breed of sheep. The wool of Radnor is the staple produce of the country, and is always preferred in the English market.

Rivers.—This county is nearly environed by rivers. The Wye separates it from Brecon and Hereford. In the S. are the Arrow, Machawy, and Eddow. The central districts are watered by the Lug, Cwmarron, Cleweddag, and Ithon, and N. are the Elan, Infant Wye, and others of less note. The principal lakes are Llyn-Gwynne near Rhayadyr, Llynllanbychllyn in Llandilo-graban, and Glan-hilyn in Radnor Forest, all abounding in salmon, trout, and grayling.

Minerals.—The mineral productions are of little importance in this district of Wales. Lead has been found at Caer-Elan, copper in the neighbourhood of Llandrindod wells, and limestone underlays the surface generally. The want of coal is seriously felt, as it is attended with a difficulty of getting lime, so much needed in tillage.—This county is in the dio. of St David's and province of Canterbury. It sends one member to parliament, and confers the title of earl on the Bouvier family. Pop., in 1801, 19,050; in 1831, 24,651. A. P., £99,717.

RADNOR (NEW), or **MAES-YFED**, a borough and market-town within the liberties of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, S.W., 159 m. W. by N. from London. The corporation consists of a bailiff, 25 capital burgesses, 2 aldermen, a recorder, coroner, and town-clerk. The bailiff holds a court every week. There are also petty sessions weekly, and quarter sessions alternately with Presteigne. It sends one member to parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a place of worship for Dissenters. A fund is appropriated to the instruction of poor children, and to other charitable purposes. This town was originally of great importance, and defended by a strong castle, but was destroyed by Meredydd ap Owain during a contest with his nephew, who had been devastating South Wales. It now chiefly consists of one irregularly built street. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, October 28th, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, Trinity Tuesday, August 14th, and October 28th. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 472. A. P., £1,262.

RADNOR (OLD), or **PEN-Y-CRAIG**, a parish comprehending several townships in the liberties of the town of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, S.W. 2 m. S. from New Radnor. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £35 1s. 0½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 1592; in 1831, 1989. A. P., £11,913.

RADNOR, a township in Astbury parish, co. palatine of Chester, 1½ m. N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 20.

RADNOR-SUMMERFORD, a town-

ship in the above parish and co., 3 m. N.W. by W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 112.

RADSTOKE, a parish in Kilmersdon hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. N.W. from Frome. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 11s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 1165. A. P., £1,637.

RADSTON, a parish in King's Sutton hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. N. from Brackley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £6, and returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, W. Holbech, Esq. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,070.

RADWAY, a parish in Kingston division, Kingston hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Kington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Litchfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s., and returned at £134. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 315. A. P., £2,997.

RADWAY-FITZPAINE, a hamlet in Cannington parish, co. of Somerset.

RADWELL, a hamlet in Felmersham parish, co. of Bedford, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Bedford. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 166.

RADWELL, or **REEDWELL**, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Baldock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, F. Pym, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,202.

RADWINTER, a parish in Freshwell hundred, co. of Essex, 4½ m. N. from Thaxted. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £21 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. Bullock, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 650; in 1831, 819. A. P., £4,499.

RAGDALE, or **RAKEDALE**, a parish in East Goscoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 6 m. W. by N. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Queenborough vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,368.

RAGLAND, a hundred on the E. side of Monmouthshire, containing 24 parishes, including the town of Treillick.

RAGLAND, a parish in the lower division of the above hundred, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Llandenny, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 6s. 8d., returned at £77 5s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. The noble and picturesque ruins of Ragland castle are magnificent to an extreme; this fortress was bravely defended for 3 months by the gallant

earl of Worcester during the civil wars, but was ultimately demolished. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 510; in 1831, 681. A. P., £4,315.

RAGLEY, a hamlet in Arrow parish, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. by S. from Alcester.

RAGNALL, a hamlet and chapelry in Dunham parish, co. of Nottingham, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Tuxford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dunham vicarage, and a peculiar of Southwell. Chapel ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 168. A. P., £2,244.

RAILS-HEAD, in Laleworth parish, co. of Middlesex.

RAINE (GREAT), in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex. See **BRAINTREE**.

RAINE (LITTLE), a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 2 m. W. from Braintree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Essex. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 820. A. P., £2,011.

RAINFORD, a township and chapelry in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. N. by E. from Prescot. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £19 17s., returned at £108. Patron, the vicar of Prescot. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1185; in 1831, 1642. A. P., £7,163.

RAINHAM, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Chatham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 4s. 7d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1222. A. P., £6,010.

RAINHAM (EAST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory with that of West Rainham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,572.

RAINHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a vicarage with that of Helloughton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,057.

RAINHAM (WEST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. by W. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory with that of East Rainham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,635.

RAINHILL, a township in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. E. by S. from Prescot. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 679.

RAINOW, a township and chapelry in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Macclesfield. Living, a

perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £84. Patron, the vicar of Prestbury. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a school attached. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood are large quarries of flag-stone. Pop., in 1801, 1390; in 1831, 1807.

RAINSCLIFFE, a township in Wolston parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

RAINSTHORPE, in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. See **TASEBURGH**.

RAINTON, a township in Topcliffe parish, N.R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Boroughbridge.

RAINTON (EAST), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. N.N.E. from Durham. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 1600.

RAINTON (WEST), a township and chapelry in the above parish and co., 4½ m. N.N.E. from Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Houghton-le-Spring, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Patron, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Here are a chapel for Methodists, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 435; in 1831, 1184.

RAISBECK, a hamlet in Orton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 3½ m. E. from Orton.

RAISEN, or **RASEN-MARKET**, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 15 m. N.E. by N. from Lincoln. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, every other Tuesday after Palm-Sunday and Sept. 25th. —Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, also a Roman Catholic chapel, national school, and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 1428. A. P., £2,460.

RAISEN (MIDDLE), a parish in the S. division of the above wapentake and co., 1½ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, Earl Brevintow. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 685. A. P., £3,405.

RAISEN (WEST), a parish in the N. division of the above wapentake and co., 3½ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Cooper. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 258. A. P., £3,416.

RAISGILL, a hamlet in Arncliffe parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. N.E. by N. from Settle.

RAISTHORPE, a township in Wharfedale parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. S.E. by E. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 45.

RAITHBY, a parish in the E. division of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. W. by N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 14s. 7d., returned at £143 18s. Patrons, the lord-chancellor and C. Chaplin, Esq., alternately. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,498.

RAITHBY, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S.W. from Louth. Living, a rectory with that of Hallington, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 147. A. P., £823.

RAKE, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 1½ m. S.E. from Hawarden.

RAKE-END, a hamlet in Mavesyn-Ridware parish, co. of Stafford.

RAMBOTTOM, a hamlet in Bury parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

RAME, a parish in the S. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Plymouth Dock, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Mount Edgecombe. Church ded. to St Germain. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 896. A. P., £2,872.

RAMESTEDE, or **REMSTED**, co. of Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery in the time of Archbishop Boniface.

RAMPISHAM, a parish in Tollerford hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 7 m. E. from Beaminster. Living, a rectory with that of Wraxhall, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 17s. 2½d. Patronage with Wraxhall rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross, well worthy of notice. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,722.

RAMPTON, a parish in South Clay division of Bassettlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 6½ m. E.S.E. from East Retford. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £10 0s. 3d., returned at £150. The prebend of Rampton, in Southwell cathedral, is rated at £15 17s. 11d. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small sum for the education of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 411. A. P., £2,659.

RAMPTON, a parish in North Stow hundred, co. of Cambridge, 7 m. N.N.W. from Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 10s. Patrons, the heirs of W. Strode, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,758.

RAMSAY, a town in Kirk-Manghold parish, N.E. coast of the isle of Man, 14 m. N.E. from Douglas. The entrance to it is defended by a fort, well planted with cannon. There is a spacious bay, but the harbour being choked up by sand is only fit for small vessels. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the church of St

Manghold; and this town derives some importance from its being the seat of justice for the northern district of the island.

RAMSBURY, a hundred at the eastern side of the co. of Wilts, containing 3 parishes.

RAMSBURY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 30 m. N. by E. from Salisbury. Living, a vicarage with Baydon curacy, and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £9 13s. 1½d., returned at £141. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 2290. A. P., £9,540.

RAMSDEAN, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Petersfield.

RAMSDEN, a hamlet in Shipton-under-Whichwood parish, co. of Oxford, 3½ m. N. from Witney. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 423.

RAMSDEN-BELHOUSE, a parish in Barnstaple hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E. from Billericay. Living, a rectory with that of Stock-Herward, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14. Patronage with the rectory of Stock-Herward. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 823; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,654.

RAMSDEN-CRAYS, a parish in the above hundred and co., 3 m. E.S.E. from Billericay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Patrons, in 1829, the devisees of the Rev. Dr V. Knox. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,696.

RAMSEY, a parish in Tendring hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. W. by S. from Harwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15, returned at £143 16s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 708. A. P., £5,285.

RAMSEY, a market-town and parish in Hurstingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 10 m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon, consisting principally of one long street in the midst of fen lands. The market is on Saturday; and a fair is held July 22d. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, — Fellows, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here are places of worship for Independents. A charity school for girls was founded by J. Dryden, Esq., a relation of the celebrated poet of that name. A manorial court-leet is held in June, at which a constable is chosen. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey, the ruined gateway of which remains, and is a specimen of the most beautiful architecture. The site of this noble edifice is occupied by a private residence. This town, in 1665-6, was visited by the plague, and in 1731 suffered dreadfully from fire. Pop., in 1801, 1894; in 1831, 3006. A. P., £17,118.

RAMSEY-ISLE, an island in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 m. S.S.W. from

St David's, at the N. point of St Bride's Bay. It is 3 m. long and ¾ m. broad.

RAMSEY-ISLAND, in Steeple parish, co. of Essex, 3½ m. W. from Bradwell.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the upper half hundred of Ringlow, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 43 m. E. by N. from Maidstone, and 74 m. E. by S. from London. The pier, which forms the harbour, is considered the most magnificent structure of its kind in the kingdom. The harbour is 200 feet in width, and vessels can ride at ease during the worst of storms. It may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons, and at spring-tides by those of 500. A lighthouse has been erected on the west pier. There is an excellent dry dock, with storehouses and accommodation for vessels under repair. The erection of the harbour has greatly facilitated the coasting trade of the town, particularly in coal. A considerable fishery is carried on off the coast by large vessels from the western ports, and by the small craft of Ramsgate.—The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, the streets are well paved and lighted with gas. There are several modern buildings, and it has for many years been a favourite bathing-place. The accommodations for visitors during the summer season are on the most extensive scale. This place was originally a small fishing hamlet in St Lawrence parish; it was constituted a distinct parish in 1827.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St George. Here is also a chapel-of-ease; and Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship. Here are several charity schools, and a savings' bank.—Ramsgate is governed by a deputy appointed by the mayor of Sandwich, who acts as constable, but judicial affairs are committed to the local magistrates. There is a court of requests for recovery of debts under £5. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, but during summer daily. Pop., in 1801, 3110; in 1831, 7985. A. P., £14,080.

RAMSGILL, in Kirby-Malscote parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13½ m. W. by S. from Rippon.

RAMSGRAVE, a township in Blackburn parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Blackburn.

RAMSHOLT, a parish in Wilford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Woodbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £13, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, J. Pennington, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 215. A. P., £2,113.

RAMSHOPE, an extra-parochial district in Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland, 34 m. N.N.W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 9.

RAMSHORN, a township in Ellastone parish, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. E.N.E. from Cheadle.

RAMSYDE, or **RAMPSIDE**, a hamlet and chapelry in Dalton in Furness parish, co-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. S.S.W. from Ulverston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8 3s. 4d., returned at £30. Patron, the vicar of Dalton.

RANBY, an ancient and decayed town, partly in the parish of Babworth and partly in that of Blyth, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. N.W. from East Retford.

RAND, a parish in the W. division of Wraggöe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a rectory with that of Fulnetby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, H. Hudson, Esq. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 71. A. P., £1,796.

RANDBY, a parish in the N. division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £44 10s. Patroness, in 1829, Miss A. Otter. Church ded. to St Germain. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,255.

RANDILINGTON, in Arthuret parish, co. of Cumberland, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Longtown.

RANDS-GRANGE, a constabulary in Crake-hall township, Bedale parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

RANDWICK, a parish in the upper division of Whitston hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Stroud. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Standish vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £8 8s., returned at £90 8s. Patron, the rector of Standish. Church ded. to St John. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and an endowed school for 40 children, to which a national school was recently appended. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 1031. A. P., £1,616.

RANDWORTH, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. from Acle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,946.

RANGEWORTHY, or **RAINGWORTHY**, a hamlet and chapelry in Thornbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Wickwar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £9. Patron, the vicar of Thornbury. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 331.

RANSKILL, a township in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham, 3½ m. S. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 347.

RANSTON, a tything in Iwerne-Courtney parish, 5 m. N.N.W. from Blandford-Forum.

RANTON, or **ROMTON**, a parish in the S. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 4½ m. W. by N. from Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and

dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £6 16s. 8d. Patron, the earl of Aboyne. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 273. A. P., £2,259.

RANTON, or **ROMTON-ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty in the S. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 3 m. S. by E. from Eccleshall; formerly a priory to the abbey of Haugmond in Shropshire. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 17.

RANVILLS, a tything in Romsey parish, co. of Southampton.

RAPPS, a hamlet in Ilton parish, co. of Somerset.

RAPSGATE, a hundred in the centre of Gloucestershire, containing 11 parishes.

RASKELF, a township and chapelry in Easingwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Easingwold. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Easingwold, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £8, and returned at 140. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 459.

RASTRICK, a township and chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. from Huddersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Halifax vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £118 7s. 5d. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and a free school endowed with £50 per annum. The manufacture of woollen cord is extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 2053; in 1831, 3021. A. P., £4,151.

RATBY, or **ROTBY**, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 5 m. W. by N. from Leicester, containing the township of Newton with Botcheston, and the hamlet of Grooby. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Grooby, rated at £5 5s. 10d., and returned at £86. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stamford. Church ded. to St Philip. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 996. A. P., £2,089.

RATCHWOOD, a township in Bam-brough parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Belford.

RATCLIFFE, a hamlet in St Dunstan's and All Saints parish, Stepney, co. of Middlesex, 2½ m. E. by S. from St Paul's. Its original name was Redcliff, and at one time it was entirely inhabited by sea-faring persons. The boundaries have been greatly extended, and its pop., in 1801, was 5666; in 1831, 9741.

RATCLIFFE, in Worksop parish, co. of Nottingham, 2½ m. S.W. from Worksop.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a hamlet and chapelry in Sheepy-Magna parish, co. of Leicester, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Sheepy-Magna rectory. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 212.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the N. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Not-

Mingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 3d., and returned at £78. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a charity school for six poor children. Ratcliffe is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovering debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,677.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 12s. 6d., and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Chesterfield. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 1125. A. P., £3,130.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-THE-WREKE, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 16s. 8d., and returned at £145. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144. A. P., £1,069.

RATHMILL, or RATHMEL, a township in Giggleswick parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 347.

RATLEY, a parish in Burton-Dasset division, Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kineton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 12s., and returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The battle of Edge-hill was fought here in 1642. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 376. A. P., £2,470.

RATLINGHOPE, a parish in Parlow hundred, co. of Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Bishop's-castle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Hawkins. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 262. A. P., £895.

RATTERY, a parish in Stanborough hundred, co. of Devon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Totnes. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totnes and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Carew, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 506. A. P., £3,221.

RATTLESDEN, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Market-Stow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Oakes, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 1113. A. P., £4,607.

RAUCEBY (NORTH), a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. W. by N. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 1s. 0½d., and returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. H. Thorold,

Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,544.

RAUCEBY (SOUTH), a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,863.

RAUGHTON, a township in Dalton parish, co. of Cumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Carlisle.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chapelry in Castle-Sowerby parish, co. of Cumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Carlisle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £4 10s., and returned at £73 7s. Patronage with Castle-Sowerby vicarage.

RAUNDES, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 9s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 1370. A. P., £5,015.

RAVELEY (GREAT), a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Sosewood. The church has long since been demolished. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,761.

RAVELEY (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Ramsey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Sandwich. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 54. A. P., £927.

RAVENDALE (EAST), a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 104. A. P., £614.

RAVENDALE (WEST), a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Great Grimsby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, endowed with £400. Patron, the vicar of Southwell. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 26. A. P., £680.

RAVENGLASS, a market-town and township in Muncaster parish, co. of Cumberland, 57 m. S.S.W. from Carlisle, consisting principally of one spacious street, in which is a commodious inn. The trade of this place is not so considerable as from its advantageous situation on the sea shore it might be expected. A few vessels are engaged in importing coal from Whitehaven, and taking back oysters. Corn and timber are also exported, but in small quantities. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, June 8th and August 5th. Pop. returned with the parish.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, 12 m. S.W. by W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a perpet-

ual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £30, and returned at £35. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Bacon, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 216. A. P., £3,186.

RAVENS CROFT, a township in Mid-dlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 1½ m. N. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 16.

RAVENS DALE-PARK, a hamlet in Muggington parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 65.

RAVENS DEN, a parish in Barford hundred, co. of Bedford, 4 m. N.N.E. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Patron, the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,398.

RAVENS FIELD, a parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Rotherham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Mexborough, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10, and returned at £117. Patronage with Mexborough curacy. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,839.

RAVENSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Nobottle-Grove, co. of Northampton, 9 m. N.W. by N. from Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, Christ's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Denis. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 612. A. P., £2,167.

RAVENSTONE, a parish partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby, and partly in the hundred of West Gos-cote, co. of Leicester, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 1s. 1½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Meth-odists. A school conducted in the national system is supported by subscription, and there are almshouses with a considerable endowment. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,240.

RAVENSTONE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 3½ m. W. by S. from Olney. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Winchelsea. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 430. A. P., £2,837.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish in the East ward, co. of Westmoreland, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kirby-Stephen. Living, a per-petual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £60, and returned at £120. Pa-tron, in 1829, the earl of Lonadale. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is a place of wor-ship for Presbyterians, and one for Independ-ents. A free grammar school was founded at

this place in 1688. Pop., in 1801, 1138; in 1831, 1036. A. P., £6,225.

RAVENS WORTH, a township in Ches-ter-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3¼ m. S.W. by S. from Gateshead. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines. The family of Little derive the title of baron from this place. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 187.

RAVENS WORTH-KIRBY, a town-ship in Kirby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Richmond.

RAW, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 14 m. N.W. from Mor-peth. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 49.

RAW CLIFFE, or **ROCK CLIFFE**, a town-ship partly in the parish of St Michael-le-Bel-fry, and partly in that of St Olave, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from York. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 54.

RAW CLIFFE, a township and chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. E. by N. from Snaith. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Snaith, and a peculiar exempt from visitation, certified at £40. Pa-tron, in 1829, N. Yarborough, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here is an endowed school, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1831, 1450. A. P., £3,258.

RAW CLIFFE (NETHER), a township in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lan-caster, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Poulton. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 575.

RAW CLIFFE (UPPER), a township in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Poulton. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 665.

RAW DEN, or **RAW DON**, a township and chapelry in Guiseley parish, W. R. of York-shire, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £22, and returned at £109. Patron, the lord of the manor. The chapel has been lately enlarged, to which improvement £500 was granted by the incor-porated society. Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels here. A school for 16 children was founded in 1746. Rawden gives the title of baron to the marquess of Hastings. Pop., in 1801, 1115; in 1831, 2057. A. P., £3,746.

RAW MARSH, a parish in the N. divi-sion of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N. by E. from Roth-erham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £8 7s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 1011; in 1831, 1538. A. P., £4,699.

RAWRETH, a parish in Rochford hun-dred, co. of Essex, 2½ m. N.W. from Ray-leigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Es-sex and dio. of London, rated at £20 13s. 4d. Patron, Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 321. A. P., £3,493.

RAWSTON-TARRANT, or **TARENT-ANTIOCH**, a parish in Pinperne hundred, co.

of Dorset, 5 m. E. by N. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 48. A. P., £489.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

RAYLEIGH, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 14 m. S.E. by S. from Chelmsford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £17 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, H. Bristow, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is an endowment for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 897; in 1831, 1339. A. P., £5,009.

RAYNHAM, a parish in Chafford hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Purdeet. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen and St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 671. A. P., £7,454.

RAYSIDE, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ m. N.W. from Orton.

REACH, a joint chapelry with Heath in Leighton-Buzzard parish, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ m. N. by E. from Leighton-Buzzard.

REACH, or **RECH**, a hamlet in Staine hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5½ m. W. by N. from Newmarket.

READ, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. S. by E. from Clitheroe. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 510.

READING, a hundred in the centre of Berkshire, containing 12 parishes, including the county town and borough of the same name.

READING, a borough and market-town in the above hundred and county, but having separate jurisdiction. It is 38 m. W. by S. from London. The first charter granted to this town was obtained in the reign of Henry III. The present one, granted by Henry VII., and modified by George IV., vests the municipal government in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 13 aldermen, including the mayor, 24 common-councilmen, town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, and other officers. The mayor and his deputy, with the senior alderman, act as justices of the peace within the borough. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries in the county-courts, and from county-rates. A court of record is held every Wednesday, and the Lent assizes for Berkshire are held in the guild-hall. Reading sends two representatives to parliament. The voters, by the reform bill, amount to 1050. The returning officer is the mayor. The town contains the parishes of St Laurence, St Mary, and St Giles. The living of St Laurence, a vicarage rated at £10. Patron, St John's college, Oxford.—St Mary's, a vicarage rated at £11 12s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor.—St Giles, a rectory rated at £14 17s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here are several chapels for Dissenters. The situation of this town is very

agreeable on the banks of the river Kennet. It consists of four principal streets, intersected by smaller ones, all well paved and lighted. The houses are spacious and convenient. Among the numerous establishments for the instruction of youth, which adorn this place, the free grammar school has long been celebrated. The blue-coat school, founded in 1646, affords the means of education to 47 boys. The charitable institutions and benefactions are also numerous. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, county-gaol, house of correction, and the bridewell. The chief manufactures are those of coarse linen, silks, ribbons, floor-cloth, and sail-cloth, hats, pins, and ropes. There are iron-foundries, yards for boat-building, and breweries. But the principal trade is in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, and cheese. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, Feb. 2d, May 1st, July 25th, and Sept. 21st. Pop., in 1801, 9742; in 1831, 15,595.

READING, in Ebony parish, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.E. from Tenterden.

REAGILL, a hamlet in Crosby-Ravensworth parish, co. of Westmoreland, 5½ m. W. from Appleby. Here is an endowed school.

REARSBY, or **RESEBY**, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 7 m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 9s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. N. Morgan. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 503.

REAVELEY, a township in Ingram parish, co. of Northumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 67.

RECVLVER, a parish in the upper half hundred of Blean-Gate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 10 m. N.E. by N. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hoathe, in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, rated at £9 12s. 3½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, contains some very ancient and remarkable monuments, and, according to the annals of Canterbury, the remains of Ethelbert II. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,379.

REDBERT, or **RHYDBERTH**, a parish in Narberth hundred, co. of Pembroke, S.W., 4 m. N.W. from Tenby. Living, a chapelry in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, certified at £2 5s., and returned at £27 9s. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 134.

REDBORNSTOKE, a hundred on the western side of Bedfordshire, containing 14 parishes, and in 1831, a pop. of 13,310 souls.

REDBOURN, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, 17 m. W. by N. from Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £16 5s. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Verulam. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are chapels for Dissenters. Fairs are held in this place, Wednesday after January 1st, Wed-

nesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday in Whit-week. Pop., in 1801, 1153; in 1831, 2047. A. P., £6,499.

REDBOURNE, a parish in the E. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Gleanford-Bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s., and returned at £126. Patron, the duke of St Albans. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 300. A. P., £4,345.

REDBRIDGE, a hundred in the New Forest, western side of Southamptonshire, containing only one parish.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet in Millbrook parish, co. of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Southampton.

REDBROOK, partly in Newland parish and partly in the parish of Dixon-Newton, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Monmouth.

REDCAR, a township in Marake parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. A chapel has lately been erected here, and there is a place of worship for Dissenters. The coast of Redcar is extremely rocky, and the navigation dangerous. Formerly the place contained only a few miserable huts, but of late years it has been resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing, and during the summer season is crowded by families of distinction, for whose accommodation there are excellent inns and private lodging-houses. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 729. A. P., £1,705.

REDCLIFF-ST-MARY, within the city and co. of Bristol. See **BAISTOL**.

REDDISH, a hamlet in Limme parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Nether-Knutsford.

REDDISH, a township in Manchester parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Manchester. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 860.

RED-DITCH, or **REDDITCH**, a township and chapelry in Tardebigg parish, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.E. from Broomsgrove. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Patron, the vicar of Tardebigg. Chapel ded. to St Stephen. Here is a school for 90 boys; it is on the national system, and is supported by the earl of Plymouth, who has an elegant mansion in the neighbourhood. This place has long been celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks.

REDENHALL, a parish in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Harleston. Living, a rectory with Harleston curacy, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Harleston, 1459; in 1831, 1784. A. P., £5,677.

REDGATE, a hamlet in St Cleere parish, co. of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Liskeard.

REDGRAVE, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory with

that of Bottesdale, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £25 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson. The church—ded. to St Botolph—contains some monuments, said not to be equalled in the kingdom for beauty of sculpture and design. Thomas Wolsey was a native of this parish in 1506. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 712.

REDGWELL, or **RIDGWELL**, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.W. from Castle-Hedingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10, and returned at £99. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 713. A. P., £2,031.

REDGWERN, or **RHYDGWERN**, a hamlet in Machen parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

REDHONE, or **REDHOVE**, a manor in Bridport division, co. of Dorset.

REDISHAM (GREAT), a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. N. by E. from Haleworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £8, returned at £40. Patron, the earl of Gosford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 179. A. P., £779.

REDISHAM (LITTLE), a chapelry in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk. Chapel in ruins.

REDLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, co. of Gloucester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bristol.

REDLANE, a small hamlet in Todbere parish, co. of Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Todbere.

REDLANE, a hundred at the north-eastern extremity of Dorsetshire, containing 11 parishes.

REDLEIGH, an alien priory in the co. of Devon.

REDLINCH, a tything in Bruton parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Bruton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £4, returned at £58. Chapel ded. to St Peter. The earl of Chichester derives the title of baron from this place. Pop., in 1811, 71; in 1831, 64.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. from Eye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £64. Patron, in 1829, A. Adair, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,020.

REDMANE, a township in Isell parish, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. from Cockermouth.

RED-MARSHALL, a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £17 18s. 14d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 335. A. P., £3,009.

REDMILE, or **REDMILNE**, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, 12 m. N. by E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 461. A. P., £2,411.

REDMIRE, a township and chapelry in Wensley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £15, returned at £32. Patron, the rectory of Wensley. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 344.

REDNESS, a township in Whitgift parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 644.

REDRUTH, or **ST UNY**, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 55 m. S.W. by S. from Launceston, consisting principally of one long street, situated on the brow of a hill. Its commercial importance has rapidly increased since the discovery of several copper and tin mines, the annual produce of which has been estimated at nearly one million sterling. The ore is exported, and the mines supplied with coal, by means of a railway communicating with the river Fal. The market is on Tuesday and Friday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, May 2d, Aug. 3d, and Oct. 12th.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, Lord de Dunstanville. Church ded. to St Uny. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Patron, the rector of the parish. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 492½; in 1831, 8191. A. P., £7,631.

REDSTONE-FERRY, formerly a hermitage in Astley parish, co. of Worcester, 4 m. S. by E. from Bewdley.

REDWICK, a tything in Henbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. S.W. by W. from Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Northwick, 137; in 1831, 285.

REDWICK, a chapelry in Magor parish, co. of Monmouth, 7 m. E.S.E. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Magor, in the archd. of Monmouth and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £8. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. Patronage with Magor vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 252. A. P., £3,259.

REDWORTH, a township in Helghington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N.N.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 370.

REED, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 1½ m. W. by N. from Barkway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patronage with Barkway vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 332. A. P., £1,524.

REEDE, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory

in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 18s. 1½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school, conducted on the national system. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,292.

REEDHAM, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6 m. S. by E. from Arle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Lova. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 535. A. P., £3,065.

REEDLEY-HALLOWS, a joint township with Filley-Close and New Laund Booth, in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 468.

REEPHAM, or **REPHAM**, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £147 19s. Patron, the Mercers' Company. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,349.

REEPHAM, a small market-town and parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 13½ m. N.W. by N. from Norwich. The trade is chiefly in malt. The market is on Saturday. A fair is held on 29th of June. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Kerdeston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 1s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Matthew. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a national school for girls. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 452. A. P., £2,936.

REETH, a market-town and township in Grinton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. There are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is extensively carried on. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday-week before Old May-day, May 12th, Friday before St Bartholomew, and November 22d. Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship here. A free school is supported by means of bequests from two gentlemen of the Society of Friends. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1456. A. P., £8,402.

REGIL, in Whinford parish, co. of Somerset, 6 m. W. by S. from Pensford.

REIGATE, a hundred situated at the S. side of the co. of Surrey, containing 13 parishes, including the boroughs of Gatton and Reigate. Pop., in 1831, 10,719.

REIGATE, or **RYEGATE**, a prescriptive borough, market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 19 m. E. from Guildford, and 21 m. S. by W. from London. It is governed by a bailiff and inferior officers, who are chosen at the court-leet and baron. This borough sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I; but now returns only one. The number of electors is about 400. The returning officer is the bailiff. The earl of Peterborough derives the inferior title of baron from this town. Living, a discharged

vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 5s. 5d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Snelson. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A free school for ten boys was founded in 1675, and a national school for 100 children is supported by voluntary contributions. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, December 9th, September 14th. On the 1st Wednesday in every month there is a cattle-market. Pop., in 1801, 2246; in 1831, 3397. A. P., £12,232.

REIGHTON, a parish in Dicker wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 10s., and returned at £139. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Strickland, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,439.

REMENHAM, a parish in Beynhurst hundred, co. of Berks, 8½ m. W. by N. from Maidenhead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 1s. 0½d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 463. A. P., £3,069.

REMPSTON, a hamlet in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

REMPSTON, a parish in the S. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 10½ m. S. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Patron, the master of Sidney college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 398. A. P., £3,072.

RENDCOMBE, a parish in Rapsgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. N. by E. from Cirencester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Pitt, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 218. A. P., £2,050.

RENDHAM, a parish in Plomesgate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Saxmundham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £36, and returned at £110. Patrons, the trustees. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 449. A. P., £2,247.

RENDLESHAM, a parish in Loes hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Market Wickham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £24 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Gregory. The family of Thellusson derives the title of an Irish baron from this town. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,151.

RENHOLD, formerly RONHALE, a parish in Bedford hundred, co. of Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 3s. 4d., and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, J. Polhill, Esq.

Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,141.

RENISHAW, a township in Eckington parish, co. of Derby, 6½ m. N.E. from Chesterfield. Here is a small sum for educating poor children.

RENNINGTON, a township and chapelry in Embleton parish, co. of Northumberland, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from Alnwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Embleton, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, and returned at £46. Patronage with Embleton vicarage. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 273.

RENWICK, or RAVENWICK, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 11½ m. N.E. by N. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £4, and returned at £62. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, to which a Sunday school is attached. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,007.

REPPS, a parish in West Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Acle. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Bastwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £3, and returned at £60. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, including that of Bastwick, 182; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,723.

REPPS (NORTH), a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from Cromer. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 605. A. P., £2,620.

REPPS (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N.N.W. from North Walsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,624.

REPTON, or REPTINTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, 7 m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Bretby and the vicarage of Willington, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £35, and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Crewe, Bart. Church ded. to St Wyston. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Repton free school is largely endowed. The hereditary governors are the marquess of Hastings, the earl of Chesterfield, and Sir W. Gerrard, descendants of the heirs of Sir J. Port, founder of the establishment. Pop., in 1801, 1424; in 1831, 2063. A. P., £6,926.

REPTON AND GRESLEY, a hundred forming the southern extremity of Derbyshire, containing 26 parishes, including the town of Barton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1831, 18,544.

RERECROSS, mentioned in Barn's

Westmoreland as the fragment of a cross which had been erected as a boundary between England and Scotland in the reign of William the Conqueror, it is in the parish of Brough, co. of Westmoreland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Brough.

RESOLVEND, a hamlet in Lower Llantwit parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W. Here is a chapel not in charge, certified at £13.

RESPRIN, formerly a chapelry to Winnowe vicarage in the co. of Cornwall, 2 m. S. from Bodmin.

RESTON, a hamlet in Kirkby in Kendal parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6 m. N.W. from Kendal.

RESTON (NORTH), a parish in the Marsh division of Louth Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 11s. 10d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Jackson. Church ded. to St Edith. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 39. A. P., £895.

RESTON (SOUTH), a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Alford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 2d., and returned at £135. Church ded. to St Edith. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 130. A. P., £757.

RESTORMEL, a hamlet in Lanlivery parish, co. of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lestwithiel.

RETFORD (EAST), a borough, market-town, and parish, under separate jurisdiction, but located in North Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 29 m. N. N.E. from Nottingham. According to charter granted by James I., the civil government is vested in 2 bailiffs, 11 aldermen, a high steward, recorder, 2 chamberlains, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs and recorder are justices of the peace for the borough, and hold a court of record for the recovery of debt. Quarter sessions, and those for the N. division of the co., are also held here. It sends two members to parliament; the electors are the inhabitants of East Retford, and the freeholders of Bassetlaw wapentake. The town is well built, and advantageously situated on the great North road to York and Edinburgh. The most considerable manufactures are those of hats and shoes. And there are several paper-mills. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 23d and October 2d. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5 5s., and returned at £116. Patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. Church ded. to St Swithin. There is a handsome chapel-of-ease, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was endowed by Edward VI. with lands, now producing £400 per annum. A national school for boys was established in 1814. Here are almshouses and a workhouse; the latter receives the poor of 26 incorporated parishes, which pay £3 per

annum each, and 3s. per week for every pauper they send. Pop. of East Retford, in 1801, was 1948; in 1831, 2491. A. P., £4,586.

RETFORD (WEST), a parish in Hatfield division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Retford, to which it is connected by a bridge across the river Idle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patron, the corporation of East Retford. Church ded. to St Michael. In 1666, an hospital for ten men was founded by J. Dorrel, M. D. The trustees have added to the accommodations, and increased the number of inmates to 16, who receive clothing, coals, and £10 per annum. Here is also an endowment for teaching poor children to read. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 593. A. P., £2,441.

RETTENDON, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £32 6s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a charity school for 20 children. The bishops of Ely formerly had a palace here. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 671. A. P., £5,277.

REVELSTOCK, a parish in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Earl's Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Yealmlton vicarage, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 492. A. P., £2,044.

REVESBY, a parish in the W. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Horncastle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, certified at £31. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 646. A. P., £6,087.

REWE, a parish partly in Hayridge hundred, and partly in that of Wonford, co. of Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. from Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 4s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Church ded. to St Mary. The pop., in 1801, was 129; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,722.

REWLEY, or **NORTH OSENEY**, formerly a monastery in St Thomas' parish, co. of Oxford.

REYDON, or **RAYDON**, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. from Southwold. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Southwold, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stradbroke. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 338. A. P., £2,370.

REYMERSTON, a parish in Miltford hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 3s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, T. Gurdon, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter.

Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 299. A. P., £2,179.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 12 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 11s. 0½d., and returned at £79 13s. 11d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq. Here are several fine springs, the Druidical relic called Arthur's Stone, and a natural cavern large enough to contain 200 people. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 220. A. P., £687.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in Narberth hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 5 m. W. from Tenby. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £39 1s. Patron, Lord Milford. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 109. A. P., £265.

RHAYADAR, or **RHAYADYS**, a parish in Miskin hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge, certified at £15, and returned at £79. Patron, the earl of Plymouth. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 227. A. P., £858.

RHAYADAR, or **RHAIADAR**, a market and borough town in Nantmel parish, co. of Radnor, S. W. Courts leet and baron are held here. The town is governed by a bailiff, and the king is lord of the manor. The town consists of four streets intersecting at right angles. In the centre is the town-hall. Living, a chapelry to Nantmel vicarage, certified at £1 15s., and returned at £49. Patron, the vicar of Nantmel. Here is a free grammar school. The foundations of a castle, built by Rhys ap Gryffydd are still visible. The fortress was destroyed by Llewellyn in 1231. The chief manufactures in this town are those of flannel and coarse cloth. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, August 6th and 27th, September 26th, October 14th, and December 3d. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 669. A. P., £558.

RHIGBY, a hamlet in Ystrad Dyfodwg parish, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 9 m. N. W. from Llantrisant.

RHIW, a parish in Cymyrtmaen hundred, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., 10 m. S. from Pwllheli. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., and returned at £93 8s. 2d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 358. A. P., £464.

RHIWABON (**RUABON**), a parish in Bromfield baron, co. of Denbigh, N. W., 6 m. S. from Wrexham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £13 6s. 0½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. This is an extensive mining district, affording employment to the larger proportion of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 4483; in 1831, 8353. A. P., £5,421.

RHODWYDDGEIDIO, a parish in Menai hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 1 m. N. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Living, a chapelry to Llantrisant rectory, in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 316. A. P., £570.

RHOS, a hamlet in Penmarc parish, co.

of Glamorgan, S. W., 6 m. S. E. from Cowbridge.

RHOS-COLYN, a parish in Menai hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 5 m. S. E. from Holyhead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10 5s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 967. A. P., £1,713.

RHOS-DU, a parish in Ilar hundred, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 8 m. S. E. from Aberystwith. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 6s. 8d., and returned at £88 13s. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 152. A. P., £280.

RHOS-FERREG, a hamlet in Llanfihangel Bryn-Pab-Jevan parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 6 m. N. W. from Buallt.

RHOS-GOCH, a township in Worthen parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., adjacent to Worthen.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, or **RHOSCROWTH-ER**, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 6 m. W. from Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £15 12s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,629.

RHOS-MARKET, a parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 4 m. N. E. from Milford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, and returned at £77 14s. Patron, — Roch, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 456. A. P., £993.

RHOS-PEIRIO, a parish in Twr-Celyn hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 2 m. S. E. from Amlwch. Living, a chapelry to Llan-Elfan rectory in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1831, 32.

RHOS-SILI, or **ROSILY**, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 15 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 6s. 8d., and returned at £102 15s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 302. A. P., £575.

RHUDD-DRE, a parish in Caerphilly hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W. 7 m. N. from Cardiff. Living, a chapelry to Bedwas rectory, not in charge, held in commendam with the bishopric of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,806.

RHUDDLAN, a hundred in Flintshire, N. W., containing 8 parishes, the town of Rhuddlan, and part of St Asaph.

RHUDDLAN, a town and parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N. W. from St Asaph. It is situated in the vale of Clwyd, and though now an inconsiderable village, bears visible marks of ancient grandeur and importance. It was made a free borough by Edward I., and is contributory to Flint in returning a member to parliament. Several detached towers of its once noble castle are standing. In the council-hall of this town it was that Edward I. delivered his address to the Welsh gentry, promising them a prince born amongst

themselves. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Rhyl, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1506. A. P., £5,715.

RHULEN, a parish in Colwyn hundred, co. of Radnor, S. W., 7 m. S. E. from Buallt. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Glas Cwm, in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, certified at £4 18s. 4d., and returned at £16 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 119. A. P., £496.

RHUTHYN, a town with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Rhuthyn hundred, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The corporation consists of two aldermen and an unlimited number of burgesses. Courts leet are held twice a-year, a court for recovery of small debts once a fortnight, the assizes for the co. and quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh. The lordship of Rhuthyn is a manorial right belonging to the Middleton family. Within its jurisdiction are the courts of Colerigion, Dogfeilyn, and Lannerch. The market is on Monday and Saturday. Fairs, March 19th, Friday before Whit-sunday, Aug. 8th, Sept. 30th, and Nov. 10th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Pop., in 1801, 1115; in 1831, 3376. A. P., £6,381.

RHYDFAES, a hamlet in Llandinam parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. N.E. from Llandinam.

RAYD-Y-BRIW, a parish in Dwyfyn hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 10 m. N.W. from Brecon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Llywel vicarage, in the dio. of St David's, certified at £2. Patrons, the inhabitants of the hamlet of Ys-Clydach. Pop. with Llywel.

RHYD-Y-BYDDYN, a hamlet in Eglwys-Han, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

RHYL, a chapelry in Rhuddlan parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from St Asaph's. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rhuddlan vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1811, 252.

RIBBESFORD, a parish in the lower division of Dodingtree hundred, co. of Worcester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bewdley. Living, a rectory with Bewdley curacy, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £27 19s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, T. Ingram, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,778.

RIBBEY, a township and chapelry in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £95. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. Pop., in 1801, including that of Wray, 307; in 1831, 462. A. P., £1,995.

RIBBLETON, a township in Preston parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.E. from Preston. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 170.

RIBCHESTER, a parish in Blackburn

hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Blackburn. Livings, a discharged vicarage and a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; the former rated at £31 19s. 1d., returned at £140 15s. 1d.; the latter, an impropriation, rated at £39 2s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Pop., in 1801, 2748; in 1831, 4283. A. P., £12,878.

RIBSTON (GREAT), a joint township with Walshford, in Hunsingore parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 152.

RIBSTON (LITTLE), a township in Spoforth parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 222.

RIBTON, a township in Bridekirk parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. W. from Cockermouth. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 26.

RIBY, a parish in the E. division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. W. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £65. Patron, in 1829, W. E. Tomline, Esq. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 163. A. P., £3,457.

RICCALL, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. by E. from Selby. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £6, returned at £50. Patron, the prebendary of Riccall in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. The village of Riccall is celebrated as the landing-place of Harfager, king of Norway, in 1066, who surprised York and took it by storm, but soon after perished, fighting against Harold. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 705. A. P., £2,278.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE, a parish partly in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, partly in that of Munslow, co. of Salop, 7 m. N. from Leominster, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15 1s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here is a school conducted on the national system. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 586. A. P., £4,284.

RICHBOROUGH, a hamlet in Ash parish, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sandwich. Many vestiges of Roman antiquity are to be seen here.

RICHMOND, a village and parish in the first division of Kingston hundred, co. of Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Its ancient name was Sheen, signifying (in the Saxon tongue) resplendent, from the beauty of its situation in the midst of a fertile and richly wooded plain. This lordship, or manor, which includes also Kew parish, has been a royal demesne since the time of Edward I., who resided here, as did several of his successors. The site of the royal palace is now occupied by private houses, held on lease from the crown. The custom of Borough-English prevails with-

in the manor of Richmond, lands held by copy of court-roll descending to the youngest son, or in default of male issue, to the youngest daughter of the last tenant.—Living, a vicarage, consolidated with that of Kingston-on-Thames, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 6s. 3d. Patron, the King's college, Cambridge. The church—ded. to St Mary Magdalene—contains many very interesting monuments; among these is one to the memory of Thomson the poet, and one to Gilbert Wakefield. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Patron, the vicar of Kingston. Also a Roman Catholic chapel and four places of worship for Dissenters. A charity was founded in 1713 by voluntary contributions, and subsequently well-endowed. There are numerous establishments for the support and maintenance of the decayed and aged poor. This parish contains about 1200 acres, nearly half of which are comprised in the royal gardens of Kew, the remainder consists of pasture and garden ground. The pine-apple was first cultivated at Richmond. All the parochial affairs are regulated under a local act passed in 1785. Pop., in 1801, 4628; in 1831, 7243. A. P., £25,767.

RICHMOND, a prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in the W. division of Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 48 m. N.W. from York, having separate jurisdiction. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and likewise received a charter from Charles II., under which the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and ex-mayor are justices of the peace; sessions for the borough are held in the town-hall quarterly, a court of record weekly, a court-leet for the manor at Easter and Michaelmas. This borough, with the parishes of Richmond and Easby, returns two members to parliament; the former electors were the burgage tenants. The present electors are about 350 in number. The mayor is the returning officer. The town consists of several streets, well-paved and lighted; the houses are neatly built of stone, and the market-place contains many handsome shops. The principal manufactures are those of paper, hair-cloth, oil-cloth, ropes, and twine. The chief trade is in corn. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday before the feast of St Thomas à Becket, and feast of Holy-Rood. Richmond gives title to an archdeaconry in the patronage of the bishop of Chester; and an ecclesiastical court is held here monthly. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 5s. 7½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. There is also a chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, returned at £70. Patron, the corporation of Richmond. Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. The free grammar school, founded and endowed by burgesses in the reign of Elizabeth, and placed by her letters patent under the management of the corporation, has about 18 scholars. There are also another free

school under the control of this corporate body, a national school, and a school of industry. Among other charities are three almshouses for widows. Pop. of Richmond, in 1801, 2861; in 1831, 3900. A. P., £9,462.

RICKERBY, a township in Stanwix parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 74.

RICKERSCOTE, a township in Castle Church parish, co. of Stafford, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Stafford.

RICKFORD, a hamlet in Burrington parish, co. of Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. from Axbridge.

RICKINGHALL (INFERIOR), a parish in Blackburn hundred, co. of Suffolk, 18½ m. N.E. by E. from Bury-St Edmund's. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 5s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,167.

RICKINGHALL (SUPERIOR), a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 7½ m. W. by N. from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 774. A. P., £1,890.

RICKLING, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N. by W. from Stansted-Mountfitchet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £138. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,865.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERESWORTH**, a market-town and parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, 17½ m. N.W. by W. from London. Market on Saturday. Fairs, July 20th, Nov. 24th, and Saturday before 3d Monday in Sept. This town is governed by two constables and two headboroughs. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists, a charity school, and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 2975; in 1831, 4674. A. P., £16,737.

RIDDINGS, a hamlet in Bowden parish, co. of palatine of Chester.

RIDDLEDEN (EAST), in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Keighley.

RIDDLEDEN (WEST), in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. by E. from Keighley.

RIDE, or **LA RYE**, a chapelry in Newchurch parish, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 6½ m. E.N.E. from Newport and opposite Portsmouth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Ride. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Newchurch vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Thomas the Apostle.

RIDGE, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. by N. from Chipping-Barnet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Hardwicke. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 347. A. P., £4,756.

RIDGE, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

RIDGEMOND, a township partly in the parish of Burstwick and partly in that of Burton-Pidsea, E. R. of Yorkshire.

RIDGEMONT, formerly **RUGEMONT**, a parish in Redborne-Stoke hundred, co. of Bedford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Woburn. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Segenhoe, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, returned at £39 13s. 4d. Patronage held by sequestration. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 992. A. P., £3,103.

RIDGEWARDINE, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, co. of Salop.

RIDGEWAY, a hamlet in Smeath parish, co. of Kent.

RIDING, a township in Bywell-St-Andrew parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{6}{8}$ m. E.S.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 151.

RIDINGS, a township and chapelry in Alfreton parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Derby.

RIDLESWORTH, a parish in Gilt-cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Harling. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Gasthorpe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, T. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 76. A. P., £673.

RIDLEY, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{6}{8}$ m. W.N.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 100.

RIDLEY, a parish in Axton hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. from Wrotham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, M. Lambard, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 91.

RIDLEY, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 233.

RIDLINGTON, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of East Riston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, — Norris, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 206. A. P., £682.

RIDLINGTON, a parish in Martinsley hundred, co. of Rutland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Uppingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to

St Mary and St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 262. A. P., £3,293.

RIDMARLEY-D'ABITOT, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £16 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, G. Monro, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 1028. A. P., £4,982.

RIDWARE-MAVESYN, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Rudgeley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, J. Newton, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a free school supported by subscription. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 576. A. P., £3,271.

RIDWARE-PIPE, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Rudgeley. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £15, returned at £52. Patron, the chancellor of Lichfield. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,012.

RIGHTBOLT, or **RUGBOLT**, in Gosberton parish, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Spalding.

RIGSBY, a parish in Wold division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by S. from Alford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Alford vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £2. Church ded. to St James. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 99. A. P., £961.

RIGTON, a township in Kirkby-Overblows parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{6}{8}$ m. N.E. from Otley.

RIGTON, a township in Bardsey parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Wetherby.

RILLINGTON, a parish in Buckrose wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from New Malton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £8 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £130. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 955. A. P., £4,887.

RILSDON, a township and chapelry in Burnsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.N.W. from Skipton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Burnsall rectory, in the archd. and dio. of York. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 115.

RIMINGTON, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 701.

RIMPTON, a parish in Taunton and Taunton Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath

and Wells, rated at £9 19s. 9⁴d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 208. A. P., £2,075.

RIMSWELL, a township in Owthorne parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1¹/₂ m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144.

RINGBROUGH, a farm in Aldbrough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. N.E. by E. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

RINGEY, a chapelry in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5¹/₂ m. N.E. from Nether-Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, W. Egerton, Esq.

RINGFIELD, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Beccles. Living, a rectory with that of Little Redisham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, S. Postle, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,846.

RINGLAND, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 0⁴d., returned at £59 7s. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 350. A. P., £674.

RINGLEY, a hamlet and chapelry in Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £30 10s. Patrons, the rectors of Prestwich and Bury. Here is an endowed free school.

RINGMER, a hundred in Pevensay rape, co. of Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

RINGMER, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2¹/₂ m. E.N.E. from Lewes. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children. On the Broyle road, near the village, are barracks for a detachment of artillery. Pop., in 1801, 897; in 1831, 1271. A. P., £7,622.

RINGMORE, a parish in Ermington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S. by W. from Modbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 10s. 7⁴d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Butland. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,819.

RINGSHALL, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3¹/₂ m. W.S.W. from Needham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 18s. 1⁴d. Patron, Pembroke college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 337. A. P., £2,458.

RINGSLOW, or **THE ISLE OF THANET**, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, containing 8 parishes.

RINGSTALL, or **RINGSHALL**, a hamlet

partly in the parish of Eddisborough and partly in that of Ivinghoe, co. of Buckingham.

RINGSTEAD, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, 2¹/₂ m. S. by W. from Thrapston. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Denford, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 10s. Patron, in 1829, T. Burton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are two chapels for Dissenters. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 620. A. P., £2,133.

RINGSTEAD (GREAT), a village, comprising the consolidated parishes of St Andrew and St Peter, in Smithdon hundred, co. of Norfolk, 8¹/₂ m. W. by S. from Burnham-Westgate. Living, of the former, a discharged rectory, rated at £9; the latter at £11 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, H. Styleman, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,939.

RINGSTEAD (LITTLE), or **BARRETT**, a parish in Smithdon hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Ringstead-St Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, H. Styleman, Esq. There is only one farm-house remaining.

RINGSTED (EAST), formerly a distinct parish, but long since included in Osmington, co. of Dorset.

RINGSWELL, in Heavitree parish, co. of Devon.

RINGWOLD, a parish and member of the town and port of Dover, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3¹/₂ m. S.S.W. from Deal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Monins. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 566. A. P., £1,470.

RINGWOOD, a hundred at the western extremity of Southamptonshire, containing two parishes.

RINGWOOD, a small market-town, township, and parish, in the above hundred and co., 14 m. W. by S. from Southampton, containing the tything of Burley, the ville of Bistern-Closes, and the extra-parochial liberty of Burley-Lodge. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, July 10th and Dec. 11th. Manorial courts are held twice a-year, and a constable is annually chosen. This town, which is very ancient, is situated on the E. bank of the river Avon, and consists principally of four streets. Living, a vicarage with Harbridge curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £75 5s. 5d. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Here are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. A free grammar school was founded in 1586, but classical instruction has not recently been afforded. Pop., in 1801, 3223; in 1831, 4382. A. P., £15,772.

RIPE, or **ECKINGTON**, a parish in Ship-lake hundred, rape of Pevensay, co. of Sussex, 5 m. W. by N. from Haylsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 10s. Patron, Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the

Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,122.

RIPLEY, or RIFFLE, co. of Kent. See RIFFLE.

RIPLEY, in Sapley parish, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S. by E. from Ringwood.

RIPLEY, a tything and chapelry in Send parish, co. of Surrey, 6 m. N.E. from Guildford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Send, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester.

RIPLEY, a chapelry in Pentrich parish, co. of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2,200. Patron, the duke of Devonshire. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, and a free school supported by voluntary contributions. A fair is held at this place in Easter-week, and on the 23d of Oct. Pop., in 1801, 1091; in 1831, 1977.

RIPLEY, a market-town and parish in Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W.N.W. from Knaresborough. It is situated on the river Nidd, and famous for the production of liquorice. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, August 25th, 26th, and 27th.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. A. Ingleby, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are two well-endowed free schools, and charitable endowments for relief of the poor. Ripley castle—a part of which has been repaired and is occupied by the Ingleby family—is supposed to have been erected in 1555, and was garrisoned during the civil wars for Charles I., but surrendered soon after the battle of Marston-Moor. Pop., in 1801, 1162; in 1831, 1212. A. P., £7,379.

RIPLINGHAM, a township in Rowley parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E. by N. from South Cave.

RIPLINGTON, a township in Wharfedale parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. from Morpeth.

RIPLINGTON, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 4½ m. W. by N. from Petersfield.

RIPPINGALE, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. N. by W. from Bourne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 19s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 658. A. P., £4,974.

RIPPLE, a ward in Barking parish, co. of Essex, 10½ m. E. by N. from St Paul's, London.

RIPPLE, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Holdfast and Queenhill, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £42 6s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed school. Pop., in 1801 679; in 1831. 972. A. P., £6,009

RIPPLE, or RIFLEY, a parish in Cornhill hundred, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Deal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 19s. 4½d. Patrons, in 1829, C. F. Palmer, Esq., and the Rev. B. Mandale. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,230.

RIPPLESMERE, a hundred on the E. side of Berkshire, containing 3 parishes.

RIPPON, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish, in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. W.N.W. from York. It comprises the chapelries of Bishop-Monkton, Bishop-Thornton, Pateley-Bridge, Sawley, and Skelton; the townships of Aismunderby with Bendgate, High and Low Bishopside, Bishopton, Cloth-erholme, Eavestone, Gwindale, Grantley with Skeldin, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ingerthorpe, Markington with Wallerthwake, Marston with Moseby, Newby with Mulwith, Nunwick with Howgrave, Sharrow, North Stanley with Leningford, Sutton-Grange, War-sill, Westwick, and Whitciff with Thorpe, within Rippon liberty, and the chapelries of Aldfield and Winkley, and the townships of Beverley, Dacre, Skelding, Studley-Roger, and Stadley Royal, in the lower division of Claro wapentake. This is a place of great antiquity, and possesses separate jurisdiction, according to a charter granted by James I., and renewed by James II., in which the civil government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The mayor and his two immediate predecessors, act as justices of the peace for the borough and liberty. There is a court for the recovery of debts, and petty sessions are held weekly. This borough returns two members to parliament; the former electors were the burghage-holders, about 70 in number; the number of electors, by the reform act, is about 470. The returning officer is the mayor. This was formerly a bishop's see, but now is a deanery, in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Living, a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar of the archbishop of York. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. The church, ded. to St Peter and St Wilfred, is a spacious cruciform structure, and in the days of popery and superstition was celebrated for a passage leading in to a close vaulted room, so contrived that none but such as were favoured by the priest could pass through. There is another church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, built by the Rev. E. Kilvington. Here are likewise chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and liberally endowed by William and Mary. It is open to the sons of the inhabitants in general. Jephson's hospital—named after its founder—is for the support and education of 20 boys, sons of poor freemen. There are also national schools and various other charitable institutions. "Alchfrid, king of the Northumbers, gave this place first to Abbat Eata to build a monastery; but before that could be finished he was sent away, and St

Wilfrid made abbat here before A. D. 661. This religious house was endowed with great privileges by King Ethelstan, and continued in great repute till it was burnt down in the devastation which King Edred made in these parts about A. D. 950. Archbishop Oswald and his successors, archbishops of York, assisted in the rebuilding of the church, and Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the conquest, endowed it with lands, and made it collegiate, as it continues to this day. It was first ded. to St Peter, but in some later writings it is called the church of St Wilfrid. Herein were seven prebends, viz., Thorpe, valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £20 per annum; Stanwyke £40 Os. 8d.; Skelton and Yevenhale £15 10s. 4d.; Monkton £24 12s. 8d.; Sharrow £14 5s. 2d.; Stedley £26 11s. 4d.; Amwyke £321; and six vicars choral, each worth £6. The revenues of the community were valued at £35 8s. 8d., and the fabric lands at £13 12s. 7d. Upon the dissolution, the estates of this church came to the crown, and were granted into lay lands, and so continued all Queen Elizabeth's time. But King James I., at the request of his Queen, Anne, re-founded the same about A. D. 1604, adding a dean to the seven prebendaries, and endowed it with £247 per annum. The hospital of St Anne, of the foundation of a gentleman of the country thereby, is hard on the hither side of the Skelle. 'On the further ripe of the Skelle is the hospital of St John the Baptist, of the foundation of some of the archbishops of York,' before the fourth year of King John. It had revenues valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £10 14s. 4d. per annum, according to Dagdale; and, 37th Henry VIII., at £12 Os. 4d., as Stevens, and is yet in being.—'The hospital of St Mary Magdalene for lepers here is on the hither ripe of the Skelle, and is of the foundation of the archbishops of York.' It was founded by Archbishop Thurstan, who died A. D. 1139, first for a chaplain and sisters, and for the relief of all the lepers of Ripponshire. Afterwards here was a master, two or three chaplains, and some brethren. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £27 6s. 6d. *in toto*, and at £24 Os. 7d. *clara*.—Tanner's Not. Mon. The town of Rippon is well paved and lighted, but the streets are narrow and irregular. The market-place is very spacious. The town-hall is a handsome freestone edifice. A theatre, erected in 1792, has been converted into a riding school. Near the town is a fine stone bridge crossing the river Ure, which has been made navigable to Rippon by act of parliament. Barges of from 20 to 35 tons burden bring coal and merchandise to this town, from Hull, York, &c., receiving, in return, lead, butter, and other produce. Linen is manufactured to a considerable extent, and a weekly sale of wool takes place here during the season, which is attended by dealers from Leeds and other manufacturing towns. The provision market is on Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursday after 20 days from Old Christmas day, May 13th and 14th, 1st Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after August 2d, 1st Thurs-

day in November and November 23d. Pop., in 1801, 3211; in 1831, 5080. A. P., £11,430.

RIPPONDEN, a hamlet and chapelry in Halifax parish, W. B. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.W. from Halifax. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Halifax vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £22 13s. 4d., and returned at £141 10s. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. This place sustained great damage in 1793, by the overflowing of the river Riburn; it suddenly rose several yards, and bore down every impediment to its progress.

RIPTON-ABBOTS, a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4 m. N. from Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with Wessington curacy, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Rooper. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 365. A. P., £4,560.

RIPTON-KING'S, a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 3½ m. N. N.E. from Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 19s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,570.

RISBOROUGH-MONKS, a parish in Aylesbury hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6 m. N.N.W. from Great Missenden. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. In this parish is an antiquity similar to the White Horse in Berkshire, being a cross formed in the same manner on the side of a lofty hill. Pop., in 1801, 768; in 1831, 1018. A. P., £2,497.

RISBOROUGH-PRINCES, a market-town and parish in Aylesborough hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Great Missenden. Market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the 6th of May. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40, and returned at £78 Os. 9d. Patron, in 1829, J. Grubb, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists, and a fund for clothing 24 poor women. Pop., in 1801, 1554; in 1831, 2122. A. P., £2,467.

RISBRIDGE, a hundred at the S.W. extremity of Suffolk, containing 30 parishes, and a pop., in 1831, of 16,215 souls.

RISBRIDGE-MONKS, an extra-parochial district in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N.W. from Clare. Pop. with Barnardiston.

RISBURY, a township partly in the parish of Hamber, and partly in that of Stoke-Prior, co. of Hereford.

RISBY, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Bury-St-Edmunds. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 10s. 5d., and returned at £94 4s. 11d. Patronage with the rectory of Fornham and St

Geneveva. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 332. A. P., £2,500.

RISBY, a township in Rowley parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Beverley.

RISCA, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bassalleg vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £5, and returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Bassalleg. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 742. A. P., £708.

RISE, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E.N.E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £10 0s. 5d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Petty sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,353.

RISEBROUGH-THORNTON, a township in Normanby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. by S. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 39.

RISEBY, a parish in the N. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. by N. from Glanford Bridge. Living, a vicarage with that of Roxby, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, R. C. Elwes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop with Roxby.

RISEHOLME, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, and returned at £16. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,370.

RISLEY, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford, $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by W. from Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 7s. 6d., and returned at £124 5s. Patron, in 1829, Lord St John. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 576; in 1831, 871. A. P., £2,879.

RISHANGLES, a parish in Hartesmere hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by E. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 13s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. Vernon, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 242. A. P., £582.

RISHTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 1051; in 1831, 919.

RISHWORTH, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a Baptist chapel and a free school. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1536.

RISHWORTH, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

RISINGHOLE-CASTLE, in Goldington parish, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Bedford.

RISKINS, a hamlet in Iver parish, co. of Buckingham.

RISLEY, a township and chapelry partly in the parish of Sandiacre and partly in that of Sawley, co. of Derby, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Sawley, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, certified at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £85 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stamford. Here is an endowed school for 70 boys and 50 girls. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,160.

RISSINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. S. by E. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £22 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dynevor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 468. A. P., £3,700.

RISSINGTON (LITTLE), or **BASSET**, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 3s. 1d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,264.

RISSINGTON-WICK, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 2s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 219. A. P., £2,724.

RISTON, a joint township with Brompton in Church Stoke parish, co. of Salop.

RISTON, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. E.N.E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory with Hornsea vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. Patronage with vicarage of Hornsea. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,843.

RISTON, or **RUSTON (EAST)**, a parish in Happening hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. from N. Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage with Ridlington rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Ridlington. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,720.

RISTON, or **RUSTON (WEST)**, a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Market Downham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Roxham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £50. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 26. A. P., £644.

RITTON-COLT-PARK, a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 58.

RITTON-WHITE-HOUSE, a town-

ship in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 31.

RIVAULX, a township in Helmesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. by N. from Helmesley. Here was formerly a stately abbey, the remains of which are situated in a sequestered vale, and consist principally of the choir of the church and the refectory. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 223; in 1831, 225.

RIVENHALL, a parish in Witham hundred, co. of Essex, 2½ m. N. by E. from Witham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £21 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, C. W. Western, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 653. A. P., £4,981.

RIVER, a parish in Bewsborough hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 2½ m. N.W. from Dover. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 1s. 0½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 690. A. P., £1,771.

RIVER-GREEN, a township in Meldon parish, co. of Northumberland, 5½ m. W. by S. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 48.

RIVERHEAD, or **RITHERED**, a liberty in Seven Oaks parish, co. of Kent, 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Seven Oaks. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1821, 1216.

RIVINGTON, a township and chapelry in Bolton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. E.S.E. from Chorley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1,000. Patrons, the inhabitants. Here is a free school founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by J. Pilkington, bishop of Durham, and native of this place. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,650.

RIXTON, a township in Warrington parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. E. by N. from Warrington. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 906.

ROADE, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 5½ m. S. from Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Collingtree rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £15, and returned at £48. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Collingtree. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 553. A. P., £1,263.

ROADE, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Frome. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Wolverton, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 9s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir A. Baynton, Bart. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of woollen cloths is carried on in this place. Pop., in 1801, 927; in 1831, 954. A. P., £3,722.

ROADWATER, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, co. of Somerset.

ROATH, a parish in Kibbor hundred, co. of

of Glamorgan, S. W., adjacent to Cardiff. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £7, and returned at £49. Patron, the marquess of Bute, at whose expense the church was built. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,161.

ROBERINDALE, or **ROBUINDALE**, a township in Melling parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8½ m. E.N.E. from Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 199.

ROBERT'S-BRIDGE, or **ROTHER-BRIDGE**, a manor in Henhurst hundred, co. of Sussex, 64 m. E.N.E. from Chichester. "Alfred de S. Martino built, A. D. 1176, an abbey for Cistercian monks here to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed at the suppression, (about which time were twelve monks,) with £248 10s. 6d. per annum, Dugd., or clare; £273 9s. 8d. in toto; and was granted, 33d Henry VIII., to Sir Wm. Sidney."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a hamlet in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Whitby. In the N.W. part of this bay is a small fishing town.

ROBOLDSAY, a hamlet in Whitchurch hundred, co. of Dorset.

ROBOROUGH, a hundred at the S.W. extremity of Devonshire, containing 15 parishes.

ROBOROUGH, a parish in Fremington hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. from Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. May. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 584. A. P., £1,741.

ROBY, a district in Huyton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. by W., from Prescott.

ROCESTER, or **ROUCESTER** in **DOVE-DALE**, a parish in the S. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N. by E. from Uttoxeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4, and returned at £70. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of T. Bainbridge. Church ded. to St Michael. "Richard Bacoun, about A. D. 1146, built an abbey for Black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which, about the time of the dissolution, had nine religious in it, and revenues for their maintenance, to the yearly value of £100 2s. 10d. Dugd.; £111 11s. 7d. Speed. The site was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to Richard Trentham, Esq."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1040. A. P., £6,374.

ROCHDALE, a market-town and parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 46 m. S.S.E. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelries of Blatchinworth and Todmorden, with the townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale with Wardle, and the chapelry of Saddleworth with Quick in Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire. This town consists of several streets well-paved and lighted; the houses chiefly built of brick. The

townhall and market-place are neat edifices. The manufactures of Rochdale are baize, flannel, bath-coating, broad-cloth, calicoes, and cotton-goods. Trade is greatly facilitated at this place by means of a canal communicating with Manchester and the Calder canal. Quays and wharfs have been constructed on its banks, and the basin is very capacious. The police of this town is controlled by a high constable, chosen annually in conjunction with the magistrates, &c. A court-leet is held twice a year by the lord of the manor, and a court-baron every third week. The market is on Monday. Fairs, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 4s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St Chad, is an ancient structure situated on a curious eminence, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps. Here is a chapel-of-ease ded. to St Mary. A district chapel, ded. to St James, was erected in 1820, and there are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers, Unitarians, and Catholics. A free grammar school, founded in 1566, is open to all the boys in the parish. A similar establishment for children of both sexes was founded in 1769, a national school in 1814, and there are various Sunday schools. The benefactions for charitable purposes are numerous. Pop. of the entire parish, in 1801, 39,766; in 1831, 74,427. A. P., £93,253.

ROCHE, a river in the co. of Lancaster, falling into the Irwell at Radcliffe.

ROCHE, or ROACHM, a parish in the E. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 5 m. S.E. from Columb-Major. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, in 1819, S. Thornton, Esq. Church ded. to St Gomonda. Pop., in 1801, 954; in 1831, 1630. A. P., £3,989.

ROCHE, or DE RUPE, in Maltby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W.S.W. from Bawtry. "A Cistercian abbey founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis or De Wikerleslat, A. D. 1147, and ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £224 2s. 5d. Dugd.; £271 19s. 4d. Speed; and the site was granted, 38th Henry VIII., to William Ramesden and Thomas Vavasor."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

ROCHE, a parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 6 m. N.W. from Haverford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 13s. 9d., and returned at £48 3s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 791. A. P., £1,596.

ROCHESTER,

An ancient city and sea-port, with separate jurisdiction, but located in Aylesford lathe, co. of Kent, 8½ m. N. from Maidstone, and 29 m. E. by S from London.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The bishopric of Rochester is the smallest, and, excepting Canterbury, the most ancient see in the kingdom, comprehending no more than 91 parishes in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, consisting of that part of Kent, W. of the river Medway. The bishopric is rated at £358 14s.: the deanery is not in charge; both are in the patronage of the king. The archd. is rated at £34 14s. 9d. Patron, the bishop. The city comprises the parishes of St Margaret and St Nicholas. The former a vicarage, rated at £10. Patron, the dean and chapter. The latter a vicarage with that of St Clements, rated at £20 8s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester; both in the archd. and dio. of Rochester. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Unitarians. "About A. D. 600, King Ethelbert began to build a church here to the honour of St Andrew, and therein, when finished, about four years after, placed a bishop and a chapter of secular priests, who being reduced to four or five, and obliged to resign, Bishop Gundulf, A. D. 1089, settled in this cathedral fifty or sixty Black monks. The bishopric was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £444 4s. 2d. per annum in the whole, and at £411 0s. 11d. clear; and the priory was then valued at £486 11s. 5d. per annum, as Dugd. and Speed. But the priory being dissolved at the general suppression of the greater monasteries, King Henry VIII. brought in again a dean and six secular canons or prebendaries, six minor canons, with a dean and subdeacon, six lay-clerks, eight choristers, &c. In the reign of King Edward II., Symond Potyn, a man of no small account, who had several times represented this city in parliament, by his will, dated A. D. 1316, bequeathed a certain house for an hospital, to be called the Spital of St Catharine of Rochester in the suburb of Eastgate, for such poor men of that city, lepers, or otherwise diseased, impotent and poor, to be received therein, and there to abide on the alms of charitable people. This hospital escaped dissolution at the Reformation, and has since been augmented by subsequent donations to the yearly value of £500."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

Schools.—The royal free school, founded by Henry VIII., for 20 boys, is superintended by the dean and chapter. The scholars are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the universities. There is another free school founded and endowed in 1701 by Sir J. Williamson. A hundred boys receive a classical education at this establishment. Besides other endowed charity schools, there are several national and Sunday schools.

Buildings.—The venerable cathedral of Rochester is in the form of a double cross, and consists of a nave, choir, two transepts, and several chapels, with a central tower surmounted by a spire. The whole length of the building is 306 feet, the extreme breadth 122 feet. The western front has a magnificent Norman door-way, over which is a large window of later date than the building itself. The choir is a

fine specimen of the early English style. Over the altar is a painting, by West, of the angels appearing to the shepherds to announce the birth of Christ. Beneath the choir is a crypt, or subterranean chapel; and near the eastern transept is a building called Gundulph's tower. The chapter-house is in ruins.—The town-hall is a handsome structure, supported by Doric columns. The open area serves as a market-place; and behind it is the city gaol.—The clock-house was erected in 1706 by Sir Cloudeley Shovel.—There is a neat theatre, and a large and commodious poor-house.—A literary and philosophical institution is established.—Here are the remains of a castle, erected after the conquest; this relic consists principally of the keep, a quadrangular building 104 feet in height, and 70 feet in extent at the base, with walls 12 feet in thickness.

Municipal Government.—This city was first incorporated by Henry II., and is now governed by charter of Charles II., which vests the civil power in a mayor, recorder, 11 aldermen, 12 common-councillmen, town-clerk, two chamberlains, water-bailiff, and inferior officers. Courts of session are held quarterly, a court of portmote once a fortnight, and a court of requests. The corporation have jurisdiction over the oyster fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the river Medway. Rochester sends two representatives to parliament. The number of electors is about 2000. The mayor is the returning officer.

Trade.—The commercial prosperity of this city is greatly advanced by its contiguity to the Medway, and the dock-yard and victualling office at Chatham. Ship-building is carried on, and the oyster fishery is very considerable. The average number of vessels entering this port annually has been estimated at 320 foreign and 120 British. The weekly markets are abundantly supplied with fish and provisions. A corn market has recently been established, and a cattle market, monthly. Fairs, May 30th and Dec. 11th. Pop., in 1801, 6645; in 1831, 9891.

ROCHESTER, a township in Epsdon parish, co. of Northumberland, 25 m. N.N.W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 467.

ROCHFORD, a hundred on the S.E. of Essex, bounded N. by the river Crouch, and S. by the Thames. Pop., in 1831, 13,384.

ROCHFORD, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 16½ m. S.E. from Chelmsford, situated on a small rivulet called the Broomhill, crossed by two wooden bridges. The trade is chiefly in corn. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday after Sept. 29th. This place is celebrated in ancient records for what is termed the lawless court, held at twilight on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, in the open air, at a place called King's-hill, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and coal used instead of pen and ink; those tenants who neglect to appear, forfeit double rent. The origin of this singular custom is uncertain.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and

dio. of London, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a national school, also almshouses for six persons. Pop., in 1801, 1228; in 1831, 1256. A. P., £4,465.

ROCHFORD, a parish in Welphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 2½ m. E. from Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Tenbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Church ded. to St Michael. Patronage with Tenbury vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1821, 264. A. P., £1,624.

ROCK, a township and chapelry in Embleton parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Alnwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Embleton, in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £46 10s. Patronage with Embleton vicarage. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,527.

ROCK, a parish in the lower division of Doddingtree hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Bewdley. It comprises the hamlets of Alton, Hightington, Lindons, and Snead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £17 11s. 8d. Patrons, in 1829, M. Woodhall and others. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £6,838.

ROCK, or AKA, a township in the above parish and co., 4½ m. N.N.E. from Alnwick. Pop. with the parish.

ROCKBEARE, a parish in East Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. W. from Ottery-St. Mary. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 530. A. P., £3,799.

ROCKBOURNE, a parish in Fordingbridge hundred, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Fordingbridge. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, certified at £200. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,539.

ROCKCLIFFE, a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. N.W. from Carlisle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, endowed with £1,800. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 865. A. P., £2,671.

ROCKCLIFFE-CASTLE, a township in the above parish, 6½ m. N.W. from Carlisle. Here are the remains of a castle belonging to the Lords Dacre. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 422.

ROCKCLIFFE-CHURCH, a township in Rockcliffe parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 463.

ROCKFIELD, a parish in the lower division of Skenfrith hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Living, a dis-

charged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 3s. 1½d., returned at £16 16s. Patron, in 1829, R. Williams, Esq. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 279. A. P., £2,160.

ROCKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley parish, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Arundel.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish in the lower division of Langley and Swineshead hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2½ m. N.E. from Thornbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Davies. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 220. A. P., £1,911.

ROCKINGHAM, a small market-town and parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 26 m. N.N.E. from Northampton. The market is on Thursday; and a fair is held Sept. 25th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 2s. 3½d., returned at £107. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondes. The church—ded. to St Leonard—contains many splendid monuments. This town, consisting of one street, is supposed to have derived its name from a castle erected by William the Conqueror to defend the iron-works which were then carrying on in the woodlands. This fortress was strongly garrisoned for Charles I. by Sir L. Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham. The principal remains of this edifice is the splendid gateway. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 296. A. P., £790.

ROCKLAND, or **ROCKLAND-ABBOT'S**, a village, comprising the parishes of St Margaret and St Mary, in Henstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. by E. from Norwich. The livings are rectories in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; the former not in charge, the latter rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 437. A. P., £1,246.

ROCKLAND-ALL-SAINTS, or **MINOR**, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. W. by N. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Rockland-St-Andrew, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 19s. 4½d. Patronage with that of Caston rectory. Pop., in 1801, including that of Rockland-St-Andrew, 352; in 1831, 322. A. P., £2,284.

ROCKLAND-ST-ANDREW, or **MAJOR**, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. W. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Rockland-All-Saints. The pop. also is included with that parish.

ROCKLAND-ST-MARY AND ST MARTIN, a chapelry in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. W. by N. from Attleburgh. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the duke of Norfolk.

ROCKLAND-ST-PETER, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829,

the Rev. J. T. Bird. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,147.

ROCKLEY-TEMPLE, anciently **ROHER**, a chapelry in Ogbourn-St-Andrew parish, co. of Wilts, 2 m. N.W. from Marlborough. The chapel is now in ruins.

ROCK-SAVAGE, or **CLIFTON**, in the co. of Chester. See **CLIFTON**.

ROCKSLEY, in Willen parish, co. of Hertford, 3¼ m. E. from Hitchin.

ROCLIFFE, a township in Aldborough parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 265.

RODBASTON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford.

RODBORNE, a tything in St Paul parish, co. of Wilts, 8 m. S. by E. from Malmesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Paul, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Evans. Chapel ded. to the Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 155.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, a parish in the hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Swindon. Diving, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17, returned at £70. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Evans. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 574. A. P., £4,711.

RODBOROUGH, a tything and chapelry in Minchin-Hampton parish, co. of Gloucester, 1 m. W. by S. from Stroud. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Minchin-Hampton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents, also a well-endowed school, and several bequests for teaching the poor. The petty-sessions for Tetbury or Longtree district are held here, at Horsley and Tetbury alternately. Pop., in 1801, 1658; in 1831, 2141. A. P., £3,668.

RODD, a joint township with Little Brampton and Nash, in Presteigne parish, co. of Hereford, 2 m. S. by E. from Presteigne, in Radnorshire. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 157.

RODDAM, a township in Ilderton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 118.

RODDEN, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. E. by S. from Frome. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £39. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 295. A. P., £1,699.

RODE-HUISH, a chapelry in Carhampton parish, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.S.E. from Dunster. Living, a perpetual curacy to Carhampton vicarage.

RODE (NOATH), a township in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N.E. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 256.

RODE-ODD, a township in Astbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.W. by

N. from Church-Lawton. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1300.

RODEN, or **ROOTHING-ABESS**, in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex. See **ROOTHING-ABESS**.

RODINGTON, a parish in Wellington division of Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,007.

RODLEY, a township in Westbury-upon-Severn parish, co. of Gloucester, 9½ m. S.W. from Gloucester.

RODMARTON, a parish in Longtree hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Cirencester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 1s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, C. T. Morgan. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a charity school for 60 children. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 369. A. P., £4,004.

RODMELL, or **RADMILL**, a parish in Holmstrough hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S. by E. from Lewes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 6s. 0½d. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,331.

RODMERSHAM, a parish in the upper half hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Sittingbourn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £96 17s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. S. Lushington. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 311. A. P., £1,206.

RODSLEY, a township in Longford parish, co. of Derby, 4½ m. S. by E. from Ashborne, included in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a charity school supported by a small bequest from Lady Coke and annual subscriptions. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 183.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet and chapel-ry in Putney parish, co. of Surrey, 8½ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. In 1780, this place suffered considerably from the devastations of a violent hurricane.

ROFFORD, a township in Chalgrove parish, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Tetworth.

ROGATE, a parish in Dumpford hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 7 m. W. by N. from Midhurst. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 5s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 901. A. P., £3,222.

ROGEAT, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 7 m. S.W. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Ifton, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 6s. 0½d., returned at £117 19s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Morgan, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 40. A. P., £475.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet in Bassaleg parish, co. of Monmouth, 2½ m. W. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 870.

ROKEBY, a parish in West Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Greta Bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 3s. 9d., returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The beauty of the surrounding scenery has been justly celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. Rokeby-house, erected in 1724, is a magnificent mansion. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 211. A. P., £2,295.

ROKESAC, or **RUXOX**, in Flitwick parish, co. of Bedford.

ROLLESBY, a parish in West Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. from Acla. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17. Patron, in 1829, B. Fielding, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 717. A. P., £2,038.

ROLLESTON, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. W. by S. from Newark. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patron, Southwell college church. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 272. A. P., £3,297.

ROLLESTON, or **ROLVESTON**, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. from Burton-upon-Trent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, Sir O. Mosley, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school, founded in 1520, affords instruction to 45 children. There are likewise almshouses, and various benefactions for the poor. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 866. A. P., £2,896.

ROLLESTON, or **ROLVESTON**, a chapel-ry in Billesdon parish, co. of Leicester, 10 m. E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Billesdon rectory. Chapel ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,859.

ROLLESTONE, a parish in Eilust and Everley hundred, co. of Wilts, 5½ m. W. by N. from Amesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 19s. 5½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 39. A. P., £514.

ROLLING, in Goodneston parish, co. of Kent, 3 m. S.E. from Wingham.

ROLLINGTON, a hamlet in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

ROLLRIGHT (GREAT), a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 2½ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 19s. 4½d. Patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,811.

ROLLRIGHT (LITTLE), a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £184. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. C. Roade, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29. A. P., £1,109.

ROLLS-LIBERTY, in Holborn division of Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, ¾ m. W.N.W. from St Paul's, London.—“In the then suburbs of London, on the east side of New-street (now called Chancery-lane), King Hen. III., A.D. 1231, began a religious foundation for the instruction and maintenance of all such Jews as should be converted to the Christian faith; which he endowed with a yearly pension of seven hundred marks, to be paid out of the exchequer till he should provide better: and King Edward I. gave the deadlands all over England to the same good use. This house was under the government of a master and two or three chaplains. It had a church within the precinct, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now called the chapel of the rolls, as being used for the custody of the rolls and records in chancery; for, after the expulsion of the Jews, the number of converts dwindled away, and in the year 1377 the mastership of this house was annexed by patent to the office of the keeper of the rolls of chancery, who is since called the master of the rolls.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 2409; in 1831, 2682.

ROLSTON (EAST), anciently **WORLESTONE**, a hamlet in Bauwell parish, co. of Somerset.

ROLSTON (WEST), a hamlet in the above parish and co.

ROLVENDEN, a hundred, nearly central in the co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

ROLVENDEN, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. S.W. by W. from Tenterden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10, returned at £97 5s. 3d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1507. A. P., £7,159.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish in West Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N.W. from Greta-Bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £68 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Strathmore. Church ded. to St Romald. This parish includes the townships of Cotherton, Holwick, Hundertwaite, Lastington, Lune-Dale, Mickleton, and Romald-

Kirk. Pop., in 1801, 2302; in 1831, 2507. A. P., £15,067.

ROMANBY, a township in North Allerton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, ¾ m. S.W. from North Allerton. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 325.

ROMANSLEIGH, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S. by E. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 14s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart. Church ded. to St Rumon. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,410.

ROME, a hamlet in Giggleswick parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

ROMFORD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, co. of Essex, 10 m. E.N.E. from London. Being situated on the high road from London to Bury, Colchester, Ipswich, Harwich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, it is a great thoroughfare. It consists principally of one spacious street, and is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who hold a patent authorising them to hold a court every week for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c., but no commission has been issued of late. The market is held on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a fair, 24th of June. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Horn-Church vicarage, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Edward. Here are several places of worship for Dissenters. This town also possesses a well-endowed free school, and various almshouses and benefactions for the poor. There are likewise spacious barracks, erected in 1795. Pop., in 1801, 3179; in 1831, 4294. A. P., £19,194.

ROMILEY, or **ROMLEIGH**, a township in Stockport parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 1290.

ROMNEY (NEW), a cinque-port, market-town, and parish, located partly in the liberty of Romney-marsh, and partly in the lower half hundred of St Martin's-Pountney, co. of Kent, 37 m. S.E. from Maidstone. This place has for many years been inconsiderable as a sea-port, its fine haven having been destroyed by an irruption of the sea. It is a borough by prescription, and governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, a chamberlain, recorder, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. Until the passing of the reform act New Romney, with its 80 voters, enjoyed the privilege of returning two representatives to parliament. It has now taken its place, with its disfranchised fellows, in schedule A.—The town, which consists of several streets, is situated on rising ground near Romney-marsh. The houses are chiefly of brick; the town-hall and market-place are of recent erection. The principal trade is in grazing cattle on Romney-marsh. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, August 26th.—Living, a vicarage with the curacies of St Lawrence and St Martin, in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, rated at £6 16s. 3d. Patron, All Souls college, Oxford. The church—ded. to St Nicholas—is a

noble specimen of Norman architecture, containing several curious relics of antiquity.—“The church of St Nicholas, with the chapel annexed, and some other churches in Kent, being appropriated to the abbey of Pountney in —, here was placed a cell of monks to that foreign abbey, and upon the suppression of these alien priories it was given by King Hen. VI. to All Souls college, in Oxford.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 755; in 1831, 983. A. P., £8,740.

ROMNEY (OLD), a parish and member of the town and port of New Romney, co. of Kent, 2 m. W. from New Romney. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £15 19s. 2d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Clement.—“An hospital for leprous persons founded here by Adam de Cherring in honour of St Stephen and St Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, which being decayed and forsaken, A.D. 1363, John Frauncys, then patron, re-established here a master and one priest, almost in the nature of a chantry, which was, A.D. 1481, annexed to St Mary Magdalene college in Oxford.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 109. A. P. with New Romney.

ROMSEY, or **ROMSEY**, a market-town and parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourne, Andover division, co. of Southampton, 8 m. N.W. by N. from Southampton. The town is seated on the river Test, which falls into Southampton bay. The chief manufacture is that of shalloons, sacking, and paper; there are likewise tanneries, malting establishments, and corn-mills. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th. The inhabitants were incorporated by James I. and the government of the town is now vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and 12 burgesses. The petty-sessions are held here.—The living, which comprises the parishes of Romsey-Infra and Romsey-Extra, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 18s. 14d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a splendid cruciform edifice, arched with stone, and contains many ancient sepulchral monuments. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a chapel for Presbyterians, an endowed free school, a national school for 300 boys, the Union school for 80 boys, and almshouses for six widows.—“King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwold, a Saxon nobleman, built a monastery here, wherein King Edgar, A. D. 967, placed Benedictine nuns under the government of the abbess Merwenna. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St Eilfeda, (sometime a nun and abbess here, daughter of the maid Ethelwold,) and rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £393 10s. 10d. ob. per annum, Dugd.; and £528 8s. 10d. ob. Speed. The site of this abbey was granted to the inhabitants of the town, 35th Henry VIII.; and afterwards, viz., 38th Henry VIII., to John Bellow and R. Bigot.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 4274; in 1831, 5432. A. P., £6,570.

ROMSLEY, a township in Alveley parish, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, returned with the parish.

ROMSLEY, a manor in Hales-Owen division of Brimstrey hundred, co. of Salop.

ROOKLEY, a hamlet partly in the parish of Arretton, and partly in that of Goddard, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S. from Newport.

ROOKSLEY, or **ROUXLEY**, in North Cray parish, co. of Kent, 2 m. S.E. from Foot's Cray.

ROOK'S-BRIDGE, a hamlet in East Brent parish, co. of Somerset.

ROOKWITH, or **ROCKWITH**, a township in Thornton-Watlas parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 78.

ROOSE-COTT, a hamlet in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. S.S.W. from Ulverston.

ROOSDOWN, an extra-parochial liberty in Axminster parish, co. of Devon, 3 m. W. S.W. from Lyme-Regis.

ROOSS, a parish in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E. from Hull. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £19. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Sykes. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 430. A. P., £2,869.

ROOTHING-ABBOTS, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 6 m. N. by E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Dyer. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,019.

ROOTHING-AYTHORPE, or **RYTHORPE**, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patron, the Rev. J. Oldham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,505.

ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D. D. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 238. A. P., £1,162.

ROOTHING-BERNERS, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, certified at £12, and returned at £29. Patron, in 1829, J. G. Bramston, Esq. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,124.

ROOTHING (HIGH), a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Patron, Lord Rodney. Church

ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 405. A. P., £2,037.

ROOTHING-LEADEN, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S. W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and returned at £120. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a trifling sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 147. A. P., £817.

ROOTHING-MARGARET, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 12s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Harding. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,199.

ROOTHING-MORRELL, a hamlet in Roothing-White parish, co. of Essex, 6 m. S.W. from Great Dunmow.

ROOTHING (WHITE), a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Budd. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,590.

ROPE, a township in Wyburnury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 119.

ROPESLEY, a parish in Winnibrigga and Threo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Folkingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,535.

ROPLEY, a parish in Bishop's-Sutton hundred, N. Akon division, co. of Southampton, 4 m. E. by S. from New Alresford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's-Sutton, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage with Bishop's-Sutton vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 779. A. P., £3,732.

ROSEACRE, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Kirkham.

ROSE-ASH, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Southcombe. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,207.

ROSEDALE (EAST SIDE), a township in Middleton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N.N.W. from Pickering. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 376.

ROSEDALE (WEST SIDE), a township and chapelry in Lastingham parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £56 14s. Patron,

the vicar of Middleton. The chapel, ded. to St Laurence, is part of a nunnery founded in the reign of Richard I. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 178.

ROSEDON, a township in Ilderton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 78.

ROSGILL, or **ROSEGILL**, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland, 8 m. N. W. from Orton.

ROSLESTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Walton-upon-Trent, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with Walton-upon-Trent rectory. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,918.

ROSLEY, a township in Westward parish, co. of Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wigton. A very large fair for cattle is held here on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after, till September 29th.

ROSS, a township in Belford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. N.E. from Belford, in that detached portion of the co. called Islandshire.

ROSS, a market-town and parish in Greytree hundred, co. of Hereford, 15 m. S.E. by S. from Hereford. This town was made a free borough by Henry III., and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but the elective franchise was withdrawn on the petition of the inhabitants. It is governed by a sergeant-at-mace, four constables, and other officers, annually elected at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday after March 10th, Ascension-day, June 21st, July 30th, Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £38 16s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Quakers. A free school was founded at this place in 1709, and there are several other endowed schools, likewise almshouses, a dispensary, and other charities, a horticultural society, and a Mechanics' Institution. Formerly the bishops of Hereford had a palace here. The benevolent John Kyrle, ('Pope's Man of Ross,') was interred in the church of this place, which contains a handsome monument to his memory. Pop., in 1801, 2347; in 1831, 3078. A. P., £11,111.

ROSS, a township in Ross parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 430.

ROSSAL (LOWER), in Chad parish, co. of Salop, 3 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

ROSSAL (UPPER), in the above parish and co., 4 m. N.W. by N. from Shrewsbury.

ROSSHALL, a hamlet in Poulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Poulton.

ROSSINGTON, a parish in the soke of Doncaster, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Bawtry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, R. Bower, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowed school for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 325. A. P., £4,831.

ROSTHERN, or **ROSTHORNE**, a parish in the E. division of Bucklow hundred, co-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Nether Knutsford. It comprises the chapelries of High Leigh, and Peover (superior), and the townships of Agden, Bollington, Martell with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rosthern, Tabley (superior), and Tatton; also the township of Snelston in Macclesfield hundred. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, W. Egerton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 3065; in 1831, 3730. A. P., £26,746.

ROSTON, a township in Norbury parish, co. of Derby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ashborne, is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

ROTHBURY, a small market-town and parish in the W. division of Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick, comprising the townships of Bickerton, Calstron, Chartington, Dibdon, Fallowlee, Flettertont, Hellingham, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Leeward, Mounthealy, Newton, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Rye-Hill, Snitter, Thropton, Great and Little Tassen, High and Low Trewwhitt, Warton, Whitton, and Wreigh-hill. This town consists of three irregularly built streets. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2d, All Saints, and November 1st. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £58 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform edifice, and contains a font of remarkably curious workmanship. Here is a well-endowed free school; also a subscription library. Pop., in 1801, 2236; in 1831, 2869. A. P., £20,318.

ROTHER (THE), a river, having its rise in Sussex, and forming the boundary of that co. from Kent, falls into the English channel at Rye.

ROTHER (THE), a river in Derbyshire, falling into the Don at Rotherham.

ROTHERAS, in Dynedor parish, co. of Hereford, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Hereford.

ROTHER-BRIDGE, or **ROBERT'S BRIDGE**, co. of Sussex. See **ROBERT'S BRIDGE**.

ROTHERBY, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 6 m. W.S.W. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 8s. 4d., and returned at £139 19s. Patron, in 1829, — Perkins, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,368.

ROTHERFIELD, a tything in Alton III.

hundred, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.S.W. from Alton.

ROTHERFIELD, a hundred in Pevensy rape, co. of Sussex, containing two parishes.

ROTHERFIELD, a parish in the above hundred and co., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wadhurst. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £27 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Abergavenny. Here are chapels for Dissenters and a well-endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 3085. A. P., £7,016.

ROTHERFIELD-GREYS, a parish in Binfield hundred, co. of Oxford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. The church contains several remarkable monuments. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 1145. A. P., £5,156.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a parish in Binfield hundred, co. of Oxford, 4 m. W. by S. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 426. A. P., £2,628.

ROTHERHAM, a market-town and parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 45 m. S. by W. from York, containing the chapelries of Tinsly and Greasbrough, and the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dutton, Orgreave, and Kimberworth. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and Dec. 1st. A court-leet is held annually, when constables and other officers are elected. The summer session for the W. R. of Yorkshire takes place here. The town is situated near the river Don, by means of which it has communication with the commercial towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses, though built of stone, have a mean appearance, with the exception of a few recently erected. The neighbourhood is pleasant, and abounds in mineral wealth. The iron works are very extensive. There are also manufactories of rope, twine, and starch, and several large breweries. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 8s. 6d. Patron, Lord Howard of Effingham. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a Gothic edifice of much beauty. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans. "Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, having founded a chantry at this place of his nativity, whilst he was bishop of Lincoln, shortly after his promotion to the see of York, viz., A. D. 1481, founded a college here to the honour of the Holy Jesus, consisting of a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three masters, viz., one for grammar, another for music, another for writing. The revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £88 12s. in the whole, and £58 5s. 9d. clearly; and by another valuation, 37th Henry VIII., at £126 6s. 6d. q."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A free

grammar school was founded here in 1584, and is open to all boys of the town, and shares with some other schools in eligibility to two scholarships at Emanuel college, Cambridge. There are several other charity schools. The Rotherham Independent academy was established here in 1795, and is fitted up for the accommodation of 25 students. Almshouses for four unmarried women were founded in 1780 by Mrs Bellamy. A dispensary has lately been erected by voluntary contributions. Pop., in 1801, 8418; in 1831, 10,417. A. P., £46,430.

ROTHERHITHE, a parish in the E. half hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. from St Paul's, London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18. Patron, Clarendon, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The adjoining cemetery contains the body of Prince Lee Boo. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. A free school for 200 children is supported partly by an endowment and partly by voluntary contributions. There are also a school for 45 boys, another for 31 boys, and a school of industry for 20 girls. A court of requests is held here to recover debts under £5. This place consists of a street on a line with the river, extending nearly from Bermondsey to Deptford, with narrow streets branching off in various directions. Rotherhithe is well-known for the number of its dock-yards, the principal of which is the commercial dock, sufficiently commodious to receive 200 ships of burden. The chief manufactures are those carried on at the government wharfs; iron-works for the construction of bolts for shipping, and other materials. Here are also the king's mills for grinding corn. Pop., in 1801, 10,296; in 1831, 12,875. A. P., £51,621.

ROTHERIDGE, a hundred in Arundel rape, co. of Sussex, containing 12 parishes.

ROTHERSTHORPE, or **REBESTHORPE**, a parish in Wymerley hundred, co. of Northampton, 4 m. S.W. from Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 9s. 4½d., and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, T. S. W. Samwell, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 270. A. P., £3,352.

ROTHERWICK, a parish in Oditham hundred, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton, 4½ m. W. by S. from Hartford Bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 436. A. P., £2,119.

ROTHLEY, or **RODELEY**, a parish in West Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. S. by E. from Mount Sorrell, comprising the chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Wycomb with Chadwell, and Mount Sorrell. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 0s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, T. Babington, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. "King Henry III. gave the manor

and church of this place to the knights templars, who settled a commandry of their order here, which, with other, their lands came afterward to the knights hospitalers, who enjoyed the same till the general dissolution, about which time this preceptory was valued at £87 13s. 4d. per annum, M.S. Valor; but in Dugdale this is jointly valued with Dalby and Hether at £231 7s. 10d. per annum. Rothley was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Henry Cartwright."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 1342. A. P., £3,154.

ROTHLEY, a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. W.N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 138.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an extra-parochial liberty in West Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Mount-Sorrell.

ROTHWELL, a hundred on the N.W. side of Northamptonshire, containing 21 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7860.

ROTHWELL, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N.W. by W. from Kettering, containing the chapelry of Orton and the hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Orton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 18s. 11d., and returned at £148. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. W. Smythe and W. T. Smythe, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. "Here was a small priory of nuns of the order of St Austins, ded. to St John the Baptist: it was probably founded by the Clare family, whose successors in the manor were patrons of it. It was valued at £5 19s. 8d. per annum, Dugd.; £10 10s. 4d. Speed; and was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Henry Lee."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 1409; in 1831, 2002. A. P., £8,205.

ROTHWELL, a parish in Bradley-Havestoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.E. from Caistor. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Middleton. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,648.

ROTHWELL, a parish in Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Wakefield, comprising the townships of Carlton, Lofthouse, Middleton, Outton, Rhodes-Green, Rothwell, Rothwell-Haigh, Thorp, and Woodlesford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £19 12s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. H. Brandling. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The manufactures of woollen-cloth, stuff, and hair-sieves, are carried on here. And there are several extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 4776; in 1831 6635. A. P., £8,357.

ROTHWELL-HAIGH, a township in the above parish and co., 5½ m. N. by W. from Wakefield.

ROTINGTON, a township in St Bee's

parish, co. of Cumberland, 3½ m. S. by W. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 45.

ROTSEA, or **RATSEY**, a township in Hutton-Cranswick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 30.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish in Younsmere hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. from Brighton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Dorset. Church ded. to St Margaret. This place is celebrated for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, and fill as the tide declines. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 680. A. P., £2,895.

ROUD, partly in the parish of Godshill, and partly in that of Whitwell, co. of Southampton, 6½ m. S.S.E. from Newport.

ROUGHAM, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 7½ m. N. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £1 8s. 6½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 340. A. P., £3,317.

ROUGHAM, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. from St-Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £23 18s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, P. Bennett, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are several bequests for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 868. A. P., £3,933.

ROUGH-BIRCHWORTH, in Penniston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from Barnesley.

ROUGH-LEE, or **ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH**, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. W. by N. from Colne. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 949.

ROUGH-SIDE, in Lanchester parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. N. by E. from Stanhope.

ROUGHTON, a parish in Horncastle soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.W. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Halthame-upon-Bane, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 2d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 118. A. P., £863.

ROUGHTON, a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. S. from Cromer. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and returned at £90. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 439. A. P., £1,110.

ROUGHTON, in Worfield parish, co. of Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

ROUGHWAY, a township in Wrotham parish, co. of Kent.

ROULSTONE, a parish in Ewyas-Lacy hundred, co. of Hereford, 13 m. S.W. by W. from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in

the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £4, and returned at £101. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Price. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 162. A. P., £872.

ROUNCTON (EAST), a township and chapelry in the parish of Rudby and Cleveland, 7 m. S. by W. from Yarm. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rudby vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £5 2s., and returned at £37 7s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Amherst. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,759.

ROUNCTON (WEST), a parish in Allertonshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. S. by W. from Yarm. Living, a rectory and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, exempt from visitation, rated at £6. Patron, the king, as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,832.

ROUNDHAY, a township in Berwick-in-Elmet parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 314.

ROUND-ISLAND, in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset. See VITT-OWEA.

ROUNTHWAITE, in Orton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 4 m. S. by W. from Orton.

ROUSHAM, a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Oxford, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. C. Dormer, Knt. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 141. in 1831, 156. A. P., £1,858.

ROUTH, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N.E. by E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £8 17s. 1d. Patronesses, the Misses Ellerker. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 119. A. P., £3,841.

ROWBARROW, a hundred in Dorsetshire, the S.E. division of the isle of Berbeck. **ROWBARROW**, in the above hundred and co., 1 m. S.W. from Aylewood.

ROWBERROW, a parish in Winterstoke hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Axbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 10s., and returned at £125. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 392. A. P., £841.

ROW-BOUND, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, co. of Cumberland, 12 m. W.N.W. from Penrith. Here is a small free school. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 106.

ROWDE, a parish in Potterne and Cannings hundred, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. W. by N. from Devizes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 10s., and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, R. Vincent, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £5,782.

ROWDHAM, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Harling. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £28. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 73. A. P., £863.

ROWELL, a hamlet in Hawling parish, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Winchcombe. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 38.

ROWEL, a hamlet in Heversham parish, co. of Westmoreland.

ROWINGTON, a parish in Henley division of Barichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 11s. 8d., and returned at £103 17s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Laurence. Here are national schools for 90 children of both sexes. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 933. A. P., £4,636.

ROWLAND, a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, 2 m. S.S.W. from Stony-Middleton.

ROWLANDS, a hamlet in Ashill parish, co. of Somerset.

ROWLEY, a hamlet in Lanchester parish, co. palatine of Durham.

ROWLEY, a parish and township in Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E.N.E. from South Cave. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £20 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Colonel Hildyard. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 501.

ROWLEY-REGIS, a parish in the N. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.E. from Dudley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Clent, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Church ded. to St Giles. Patronage with Clent vicarage. Here is a small endowed school for 24 children. Pop., in 1801, 5027; in 1831, 7438. A. P., £10,107.

ROWLSTON, a township in Mappleton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. N.E. by E. from Beverley.

ROWAN-FERRY, formerly a hermitage and chapelry in Long Acton parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. from Bristol.

ROWNDHAM, in Crewkerne parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. W. from Crewkerne.

ROWNER, a parish in Titchfield hundred, Portsdown division, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. from Fareham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. P. Brune. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 140. A. P., £2,265.

ROWNEY, or **ROHEINY**, in Great Munden parish, co. of Hertford. A nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II., and continued till the 36th Henry VI.

ROWSHAM, a hamlet in Wingrave parish, co. of Buckingham, 4 m. N.E. by N.

from Aylesbury. Formerly there was a chapel in this place.

ROWSLEY (GREAT), a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Bakewell. The children of this township share in the benefits of Lady Manners' school at Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 242.

ROWSLEY (LITTLE), a lordship in Darley parish, co. of Derby.

ROWSTON, or **ROULSTON**, a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £143. Patron, in 1829, S. Thorold, Esq. Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 166. A. P., £2,118.

ROWTHORNE, a township in Ault-Hucknall parish, co. of Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Chesterfield.

ROWTON, a township in Christleton parish, co. palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Chester. This was the site of a desperate battle betwixt the parliamentarians and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated; and here, also, in 1658, a free parliament was declared by the gentry of Cheshire, in consequence of the premature attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 122.

ROWTON, a township in Abberbury parish, co. of Salop, 7 m. W. from Shrewsbury.

ROWTON, a township in Swine parish, co. of York, 9 m. E. by N. from Beverley.

ROXBY, a parish in the N. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 9 m. W.S.W. from Barton-upon-Humber. Living, a vicarage with that of Riseby, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 4d. Patronage with the vicarage of Riseby. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 373. A. P., £5,106.

ROXBY, a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. by S. from Thirsk.

ROXBY, or **ROUSEY**, a township and chapelry in Hinderswell parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Whitby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hinderswell rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 183.

ROXEY, or **ROKETH**, in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Harrow-on-the-Hill.

ROXHAM, a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. from Downham market. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of West Riston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 41. A. P., £440.

ROXHOLME, or **NORTH LEASINGHAM**, a hamlet in Leasingham parish, co. of Lincoln, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sleaford. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, with the parish. A. P., £1,062.

ROXTON, a parish in Barford hundred, co. of Bedford, 8 m. N.E. by E. from Bedford.

ford. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Great Barford, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, and returned at £110. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 575. A. P., £4,325.

ROXWELL, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a donative, with the perpetual curacy of Writtle, certified to value £24. Patronage with Writtle curacy. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 847. A. P., £6,657.

ROYDON, or WOODARDON, a parish partly in Harlow hundred and partly in the hundred of Waltham, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Harlow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12, and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 717. A. P., £6,339.

ROYDON, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Diss. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. I. H. Frere. Church ded. to St Remigius. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 633. A. P., £1,992.

ROYDON, or REYDON, a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Castle-Rising, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Castle-Rising rectory. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 174. A. P., £657.

ROYDON, a parish in Sampford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from Hadleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Reeve. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 559. A. P., £2,916.

ROYDS, a township in Rothwell parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Wakefield.

ROYSTON, or DE CAUCE ROSELLE, a market-town and parish, partly in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge, and partly in Ousey hundred, co. of Hertford, 20 m. N. by E. from Hertford, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London. The malting business is extensive here, and the trade in corn very considerable. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and the first Wednesday after Oct. 11th. The petty-sessions for Royston division are held here.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £17 1s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dacre. Church ded. to St John the Baptist; it is a venerable structure, supposed to have been a priory of Black canons; in the vestry there is a valuable library. Independents and Quakers have places of worship here. A free grammar school—erected in 1716—

together with national and Sunday schools, affords instruction to upwards of 300 children.

—This place is said to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was almost destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry IV., and suffered greatly from a similar calamity in 1747. It is situated at the intersection of the Iknield-way and Ermin-street, near a chain of hills, and consists of three narrow streets; the houses are principally built of brick. At the foot of one of the streets a sort of cavern has been discovered, 25 feet in diameter and about 40 feet in height; a series of rude carvings, both of sacred and profane history, have led some to conclude that it was once used as an oratory. Many other antiquities have been found here. The bird termed the 'Royston crow,' visits this neighbourhood in winter, and migrates in spring to Sweden and Germany. Pop., in 1801, 1331; in 1831, 1757. A. P., £2,208.

ROYSTON, a parish in the lower division of Staincross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Barnsley, comprising the chapelrys of Monk-Breton and Woolley with Emley, and the townships of Carlton, Chevet, Cudworth, Notton, and Royston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £17 3s. 4d., returned at £107. Patron, the archbishop of York. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—has a curiously carved roof, said to have been removed from Monk-Breton priory. Here is a well-endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 2490; in 1831, 3690. A. P., £19,991.

ROYTON, a township and chapelry in Oldham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Rochdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of York and dio. of Chester, returned at £108. Patron, the rector of Prestwich. Chapel ded. to St Paul. Here are two Methodist, and one Independent chapels, with four Sunday schools. Royton contains an old hall, the seat of the Byrons as early as 1301, and subsequently belonging to the Percival family, of whom was Thomas Percival, Esq., a laborious antiquarian; and Joseph Pickford Percival, afterwards created Sir Joseph Radcliffe, in 1813, for suppressing the insubordination then existing among the Yorkshire cloth-dressers. Coal and stone abound here. The villages in the township are Royton, Lusley-Brook, Heyside, Higginshaw, Edge-Lane, Haggate, Holden-Fold, Thorp, and Street-Bridge. Royton park has lost its ancient attractions, and there is no longer a summer-house on the hill called the 'sun loe.' The township contains 20 steam-engines, employed in cotton and coal works, of the total power of 363 horses. Pop., in 1801, 2719; in 1831, 5652.

RUAN-LANYHORNE, a parish in the W. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tregoney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Rumen. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 424. A. P., £2,635.

RUAN-MAJOR, a parish in the W. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 8½ m. S.S.E. from Helstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 10s. 2½d., returned at £137 7s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, J. Stevens, Esq. Church ded. to St Ruman. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 162. A. P., £845.

RUAN-MINOR, a parish in the W. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 10 m. S.E. by S. from Helstone. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 4s. 4½d., returned at £114. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Robinson. Church ded. to St Ruman. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 269. A. P., £538.

RUARDINE, or **RUARDEAN**, a parish in St Briavells hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. from Newnham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Walford, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £49. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patronage with Walford vicarage. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 845; in 1831, 858. A. P., £1,753.

RUCKINGE, a parish partly in Romney-marsh liberty, partly in the hundred of Ham, and partly in that of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 6½ m. S. by E. from Ashford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 379. A. P., £3,589.

RUCKLAND, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. S. by E. from Louth. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Farforth and Maiden-Well, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 9d., returned at £115 15s. Patron, in 1829, Lord Yarborough. Church ded. to St Olave. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 24. A. P., £470.

RUCKLEY, a township in Acton-Burnell parish, co. of Salop, 7 m. W. by N. from Much-Wenlock. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 86.

RUDBAXTON, a parish in Dau-Gled-dau parish, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 m. N. from Haverford-West. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £15 4s. 2d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 621. A. P., £2,322.

RUDBY, a parish in the W. division of Langbaugh liberty, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W.S.W. from Stokesley, comprising the chapelry of Middleton-upon-Leven, and the townships of Hutton, East Rounton, Rudby in Cleveland, Skutters-Kelfe, and Sexbow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £30. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small fund for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1092; in 1831, 1397. A. P., £9,749.

RUDDINGTON, or **RODINGTON**, a parish in the N. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4½ m. S. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Simeon. Here is a free school open to all the poor children in the parish. Ruddington is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 868; in 1831, 1428. A. P., £4,195.

RUDFEN, in Kenilworth parish, co. of Warwick, 7½ m. N. by W. from Warwick.

RUDFORD, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Newent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 203. A. P., £809.

RUDGE, a township in Pattingham parish, co. of Salop, 7½ m. N.E. by E. from Bridgenorth.

RUDGELEY, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Cuttlestone hundred, co. of Stafford, near the southern bank of the river Trent, 9½ m. E.S.E. from Stafford. It is a well-built town, and many of the houses have an elegant appearance. The trade is very considerable. The principal manufactures are hats and felts. There are several iron-forges, corn-mills, and colour-mills, and there are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, giving employment to 400 men. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, April 17th, June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and Oct. 21st. The town is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.—Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £5 2s. The church—ded. to St Augustine—has lately been enlarged, for which purpose £800 was contributed by the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here is a place of worship for Independents and one for Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I. There are also a school for 35 boys, and two national schools. Almshouses for four women, and other benefactions grace this town. Pop., in 1801, 2030; in 1831, 3165. A. P., £6,383.

RUDGEHILL-LANE, or **STAYLEY-BRIDGE**, in Salford hundred, co. palatine of Lancaster. See **STAYLEY-BRIDGE**.

RUDGWICK, a parish in West Eastwith hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Horsham. Livings, a rectory, which is an impropriation, and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; the former rated at £13 2s. 6d., the latter at £7 10s. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 760; in 1831, 950. A. P., £3,014.

RUDHAM (EAST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with West Rudham vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Townshend. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 950. A. P., £3,594.

RUDHAM (W^{est}), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage with East Rudham rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Townshend. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 456. A. P., £3,070.

RUDHEATH, a lordship in Davenham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 367.

RUDSTON, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W. from Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 13s. 6½d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to All Saints. In the churchyard is a lofty stone pillar of uncertain origin. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 518. A. P., £5,075.

RUDYARD, a township in Leeks parish, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Leeks. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Caudey, 109; in 1831, 117.

RUFFORD, a parish in Leyland hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ormakirk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £22 13s. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Master. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school erected in 1816, at the expense of Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., and supported by that family. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Holmswood, 853; in 1831, 869. A. P., £4,401.

RUFFORD, or **RUGFORD-ON-THE-MAUN**, an extra-parochial liberty in Hatfield division of Bassettlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 2 m. S.S.W. from Ollerton. A monastery for Cistercian monks was founded at this place in 1148, the site of which is now occupied by Rufford abbey. Pop. of this liberty, in 1801, 265; in 1831, 322.

RUFFORTH, or **RUFFORD**, a parish in the upper division of the alms of the city of York, 5½ m. W. by S. from York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £80. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Thompson. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,998.

RUGBY, a market-town and parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 19 m. E.N.E. from Warwick. This town is agreeably situated on a rising ground south of the river Avon, and consists of three streets. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 17th, March 31st, May 15th, July 7th, Aug. 21st, Monday before Michaelmas-day, Monday before Oct. 22d, Nov. 22d, Tuesday before St Thomas' day, and Monday after Christmas-day.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £17 19s. 2d. Patron, Earl Craven. The church—ded. to St Andrew—is a venerable structure, with a square tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.—This place was anciently called Rocheberle, and is thought to have been one of the numerous fortresses which King Stephen

authorised his nobles to erect in different parts of the kingdom. It owes its present celebrity to its magnificent public school, founded by Laurence Sheriffe, citizen of London, in the 9th of Elizabeth's reign. The management is vested in 12 trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head master and six classical assistants. The number of boys on the foundation is 40, and by a late regulation the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Belonging to this noble establishment are 21 exhibitions and several fellowships in either university. The present edifice was erected in 1806, and forms an elegant range of building in the Tudor style. The chapel is detached, and fitted up like the choir of a cathedral; near the altar is a splendid monument by Chantrey, exhibiting the figure of Dr James, late head master. In connection with this school are almshouses for 12 poor men. A charity school for 30 boys and girls was founded in 1707 by Mr Elborough, who also founded and endowed almshouses for six aged widows. Pop. of Rugby, in 1801, 1487; in 1831, 2501. A. P., £5,275.

RUGMER-HILL, a hamlet in Horse-monden parish, co. of Kent.

RUISHTON, or **RISTON**, a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. E. from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £2, returned at £71 5s. Patron, in 1829, J. Grey, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,767.

RUISLIP, or **RISELIP**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. N.E. from Uxbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 1012; in 1831, 1197. A. P., £9,415.

RUMBALD'S-WYKE, a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, ½ m. E.S.E. from Chichester. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Chichester, rated at £4, returned at £140. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Church ded. to St Rumbald. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,280.

RUMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 5 m. W. by N. from Southampton.

RUMBURGH, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Halesworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £25, returned at £74. Patronage with South Elmham curacy. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 421. A. P., £1,661.

RUMNEY, or **ROMPNEY**, a parish in Wentlog hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. N.E. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 10s. 7½d., returned at £86 18s.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Augustine. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 264. A. P., £2,612.

RUMWELL, a hamlet in Bishop's-Hull parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. from Taunton.

RUMWORTH, a township in Dean parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W. from Bolton. From a fund raised by several benefactions, 50 children are instructed in reading. Pop., in 1801, 700; in 1831, 1164.

RUNCORN, a parish in the W. division of Bucklow hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N. by W. from Frodsham, comprising the chapelries of Aston by Sutton, Daresbury, Hacton, and Thelwall; and the townships of Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, or Rockavage, Hacton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton by Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Runcorn, Stockham, Sutton, Walton (Inferior), Walton (Superior), and Weston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 4s. 2d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A castle was built at this place by Ethelfleda, widow of Ethelred, earl of Mercia, commanding a passage from the kingdom of Mercia to that of Northumberland; and, in 1133, a monastery of canons regular was founded by William Fitz-Nigel. The village of Runcorn was at one time a place of insignificance; but since the construction of the Bridgewater canal it has risen to considerable commercial importance, and is much resorted to in the summer for bathing quarters. Pop., in 1801, 4860; in 1831, 10,326. A. P., £36,399.

RUNCTON (NORTH), a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Lynn Regis. Living, a rectory with those of Hardwich and Setch, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 10s. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 307. A. P., £3,571.

RUNCTON (SOUTH), a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. from Market Downham. Living, a rectory with Holme and Wallington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patronage with the rectory of Wallington. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 133.

RUNFOLD, a tithing in Farnham parish, co. of Surrey.

RUNHALL, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Wymondham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 1½d., and returned at £48. Patron, in 1829, Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 176. A. P., £980.

RUNHAM, a parish in the E. division of Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. W. by N. from Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at

£4, and returned at £142 3s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 249. A. P., £2,343.

RUNNY-MEAD, in Egham parish, co. of Surrey; a place celebrated for the conference which took place on the 15th of June, 1215, between King John and his barons, which ended in the signing of magna charta, so important to the liberties of every order of men in his majesty's dominions.

RUNNINGTON, a parish in Milverton hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 1s. 5½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 127. A. P., £700.

RUNSELL'S, a hamlet in Danbury parish, co. of Essex, 1 m. E. from Danbury.

RUNSTON, a hamlet in St Pierre parish, co. of Monmouth, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Chipstow.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet in Hinderwell parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. N. W. from Whitby. It is a fishing place, situated on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms that immense inlet, called Brunswick bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail at once.

RUNTON, a parish in N. Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. W. by N. from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Aylmerton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,206.

RUNWELL, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13. Patron, V. Knox, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,579.

RUSCOMBE, a parish in Sonning hundred, co. of Berks, 5½ m. E.N.E. from Reading. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, certified at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the prebend of N. Ruscombe. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 160. A. P., £1,120.

RUSHALL, a parish in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. W. from Harleston. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patron, J. Sewell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,264.

RUSHALL, a parish in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 1 m. N.E. by N. from Walsall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 5s. Patron, the Rev. E. Mellish. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 693. A. P., £3,700.

RUSHALL, a parish in Swanborough hundred, co. of Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. from

Powsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Patrons, the wardens of Merton college and New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 244. A. P., £2,445.

RUSHBROOK, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. by E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bradfield-St-George, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Nicholas. In 1700, Lord Jernyn founded and endowed an almshouse in this parish for one man and three women; and, in 1724, Sir Jernyn Danvers founded a similar establishment. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,618.

RUSHBURY, a parish in Mendlow hundred, co. of Salop, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Much Wenlock, comprising the townships of East Wall, Gretton, Letwytch with Stanway, Rushbury, Stone-Acton, and Wall under Heywood. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £19 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 507. A. P., £3,060.

RUSHCLIFFE, a hundred at the southern extremity of Nottinghamshire, divided from Leicestershire by the river Soar.

RUSHDEN, or **RISDEN**, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The church, ded. to St Mary, contains some magnificent monuments. Here is a bequest of £300 by the late Rev. J. Ford, vicar of this parish, for the benefit of future incumbents. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 342. A. P., £1,508.

RUSHDEN, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 16s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 818; in 1831, 1245. A. P., £4,703.

RUSHFORD, a hamlet in Throwley parish, co. of Devon.

RUSHFORD, or **RUSHWORTH**, a parish in Gilt-Cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. from Thetford. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £16. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Here was formerly a chapel and college for a master and six priests, founded by Sir E. de Gonville. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 158. A. P., £965.

RUSHLEY-ISLAND, in Great Wakering parish, co. of Essex, 7 m. E. by S. from Rochford.

RUSHMERE, a parish in Carlford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Patron, the marquess of Bris-

tol. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 568. A. P., £2,301.

RUSHMERE, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. from Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Patron, C. Gurney, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints.

RUSHMORE, a hundred on the southern coast of Dorsetshire, W. of the isle of Purbeck.

RUSHMORE, in Morden parish, co. of Dorset, near Winterborn; it is a small spot of ground planted with ash-trees.

RUSHOCK, a parish in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. W. by N. from Broomegrove. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,903.

RUSHOLME, a township in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Manchester. Here are Episcopal and Dissenters' places of worship. The township contains Slade-hall, a very old-fashioned house, the residence of the Siddals for 500 years, Ashfield-house, Rusholme-house, Birch villa, Platt-hall, &c., elegant mansions. Weaving of light cotton prevails.

RUSHROFT, a hamlet in Ainstable parish, co. of Cumberland, 10 m. N. by E. from Penrith.

RUSHTON, a township in Tarporley parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tarporley.

RUSHTON, a hamlet in Wergut tything near Holme-bridge, co. of Dorset.

RUSHTON, or **RIHTON**, a village in Rothwell hundred, co. of Northampton, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Kettering, comprising the parishes of All Saints and St Peter, both of which are rectories in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, the former rated at £10 12s. 1d., the latter at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, of each, W. Haggitt, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 405. A. P., £4,787.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a township in the N. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Leek. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 304.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a township and chapelry in Leek parish, co. of Stafford, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Leek. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £13. Patron, the vicar of Leek. Chapel ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,690.

RUSHTON-TARRANT, a parish in Cranborne hundred, Shaston division, though located in Badbury hundred, co. of Dorset, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory rated at £4 19s. 2d. Patron, — Lovell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 226. A. P., £940.

RUSHY-FORD, a hamlet in St An-

drew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 9½ m. S. by W. from Durham.

RUSKINGTON, a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. N. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 17s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are several benefactions for the relief of the poor, and a small fund for instructing ten children. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 782. A. P., £3,964.

RUSLAND, a township and chapelry in Coulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. N.N.E. from Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000. Patrons, the trustees. Chapel ded. to St Paul.

RUSPER, a parish in Singlecross hundred, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Horsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, the Rev. P. Wood. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was a priory of Black nuns in the reign of Richard I. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 531. A. P., £1,568.

RUSSELS, a hamlet in Dengie parish, co. of Essex, 1 m. E. from Danbury.

RUTHALL, a hamlet in Speldhurst parish, co. of Kent.

RUSTINGTON, a parish in Poling hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 1½ m. E. from Little Hampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,145.

RUSTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. E. by S. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Ridlington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. The celebrated Greek scholar, Porson, was born here. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,720.

RUSTON-PARVA, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. from Great Driffield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £4 17s. Patron, W. T. St Quintin, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,504.

RUSTON-SEO, or SOUTH, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. N. E. from Coltishall. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Tunstead vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 105. A. P., £626.

RUSWARP, a township in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. S.W. by S. from Whitby.

RUTCHESTER, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Numerous relics of Roman antiquity have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 73.

RUTHALL, a township in Prior's Ditton parish, co. of Salop.

RUTHWAITE, in Ireby parish, co. of Cumberland, 8½ m. S. by W. from Wigton.

RUXTON, OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS, a parish in Oswestry hundred, co. of Salop, 10 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 18s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 721; in 1831, 933. A. P., £5,046.

RUTLANDSHIRE,

The smallest co. in England, is bounded N. W. and S.W. by Leicestershire, S. and S.E. by Northamptonshire, E. and N.E. by Lincolnshire. It extends from N. to S. 17 m., from E. to W. 14 m., measures 58 m. in circumference, and is divided into five hundreds, viz., Alstoe, East, Martinsley, Oakhampske, and Wrاندike, and contains two market-towns, Oakham, and Uppingham, and 50 parishes.

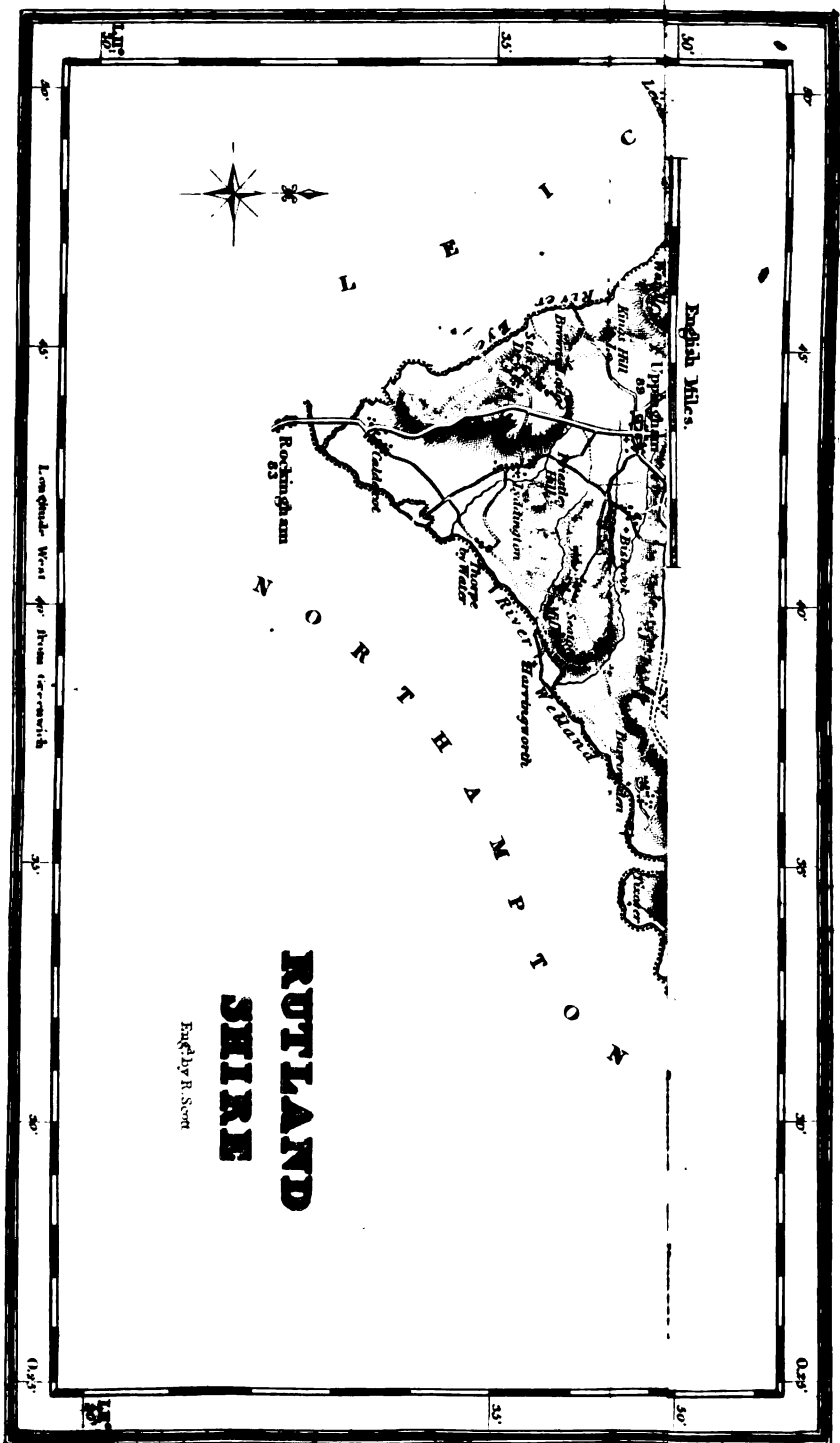
Face of the Country.—The general appearance of this county is interesting, and beautifully varied by hill and dale. The rising grounds are in the direction of E. and W., with valleys intervening.

Soil and Agriculture.—In the E. and S.E. there is a clay soil of shallow staple, upon limestone rock; the other parts are of a strong red loam. The former is well adapted to the growth of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and other green crops. The average crop of wheat is 22 bushels and 3 quarters per acre; of barley, 32; of oats, 42 bushels and ½; of peas, 24 and ½; of beans, 23 and ½. There are nearly 45,000 acres of grass land, producing from a ton to a ton and a half per acre; one half of which land is used to feed and store cattle. The management of grazing land is well understood here. The cattle reared are of no particular breed; those most in request are the Irish and small Scotch. The sheep are chiefly the polled, long-woolled kind. The horses are strong but ill shaped.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Welland; the smaller streams are the Wash, the Chater, and the Little Eye. The only line of navigation which this county possesses, is its connection with the Melton-Mowbray canal which enters from Leicestershire.

Roads.—The great North road from London to Edinburgh enters the co. a little N. of Stamford, and passes eastward. The Leeds mail-road enters from Kettering in Northamptonshire, and passes through Uppingham and Oakham to Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire.

Ecclesiastical and Civil Affairs.—With the exception of Ketton, Empringham, and Liddington parishes, this county lies within the dio. of Peterborough, and is in the province of Canterbury, and forms a deanery in the archd. of Northampton. It is included in the Midland circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Oakham, (the county-town;) the acting magistrates are seven in number. Two



RUTLAND SHIRE

Edited by R. Scott

members are returned to parliament for the county. Pop., in 1801, 16,356; in 1831, 19,400. A. P., £133,487.

RYADER (THE), a river in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, falling into the Tanot, near Llanyader.

RYALL, a township in Stamfordham parish, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. N.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 89.

RYARSH, a parish in the upper half hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Maidstone. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £8 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,259.

RYBURGH (GREAT), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Little Ryburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 16s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, S. Clayton, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 598. A. P., £2,785.

RYBURGH (LITTLE), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to Great Ryburgh rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,238.

RYCOT, a chapelry in Haseley parish, co. of Oxford, 2½ m. W. by S. from Thame. Chapel ded. to St Michael and All Angels.

RYDAL, a chapelry and township in Grasmere parish, co. of Westmoreland, 2 m. N.W. from Ambleside. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000 by the patroness, Lady Fleming, at whose expense the chapel—ded. to the Virgin Mary—was erected. The same benevolent individual supports several day and Sabbath schools for the children of this township. Pop., including the hamlets of Clappersgate and Loughrigg, in 1801, 230; in 1831, 315.

RYE, a township in Oditham parish, co. of Southampton, 2½ m. E. by S. from Oditham.

RYE, or **WEST RYE**, a cinque-port, prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in Gostrow hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 76 m. E. by N. from Chichester, and 62½ m. S.E. by E. from London, occupies the declivity of a hill on a peninsula bounded by the sea on the S.W., and by the river Rother on the E.; it consists of several well-formed streets, and is well-paved and lighted. The prescriptive corporation includes a mayor, bailiff, 12 jurats, and commonalty. The mayor and jurats are justices of the peace, and hold courts of session regularly, and a court of record once a fortnight for recovery of debts to any amount. The elective franchise was exercised by this borough at a very early period. Until the passing of the reform act it sent two members to parliament; it now returns only one. The electors are about 300 in number. The mayor is the

returning officer.—This is not one of the original cinque-ports, but, together with Winchelsea, was annexed to them in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward III. an inundation of the sea having formed a natural harbour, the town soon became a considerable port, and continued progressing until, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was a place of very great importance. The harbour, which flows up the town, receives the rivers Fillingham, Brede, and Rother, which, in the course through the interior of the country, afford valuable commercial advantages. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come to the quay with great ease.—The trade of this town is chiefly in hops, corn, coal, bark, wool, and timber. The herring and mackerel fisheries are extensive. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. There is likewise a large cattle market every alternate Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and August 10th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £43 13s. 4d. Patron, Lord G. H. Cavendish. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a spacious stone edifice, with a central tower, containing a clock of singular construction. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Two well-endowed free schools are, by a decree of chancery, to be conducted under one master. Pop., in 1801, 2187; in 1831, 3715. A. P., £7,230.

RYE (OLD), or **THE RYE**, well known in history as the place where the Rye-house plot was formed, is in Stansted-Abbot's parish, co. of Hertford, 1½ m. N.E. by E. from Haddenham.

RYE-HILL, a hamlet in Beer-Regis parish, co. of Dorset.

RYE-HILL, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 3 m. W. from Rothbury.

RYE-HILL, a hamlet in Epping parish, co. of Essex, 2½ m. N. by W. from Epping. Pop. with the parish.

RYE-HILL, a farm in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland.

RYE-HILL, a township in Burstwick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. E. by S. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 263.

RYEHILL, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. S.E. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 160.

RYELAND, a hamlet in Dymock parish, co. of Gloucester.

RYETON, in Bulkington parish, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Nuneaton.

RYHALL, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 13 m. E. from Oakham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Essendine, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 17. Patron, the marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 569. A. P., £3,090.

RYHOPE, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. S. from Sunderland. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 365.

RYLAND, or **NILAND**, a tything in King-ton-Magna parish, co. of Dorset, 7 m. W. by S. from Shaftsbury.

RYLE (GREAT), a township in Whittingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. W. by S. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 94.

RYLE (LITTLE), a township in Whittingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 40.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a parish in the liberty of the same name, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 6½ m. S.W. from Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory with Hermitage vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. 8d. Here was anciently a royal palace and park; the site of the former is called Court-hill, and commands a fine view over the boundary of the latter, which is still distinguishable. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,623.

RYTHER, a parish partly in the upper, but chiefly in the lower division of Barkstone wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N.W. by N. from Selby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 11s. 0½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 361. A. P., £3,716.

RYTON, a parish in the west division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, comprising the townships of Chopwell, Crawcrook, Ryton, Ryton-Woodside, Steila, and Winlaton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £42 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop. There are two Methodist chapels in the parish, a subscription school, and a sub-

scription library. Coal and iron abound in this neighbourhood; and there are some extensive iron-works. The petty-sessions for the division are held here on the first Monday of every month; and a statute fair for hiring servants takes place twice a-year, in May and November. The village of Ryten figures in border history. The Scots reduced it to ashes in 1297. Pop., in 1801, 5323; in 1831, 6568. A. P., £22,364. Pop. of the township of Ryten, in 1831, 590.

RYTON, a parish in the Shifhall division of the hundred of Brimstree, co. of Salop, 4 m. S. by E. from Shifhall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 1d. Patron, G. Molyneux, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,483.

RYTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1831, 346; in 1831, with the parish.

RYTON (or RYTON)-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the prebendary of Ryten in Lichfield cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 510. A. P., £2,879.

RYTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N. from New Malton. Pop., in 1831, 222.

RYTON-WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ryton, west division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. W. from Gateshead. A dreadful explosion of fire-damp, by which 37 people lost their lives, occurred in one of the collieries here in 1826.

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SADBRIDGEWORTH, or **SAWERIDGEWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of Broughin, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £17. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Distances from Hereford, 11½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1687; in 1831, 2231. A. P., £9,194.

SACOMB, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Samuel Smith, Esq. There is here a small bequest for the benefit of one poor child. Distance from Ware, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 360. A. P. £1,663.

SADBERGE, a chapelry in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the rector of Haughton-le-Skerne. Anciently this place formed a distinct county, having its gaol, its sheriff, coroner, and other officers. The county pinfold, to which stray cattle are sometimes brought from distant parts of the county, is all that now remains of its former privileges. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Darlington, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 403. A. P., £3,487.

SADDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Distances from Market-Harborough, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,961.

SADDLEWOOD, a tything in the parish of Hawbury, 5 m. W.S.W. from Tetbury. The returns are included in those of Hillesley.

SADDLEWORTH WITH QUICK, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £16 10s., returned at £108. Chapel ded. to St Chad. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. Saddleworth gives name to a bleak and steril tract, extending about seven miles in length and five in breadth, only a small part of which is under cultivation. It is intersected by the Huddersfield canal, which affords great facility to the transmission of goods, and its manufactures are very extensive, especially of woollen cloth. Cotton goods are also manufactured to a large amount. Coal mines are worked, and excellent free stone is found in the chapelry. Here are five chapels belonging to different bodies of

Dissenters, and a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Huddersfield, 12 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 10,665; in 1831, 15,986. A. P., £21,306.

SAFFRON-WALDEN. See **WALDEN-SAFFRON**.

SAHAM-TONY, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21 14s. 9½d. Church ded. to St George. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Watton, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 1060. A. P., £7,459.

SAUGHTON, a township in the parish of St Oswald, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,461.

SAINTBURY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £19 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, J. Roberts, Esq. An ancient camp in this parish, called Castle-Bank, is supposed to be Danish. Distance from Chipping-Camden, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 123. A. P., £2,226.

SALCOMBE, a chapelry in the parish of Marlborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of West-Allington, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of West-Allington. Situated 5½ m. S. from Kingsbridge, on the west side of the entrance into the harbour. Salcombe is the principal station for that port, connected with which it has several extensive ship-yards. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Returns with those of the parish.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Mary. Patrons the dean and chapter of Exeter. Distance from Sidmouth, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 448. A. P., £3,451.

SALTCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage with that of Great-Wigborough, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, certified at £7, returned at £63 2s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of London. Distance from Colchester, 8½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 154. A. P., £236.

SALDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Mursley, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Winslow. Returns with the parish.

SALE, a township in the parish of Ashton-upon-Mersey, locally situated in the parish of Great-Budwith, 2 m. S.S.W. from Ashton-upon-Mersey. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1104. A. P., £4,546.

SALEBY WITH THORESTHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the trustees of Alford school. Distance from Alford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 220. A. P., £2,183.

SALEHURST, a parish in the hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, S. B. P. Micklethwaite, Esq. Here is a free school, endowed with lands that in 1786 were worth £45 per annum. It is to the disgrace of the country, especially of its government, that like most establishments of the kind, the benevolent intentions of the donor, with regard to this bequest, have not been fulfilled, nor have even his directions been complied with. To wrest out of the base and partial managements into which so many of these valuable bequests have fallen, and restore them to a free and healthful operation, were an achievement worthy of the noblest honours, and a boon to the lower orders of the first magnitude. Distance from Robert's-bridge, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1611; in 1831, 2204. A. P., £6,523.

SALESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £88. Patron, in 1829, R. B. W. Bulkeley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,608.

SALFORD, a newly enfranchised borough, market-town, chapelry, and township, in the parish of Manchester, to which it adjoins on the W. bank of the Irwell, which encircles it on all sides except the W., where it joins Pendleton.—This town gave name to the hundred at a very early era. Its churches, chapels, public buildings, and historical events, have already been described under the head of **MANCHESTER**. The courts and prisons for the hundred are established here. The manor of Salford is in possession of the crown, but was once a fee of the earls of Chester. Ordall-hall, an old house of the Radcliffes, is in this township. Here are several very large breweries. In December, 1831, the right of electing a member of the senate, was given to Salford along with Pendleton and Broughton; returning officer the boroughreeve of Salford for the time being. At the first election the number of polled votes was 1230. See **MANCHESTER**.

SALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. S. Skillicome. Distance from Chipping-Norton, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,573.

SALFORD, a parish in the hundred of

Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage united with the rectory of Holcutt, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Holcutt. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Woburn, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 340. A. P., £1,534.

SALFORD, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster. It lies in the south-east corner of the county, comprises twelve parishes, and in 1831, contained a population of 429,602.

SALFORD, a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Matthew. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Skipwith. Here is a nunnery, consisting of an abbess and sixteen nuns, with a school for young ladies, noviciates. Here is also a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Alcester, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 758; in 1831, 899. A. P., £7,178.

SALHOUSE, a parish in the hundred of Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Wroxham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. Collyer. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Coltishall, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,366.

SALING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Hineckford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7, returned at £80. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, B. Goodrich, Esq. Distance from Braintree, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 367. A. P., £1,886.

SALISBURY

A city, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. It comprises the parishes of St Edmund's, a rectory, not in charge, returned at £115. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury.—St Martin's, a discharged rectory, rated at £11 3s. 1½d., returned at £55. Patron, William Wadham, Esq.—St Thomas's, a curacy, returned at £80. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

General Description.—The city is happily and delightfully situated on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Bourne with the Upper Avon, over the latter of which it has two stone-bridges of 6 arches each, by which it communicates with the suburb of Fisherton-Anger on the north-west, and a very ancient one of 10 arches, on which formerly stood a chapel ded. to St John, by which it communicates with East Hurnham on the south-west. The streets are spacious, and intersecting each other at right angles, divides the town into squares, here called chequers, round which the houses are built fronting outward, the areas within being laid out in gardens. The water

of the Avon is carried through most of the streets in open canals lined with brick, which contributes greatly to the cleanliness and the health of the inhabitants. Antiquated buildings are still to be seen with gabled parts of timber-work and plaster, but the houses are in general modern, and though composed of brick, well built. The market-place is a spacious square, at the south-east angle of which stands the council-house, a very fine structure, commenced in 1788, and completed in 1795, at the expense of the late earl of Radnor. It is built of white brick, with rustic stone quoins and cornices, and ornamented in part with a receding Doric portico, on the entablature of which is an inscription commemorating the founder. In the right wing of this building are the council-chamber and other apartments for the use of the corporation; in the left wing are the court-rooms in which are held the city-sessions, the county-sessions, and assizes, &c. The Poultry-cross, probably built in the reign of Edward III., stands in the south-west angle of the market-place, but considerably injured by the hand of time. The county-gaol and bridewell, including a chapel and two infirmaries, stand at Fisherton-Anger. They were built in 1818, at an expense of £30,000. There is a small theatre in New-street, which is occupied some months during the winter season. In the market-place is a library, reading-room, and museum, supported by subscription. The environs are very fine, containing—in addition to numerous elegant villas—the richly ornamented seat of Wadham Wyndham, Esq. on the north-east of the town, and on the bank of the Avon, Longford-castle, the magnificent seat of the earl of Radnor.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufactures of flannels, druggets, and Salisbury whites—once so extensively carried on here—are now nearly extinct; but for the superior quality of its select articles of cutlery, the town is still celebrated. From the high prices, however, the sales are greatly circumscribed. The commerce of the place is limited to such articles as are necessary for the supply of the city and its immediate vicinity. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday. The former chiefly for corn, the latter for cheese, with provisions of every description. A large cattle-market is held every alternate Tuesday. Fairs are held the first Tuesday after January 6th for cattle, Tuesday after March 25th for cloth, Whit Monday and Tuesday for horses and pedlery, and October 20th for butter and cheese. Races are held in the vicinity annually, in the month of August.

Municipal Government.—The government is vested in a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, deputy recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, &c. The mayor is elected annually, by the corporation in general. The high steward and recorder, who are usually noblemen, hold their places for life. The mayor, ex-mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, and ten of the aldermen are justices of the peace for the city, having authority to hold courts of session quarterly for the trial of all offenders;—capital cases, however, they

usually transfer to the county-assizes. The Close, solely ecclesiastical property, surrounded by a wall, and inhabited by the clergy and other gentlemen connected with the cathedral, is a corporation by itself under the jurisdiction of the bishop, the recorder, and the canons residentiary, who are magistrates. A bailiff, and deputy bailiff, are appointed by the bishop, who have authority to hold monthly courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount within the city as well as the Close. They likewise hold courts-leet under the bishop as lord of the manor. The county-assizes and the spring quarter-sessions are held here. The city sends two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The electors are about 700 in number.

See, Cathedral, &c.—Salisbury is the seat of an episcopal see originally settled at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, by Ina the Saxon, in the year 704, his kinsman Aldhelm being appointed the first bishop. After having continued at Sherborne nearly three centuries, it was removed first to Wilton and afterwards to Old Sarum, where within the castle a cathedral church was founded by bishop Herman, finished, endowed, and consecrated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by his successor Bishop Osmond, 1092. Here the bishops and their retinues do not seem to have felt themselves altogether so comfortable as churchmen have in all ages aspired to be. "It was a place," says an old author who seems to have been an inmate, "exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary—a tower was there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants were for a long time enslaved." He adds that "the church of Salisbury was a captive on that hill; let us then," he continues, "in God's name go down into the level; there the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champaign fields are of a rich soil." King Stephen, having quarrelled with Bishop Roger, placed a garrison in the castle which was considered a gross violation of the liberties of the church. The soldiers, too, not only levied contributions upon the priests, but insulted them in the exercise of their devotions. Bishop Poor, in consequence, obtained a papal bull, under which he removed the see to Salisbury, 1217, and "that they might begin at the house of God," Camden observes, "Richard Poor, the bishop, in a pleasant meadow before called Merifield, laid the foundation of the great church, a stately pile of building, the which with its high steeple and double cross isles, by its venerable grandeur strikes its spectators with a sacred joy, and was in 43 years' space finished at a great expence, and dedicated, A. D. 1258, in the presence of King Henry III. This splendid cathedral has been celebrated in Latin verses by the learned Daniel Rogers, of which Dr Heylin has given the following translation.

"How many days in one whole year there be,
So many windows in our church we see
So many marble pillars there appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year.
So many gates as moons one year does view,
Strange tales to tell, yet not so strange as true.

Like the former, at Old Sarum, this cathedral

was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and is of so rich a character, that it would require a volume to describe its parts and enumerate its beauties. By the best judges it has been pronounced one of the purest and noblest specimens of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture. It is built in the form of a double cross, with a highly enriched tower and lofty spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts to the height of 410 feet from the pavement, being the highest in England. The east window is filled with painted glass, being a representation of the resurrection, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The elevation of the brazen serpent in the wilderness, designed by Mortimer, occupies one of the windows of the choir, and less ambitious subjects decorate several others. The see includes the counties of Berks and Wilts. The establishment comprises the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, six canons residentiary—who are at the same time prebendaries—three archdeacons—Berks, Sarum, and Wilts—a subdean, a succentor, 38 prebendaries, four priest-vicars, six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, &c. &c.

Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. In the Close is a grammar school for the choristers. In this school the celebrated Joseph Addison received the rudiments of his education. The city grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and is under the control of the corporation. A school for eight orphan females was founded by the Godolphin family, and one for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are clothed at the same time that they are educated, is supported by the bishop. A national, and several Sabbath schools are supported by subscription. Among the numerous charitable institutions, the principal are the college of Matrons, founded by Dr Seth Ward, one of the bishops of Salisbury, for the support of ten clergymen's widows. The original endowment, which has since been largely augmented, was £200 per annum.—Harnham hospital, founded by Bishop Poor, the founder of the cathedral, for a master and 12 brethren and sisters.—Trinity hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II., for 12 aged brethren.—To these may be added Brichet's hospital for six aged widows, each of whom receives 3s. 6d. weekly.—Eyre's hospital for six men and their wives, who also receive 3s. 6d. per week.—Frowd's hospital for six aged men and six women, who receive each 4s. 6d. per week.—Taylor's hospital for six aged members, who have each 3s. 6d. per week, and Blechynden's hospital for six aged women, who have each 2s. 6d. per week.—An infirmary for the sick and maimed is liberally supported, chiefly by subscription.—Of the Franciscan and Dominican convents, once established here, not the smallest vestige remains. Henry Lawes, still remembered for his compositions in music; John Greenhill, portrait painter; Chubb, a noted infidel; and James Harris, author of *Hermes*, &c., are among the distinguished na-

tives of Salisbury. Distance from London, 83 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 7668; in 1831, 9876. A. P., £18,266.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an extensive level tract, running across the co. of Wilts from E. to W. past Amesbury to the northward of Salisbury, also an extensive tract of downs south of that city. In the ancient and extensive signification of the name, the country round Salisbury in general is included, comprehending both the tracts above named, and extending eastward into Hampshire, and westward into Dorsetshire, a length from E. to W. of 50 m., and from N. to S., in some places, from 35 to 40 m. in breadth. Large portions of this vast territory are still unenclosed, and occupied entirely as sheep walks, but much of it is also under tillage, producing luxurious crops, and many populous villages are scattered over it. The soil is naturally fertile, producing, even in its wild state, the finest grasses, and affording for sheep the most nutritious pasturage. In the most dreary part of this plain, about six miles north of Salisbury, is situated Stonehenge, an ancient monument, for which see AMESBURY.

SALKELD (GREAT), a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £22 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. In this parish are some beautiful landscapes, enlivened and sublimed by the Eden, over which there is here a bridge of singular construction. There are also the remains of an ancient encampment, and a chalybeate spring. The Primitive Methodists and the Presbyterians have here places of worship. Distance from Kirk-Oswald, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,909.

SALKELD (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Addingham, co. of Cumberland, 3½ m. S. from Kirk-Oswald. Here is a circle of large stones, known by the name of Long Meg and her Daughters. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 106. A. P., £1,156.

SALL, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Distance from Reepham, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,920.

SALMONBY, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 2½d., returned at £76. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Hall. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Horncastle, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 90. A. P., £1,132.

SALOP,

An inland county, bounded on the N. by the counties of Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, on the E. by the county of Stafford, on the S. and S.E. by the counties of Hereford and Worces-



ter, and on the W. by those of Montgomery and Denbigh. Its form is an irregular parallelogram. Its extreme length being from N. to S. upwards of 40 m., and its extreme breadth from E. to W. about 33 m. Its contents have been estimated at 858,240 acres, or about a forty-fifth part of England and Wales.

Physical Features, &c.—The aspect of this county is highly diversified, affording every variety of landscape from the bleak and barren heath to the widely extended valley glowing with the riches of a careful and skilful cultivation, and from the craggy mountain frowning in naked sublimity from among the clouds, to the richly wooded declivity sheltering the secluded glen, and shading the hermit stream. The principal hills are the Wreken, Acton, Burnell, Frodesley, Lawley, Caer, Caradoc, Hope, Bowdler, Clee, and Longmynd hills. Rising abruptly from the great plain of Salop, which extends nearly the whole length of the county, and being separated generally by narrow valleys, they have a peculiarly striking appearance, while, from their craggy summits, elevated between 2 and 3000 feet above the plain, the most admirable views are obtained.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Severn, which near its junction with the Wirenew from the north-west, enters this county a little below Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and by a winding east-south-easterly course of upwards of 60 m., in the whole of which it is navigable, divides it nearly into two equal parts. From the east it receives the united streams of the Tern and the Rodon, and from the west several smaller streams. The north-west corner of the county is washed by the Dee. The Teme waters its southern border, and receives a number of considerable streams, of which the principal are the Camlet, the Clun, the Oney, and the Corve, swollen with the waters of which it falls into the Severn below Worcester. The Teme is celebrated for grayling and trout, and the Severn within the county yields salmon, flounders, pike, trout, grayling, perch, eels, shad, bleak, gudgeons, chub, roach, dace in great abundance, carp, lampreys, and ruff. The fishermen here use a kind of canoe made of osiers covered with hides, which they work with a paddle. It is so light, that on quitting the river the fisherman carries it home upon his back with the one end over his head as if it were a large basket. There are a number of lakes, or, as they are here called, meres, in the county; none of them are extensive, the largest covering only about 116 acres of ground.

Soil, &c.—Every variety of soil is to be met with in the county, and these varieties are so intermingled as scarcely to admit of local distribution or separate description. In the north-western extremity of the county there are patches of deep loam, considerable portions light and gravelly, with an extensive tract of black peat bog. Towards the south-east the soil becomes sandy, intermixed with bog and gravelly patches. Towards the north-east are considerable tracts of sand lying on a red sandstone, intermixed with some gravelly soils. On the eastern border a sandy loam is the predominating soil.

The franchise of Wenlock is for the most part a pale coloured clay, and in the hundreds of Stottesden, Overs, and Manslow, the prevailing soil is a strong clay upon a substratum of limestone. Sand resting upon sandstone predominates in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, and in the neighbourhood of Ludlow red clay. The centre of the county exhibits generally a gravelly loam interspersed with beds of clay. North of Shrewsbury is a tract of reddish clay resting upon red rock, and in the hundred of Ford the soil is principally a light coloured clay resting upon limestone. The red soils are observed to be here generally the most productive. Agriculture seems to be well understood, and to be practised upon the most approved systems, being varied according to the soil, and upon all the different soils pretty successful. The crops most generally cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, turnips, and potatoes; this last article in some places most extensively. Vetches are sown for green food to the horses, and some buck wheat on the light soils. In the eastern and western sides of the county the raising of turnips is particularly attended to. In the southern part of the county, where it borders on Herefordshire, orchards are attended to and hops are cultivated, though not upon a very extensive scale. On the banks of the Severn the meadows are extensive and excellent, but often damaged by floods; and in the valleys in the south-western portion of the county the grass lands are excellent. In this part of the county, however, as well as to the east of the Severn, the dairies are small, and the making of butter being the principal object the cheese is but indifferent. Where the county borders with Cheshire they are upon a large scale, and the cheese made here is not inferior to that of its neighbouring county. The cattle most in request are generally of the improved breeds of the surrounding counties, the old Shropshire breed, remarkable for depth of dewlap, being now but rarely met with. The old Shropshire sheep, having black or mottled faces, are still numerous. They are nearly of the same size as the South Down sheep, but are longer in the neck and scarcely so compact in the body, at the same time they are exceedingly hardy, and require so little water that when one is seen drinking it is at once suspected to be diseased. On the Longmynd hills there is a black faced breed indigenous to the soil. They are nimble and exceedingly hardy. On the hills nearer Wales there is a third breed, short-legged, white-faced, without horns, and heavy fleeced, though it is somewhat coarse. The feeding of hogs forms a prominent feature in the rural economy of this county. The rearing and fattening of geese and turkeys is also much attended to in particular districts. These are purchased by dealers for the supply of Birmingham and other large towns. The minerals of this county are of the first importance. They consist of iron and lead ores, lime and freestone, coal, petroleum, &c. These, with the agricultural improvements which the working of them has strongly stimulated, give to the county a high place in the scale of national importance,

while its navigation by the Severn and by numerous canals, has made it the emporium of the trade between England and Wales, and the centre of communication with the more distant counties.

Manufactures, &c.—The principal manufacture is that of iron, which, in the district of Colebrook-dale especially, is carried on to a great extent. Coal is raised in great abundance, and vast quantities are exported. The manufacture of flannels is carried on in several places, especially in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Gloves and paper are manufactured at Ludlow; china and Wedgewood ware of the first excellence, at Coalport and Caughley; glass, at Donnington; bricks, tiles, nails, at Broseley; and in every considerable town in the county malting is carried on to a large extent. The relics of antiquity in the county are numerous, and it had at one time 47 religious houses, the remains of some of them possessing great interest, but they are particularized under the parishes where they are locally situated. Salop is in the province of Canterbury, and comprises parts of the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, St Asaph, and Worcester. It has 214 parishes, of which, 5 are rectories, 58 vicarages, the remainder are curacies. It is divided into 15 hundreds or districts, and has 17 market-towns. Four members are now returned for the county. The two for the northern division are elected at Shrewsbury, and the two for the southern at Church-Stretton. Pop., in 1801, 167,690; in 1831, 222,800. A. P., £1,037,988.

SALPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £8, returned at £36. Patron, in 1829, John Browne, Esq. Distance from North Leach, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,276.

SALT. See **ENBON**.

SALTASH, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of St Stephen, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the south division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Stephen, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £54. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Saltash. The town is situated on a rocky elevation, rising from the west bank of the Tamar, and is nearly comprised in three narrow and irregularly formed streets. The houses in general have a very antique appearance. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen, or connected with the docks at Devonport. It is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from Devonshire by a ferry over the Tamar, the rent of which forms part of the revenues of the corporation. The government is vested in a mayor, who is water coroner, six aldermen, styled the council of the borough, with an indefinite number of burgesses, a recorder, clerk, officers, &c., who hold the manor of the duchy of Cornwall, and in consequence, keep a court of admiralty. There is a market on Saturday, and fairs for cattle on Candlemas-day and July 25th.

The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there are two small endowments for educating the young. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but by the new reform bill has been disfranchised. Distance from London, 220 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1150; in 1831, 1637. A. P., £2,473.

SALTBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sproxtton, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the duke of Rutland. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,707.

SALTER with **ESCAT**, an extra-parochial liberty in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1821, 37; in 1831, 42. A. P. not returned separately.

SALTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Calverton, co. of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a township in the parish of Barnoldswick, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Skipton, 8½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 725. A. P. with the parish.

SALTERSFORD, or **JENKIN-CHAPEL**, in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £54. Patron, the vicar of Prestbury. Distance from Macclesfield, 6 m. E.N.E. Returns with those of the parish.

SALT FLEET-HAVEN. See **SKIDBROOKE**.

SALT FLEETBY (EAST), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 1d. Church ded. to St Clement. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Brownlow. Distance from Louth, 10¼ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P. with Saltfleetby, Middle.

SALT FLEETBY (WEST), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £96 9s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the master and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. Distance from Louth, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 200. A. P. with Saltfleetby, Middle.

SALT FLEETBY (MIDDLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Distance from Louth, 10 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 180. A. P., including the parishes of Saltfleetby, East and West, £6,676.

SALT FORD, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829 the duke of Buckingham. On the east and north this parish is bounded by the Avon,

on which there are extensive brass works. Distance from Bath, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,123.

SALT-HILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Farnham-Royal, and partly in the parish of Upton, remarkable for its delightful situation and its elegant inn; but especially as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession called the Montem, on which occasion a collection is made by the company for the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's college, Cambridge. The collection sometimes amounts to £1,000. Returns with Farnham and Upton.

SALTHOUSE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Kelling, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Clay, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 261. A. P., £819.

SALTMARSH, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York, 4½ m. S.E. from Howden. Here is a bequest of £1 per annum for the education of three children. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 191. A. P. returned with Metham.

SALTNEY, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, situated upon the south-west bank of the Dee. Pop., in 1821, 166; in 1831, 172. A. P. with the parish.

SALTON, a parish and township in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., but locally in the wapentake of Rydale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4 10s. 10d., returned at £75. Church ded. to St John of Beverley. Patron, in 1829, G. W. Dowker, Esq. Distance from Pickering, 6½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 154, of the entire parish, 257; in 1831, of the former, 156, of the latter 353. A. P. of the township £2,530; of the entire parish, £3,955.

SALTWICK, a township in the parish of Stannington, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop. with the parish.

SALTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Hythe, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £34. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The old castle of Saltwood is said to have been first built by the son of Hengist in 448, and its remains are calculated to give the spectator a high idea of its former magnificence. There is here a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Hythe, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 534. A. P., £5,761.

SALWARP, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. V. Vashon. Here is a bequest of £24 per annum for educating poor children. Salwarp

is now included within the boundaries of Droitwich borough. Distance from Droitwich, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 475. A. P., £3,578.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet in the parish of Coughton, co. of Warwick, 3½ m. N.N.W. from Alcester. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 694. A. P., £2,653.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £14 16s. 8d., returned at £81 10s. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. Here is a schoolroom and house for a schoolmaster, with an endowment of £8 per annum, for teaching six children. Distance from Preston, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1664; in 1831, 1948. A. P., £4,919.

SAMFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Hempstead, a peculiar in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £18. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, E. Hervey, Esq. Distance from Thaxted, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 800. A. P., £2,637.

SAMFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Distance from Thaxted, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,142.

SAMFORD-ARUNDEL, a parish in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 3s. 1½d., returned at £90. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1829, W. Bellet, Esq. Distance from Wellington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,977.

SAMFORD-BRETT, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Mr Tanner. Distance from Dunster, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,132.

SAMFORD-COURTENAY, a parish in the hundred of Black-Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £47 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Oakhampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1217. A. P., £5,147.

SAMFORD-PEVEREL, a parish in the hundred of Halberton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, J. Sillifant and T. Hugo, Esqrs. Distance from Tiverton, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 787. A. P., £3,001.

SAMFORD-SPINEY, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a

curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £90. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This parish is watered by the Spiney and intersected by the Plymouth railway. A mine of cobalt and silver is said to be open in the vicinity. Distance from Tavistock, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 366. A. P., £1,709.

SAMFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It lies in the southern part of the co. between the Irwell and the Stour, comprises twenty-eight parishes, and in 1831 contained a resident population of 11,242 souls.

SAMPSON (Str), a parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tywardreth, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £8, returned at £35 15s. Patron, in 1829, W. Rashleigh, Esq. Distance from Lostwithiel, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 314. A. P., £1,874.

SANCREED, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Penzance, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 782; in 1831, 1069. A. P., £3,593.

SANCTON, a parish and township in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 1s. 10d., returned at £58 12s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Broadley, Esq. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 30 boys. Distance from Market-Weighton, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 282, of the entire parish, 432; in 1831, 377, of the latter, 462. A. P. of the township £2,290; of the entire parish, £4,972.

SANDALL (GREAT), a parish and township in the lower division of the hundred of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 7s. 8d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built, and for many ages occupied by the Plantagenets. In the civil wars it was held for Charles, but taken by the Parliamentarians, 1645, who reduced it to an entire ruin. Here are also two small bequests for educating poor children, and two almshouses for poor widows. Distance from Wakefield, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 765; of the entire parish, 1818; in 1831, of the former 1075; of the latter, 2878. A. P., of the township, £4,951; of the entire parish, £13,519.

SANDALL (KIRK), a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £9 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Here is a free school, liberally endowed. Distance from Don-

caster, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,583.

SANDALL (LONG) WITH WHEATLEY, a township in the parish of Doncaster, W. R. of the co. of York, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 323. A. P., £3,918.

SANDBACH, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron in 1829, the Rev. R. L. Salmon. Sandbach stands in a very fertile tract of country near the small river Wheelock, and has extensive silk manufactories, and some brine springs. The market-day is Thursday, and there are fairs on Easter-Tuesday and the first Thursday after September 11th. The market place has two square old crosses ornamented with various images. Sandbach is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Here are places of worship for Independents, and for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school with considerable endowments, and another on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from London, 162 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1844; of the entire parish, 4496; in 1831, of the former, 3710; of the latter 7214. A. P. of the town of Sandbach £8,169; of the entire parish, £30,315.

SANDERINGHAM, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Babingley, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. H. Henley, Esq. Distance from Castle-Rising, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 81. A. P., £441.

SANDERSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. A. W. Wiggell. In this parish lies Purley the once delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, whence he gave to his very learned and laborious dissertations on grammar the enigmatical title, 'Divisions of Purley.' Distance from Croydon, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 242. A. P., £2,100.

SANDFORD AND WOODLEY, a township in the parish of Sonning, co. of Berks, 5½ m. E. from Reading. Pop., in 1821, 759; in 1831, 796. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDFORD, a township in the parish of St Helen, Abingdon, co. of Berks, 3 m. N. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1811, 117; in 1831, 114. A. P. with that of Abingdon.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Crediton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patrons, the governors of Crediton charity. Here are bequests by different individuals for educating 36 poor children. Distance from Crediton, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1742; in 1831, 2011. A. P., £10,927.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Bulington, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge, returned at £50. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. The Isis forms the western boundary of this parish. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Queen Maud, consort to Stephen, which latterly fell into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers. Distance from Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,678.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £70s. 5d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patrons, W. Taylor, Esq., and the duke of Marlborough. Here is a bequest for educating 15 poor children. Distance from Neat-Enstone, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 534. A. P., £3,558.

SANDFORD, a township in the parish of Prees and Whitechurch, co. of Salop, 5 m. N.E. from Wem. Pop., in 1801, 561; in 1831, 487. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Warcop, co. of Westmoreland, 4 m. W.N.W. from Brough. Returns with the parish.

SANDFORD ORCAS, a parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, John Hutchins, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Sherborne, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 363. A. P., £2,494.

SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry, partly in the parish of Folkstone, and partly in the parish of Crediton, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, endowed with £300 royal bounty. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Darnley, who built the chapel in 1822. The situation of this village, which lies along the shore with hills rising immediately behind it, is in the highest degree salubrious and delightful. The houses are modern, well built, and their number every year increasing. Ship-building, for which it has two extensive yards, seems to be the only trade carried on; but having risen into high esteem as a watering place, having hot and cold baths, bathing machines, with every accommodation for those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, its prosperity seems to arise at present principally from the influx of summer visitants. Here is a castle similar to those of Walmer and Deal; and the new Military canal which terminates at Cliff-End in Sussex, commences here. It was cut for the defence of the coast, is ninety feet broad, eighteen deep, and has a raised bank for sheltering the defendants. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school upon the national plan, supported by subscription. Distance from Folkstone, 1½ m. W.S.W. Returns with Folkstone and Cheriton.

SANDHOE, a township in the parish of St John Lee, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E.

from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 240. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDHOLME. See STROCKHILL.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Sonning, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, certified at £15, returned at £25. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. In this parish is the royal military college, the senior department of which forms a school for officers of all ranks already in the service of this country, the junior for young gentlemen who are preparing to enter into it. It is under the control of a board of commissioners, consisting of the secretary of war, the master-general of the ordnance, and the principal officers of the home staff, under the presidency of the commander-in-chief. Professors are appointed for the various branches of study, viz. mathematics, practical astronomy, fortification, military drawing and surveying, the principal modern languages, Latin classics, and general history. This institution originated with the late duke of York, and upwards of 3500 individuals have already been qualified by it for entering with the reasonable hope of successful efficiency into the service of their country. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Wokingham, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 672. A. P., £943.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £24, returned at £129 16s. 5d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Distance from Gloucester, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 434. A. P., £3,739.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Selbrihtenden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The Kennet separates this parish from the co. of Sussex. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A national school has also recently been established. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held annually, May 25th. Distance from Tenterden, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 887; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £4,695.

SANDIACRE, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £23, returned at £43 0s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the prebendary of Sandiacre, in Lichfield cathedral. The prebend of Sandiacre is returned at £10 11s. 5½d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 758. A. P., £1,841.

SANDLEFORD, a priory in the parish of Newbury, co. of Berks, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Newbury. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 8. The priory here was originally founded for Augustine canons, and ded. to St Mary and St

John the Baptist. Being deserted about the year 1480, Edward IV., at the instance of the ordinary of the place, Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury and dean of Windsor, annexed it to the collegiate church of Windsor. It was valued among the possessions of Windsor, 26th of Henry VIII., at £10 per annum.

SANDLIN, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. of Worcester. Returns with those of the parish.

SANDON, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. The learned Dr Walton—editor of the polyglot Bible—filled at one time the rectorship of this parish. Distance from Danbury, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 525. A. P., £3,629.

SANDON, a parish in the hundred of Odsey, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the dean of St Paul's, London. Distance from Buntingford, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 716. A. P., £3,605.

SANDON, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harrowby. Sandon-hall, in this parish, is an elegant mansion and commands some exceedingly rich prospects. The seat of the earl of Harrowby is also worthy of observation. This nobleman has erected on his pleasure grounds an obelisk to the memory of the late Wm. Pitt, dated 1806. Distance from Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 558. A. P., £5,170.

SANDON-FEE, a tything in the parish of Hungerford, co. of Berks, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Hungerford. Pop., in 1811, 367; in 1831, 674. A. P. with the parish.

SANDOWN, a hamlet and fort in the parish of Brading, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. It is the most considerable fort on the island, and has a range of barracks that can accommodate 300 men. Returns with the parish.

SANDRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Earl Spencer. Here is a school erected by subscription, and supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from St Albans, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 810. A. P., £6,530.

SANDRINGHAM, a parish in Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Babbingley, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 81. A. P., £441.

SANDWELL, in the parish of West Bromish, co. of Stafford, a well near which stood a small priory of Benedictines, ded. to St Mary Mag-

dalene. At the suppression it was endowed with spiritualities to the yearly value of £12, and temporalities to the value of £26 8s. 7d.

SANDWICH,

A cinque port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, though locally situated in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It comprises the parishes of St Clements, a vicarage, rated at £13 16s. 10d. —St Mary's, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8 1s., returned at £100—and St Peter's, a rectory, rated at £8, returned at £145, all in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Patron of the two former, the archdeacon of Canterbury; of the latter, the king and the corporation alternately.

General Description.—The town is situated on the south bank of the Stour, about two miles from its influx with the sea. The houses are many of them ancient, and very irregularly built. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, but tolerably well paved and lighted with oil. Water is supplied from the river, and from a small stream which has its rise near the village of Eastry, and is conveyed to the town by a canal nearly three miles in length, which was constructed under letters patent, granted in the 13th of Edward I. Part of the ancient walls, and one of the gates, facing the quay, are still remaining. The river is crossed by a bridge of two arches, in the centre of which is a swing bridge to allow vessels to pass without lowering their masts, which connects the town with Stonar and the isle of Thanet. The port, extending from the North Foreland, in a north-easterly direction, is six miles distant from the shore, and in a southerly direction to the head of the Godwin Sands, along which it continues for five miles to Sandown castle, in a south-westerly direction up the haven, and thence in a southerly direction to the quay at the mouth of the Gestling, including within its jurisdiction as a cinque port, the ports of Fordwich, Sarte, Ramsgate, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar.

Trade.—At an early period of our history the trade of this port was extensive. Ninety-five vessels, navigated by 1500 seamen, belonged to it, and the customs alone amounted to £16,000 per annum. From the accumulation of sand washed into it from the sea, the progress of which was greatly accelerated by the sinking of a large ship belonging to Pope Paul IV., in its mouth, the harbour became gradually choked up, so as to admit only of small vessels. Its foreign trade is now confined to the Baltic. Its home trade consists in carrying coastwise corn, flour, malt, hops, seeds, fruit, and ashes. Its manufactures of silk, balizes, and flannels, introduced by the exiled Flemings, that were once extensive and flourishing, have dwindled almost, if not entirely, to nothing. Ship-building, upon a small scale, and ropemaking, appear to be its only manufactures. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days, the former for corn, of which there is always a large supply. A cattle-market is held every alternate Monday; and a fair which con-

times a week, commences annually on the 4th of December.

Government, &c.—The government is vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk, &c. The mayor is chosen annually by the resident freemen; the recorder, who holds his office for life, is appointed by the mayor and jurats, who are justices of the peace with the town and liberties. The corporation hold courts of session three times a year, for trying offences committed within the borough, and they have the power of inflicting capital punishment, which was formerly drowning. The borough returns two members to parliament. The several parishes of St Mary, St Peter, and St Clement, and the extra-parochial precinct of St Bartholomew, Sandwich, the parish of Deal, and the parish of Walmer, are comprised within its boundaries. The mayor of Sandwich is the returning officer. The number of electors is about 900. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with nearly £40 per annum. This school possesses four scholarships in Lincoln college, Oxford, and the governors of it have the nomination alternately to four more in Caius' college, Cambridge. There is besides a charity school, supported partly by an endowment, and partly by subscription, in which are educated 80 boys and 60 girls upon the national system. Here are three hospitals, St Thomas's, St Bartholomew's, and St John's. Eight aged men and four women receive each from the first £25 per annum; from the second, 16 aged men and women receive each about £50; and from the last, six aged men and women receive each a small house and £20 per annum. Josiah Burckett, secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and II., and the friend and patron of Allan Ramsay, was a native of Sandwich. The family of Montague take the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 68 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2452; in 1831, 3136. A. P., £7,278.

SANDWICH, a township in the parish of St Bees, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. S.W. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,086.

SANDY WITH GRITFORD, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £32 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patron, in 1829, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. This parish, which lies along the Ivel, is remarkable for the growth of cucumbers, with which it almost wholly supplies Covent Garden market. It is also celebrated for rabbits, which are reckoned the most delicate in the kingdom. Distance from Biggleswade, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1617. A. P., £6,202.

SANKEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Prescot, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, R. Gwillim. Modern canal navigation originated in this chapelry in 1755. Distance

from Warrington, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 563. A. P., £3,729.

SANTON, a parish in the hundred of Grimshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £35, but returned at £18. Church ded. to St Helen. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Thetford. Distance from Thetford, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 18. A. P., £445.

SANTON WITH MELTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Irton, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ravenglass. It has a small Methodist chapel. Pop., in 1821, 297. A. P. with the parish.

SAPCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 11s. 10½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. F. Turner, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Soar, upon which there is an excellent corn mill. Hosiery is manufactured here to a large extent, and there is a mineral well celebrated for its efficacy in various disorders. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Hinckley, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 871. A. P., £2,480.

SAPEY (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 5s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. E. Winnington, Bart. Here is a school endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Bromyard, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,032.

SAPEY-PRITCHARD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, P. Rufford, Esq. Distance from Bromyard, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 250. A. P., £1,944.

SAPISTON, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, certified at £10, returned at £34. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Grafton. Distance from Ixworth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,053.

SAPPERTON, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Distance from Folkingham, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 62. A. P. £802.

SAPPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bisleigh, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £17. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Patron, in 1829, Lord Bathurst. The Thames and Severn canal, in passing through this parish, is conducted under Hugby wood, by a tunnel 4180 feet long. A large quantity of Roman coins, silver and

brass, were found in this parish in the year 1759, by a waggon wheel passing over the spot where they had been deposited, and breaking the urns which contained them. Distance from Cirencester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 453. A. P., £3,167.

SAREDON (GREAT and LITTLE), two contiguous townships in the parish of Shareshill, co. of Stafford, 7 m. N.E. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 246. A. P., £2,098.

SARK, an island in the English channel, lying between Jersey and Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy. It is 5 miles in length, by three in breadth, and, except in one or two places, surrounded by inaccessible rocks. The most accessible place is so steep, that the possessor, Governor Carteret, has cut a subterraneous carriage way through the cliff, which is secured by a strong gate, and defended by several pieces of cannon. It is well watered, the climate healthy, and the soil fruitful, affording more corn than the inhabitants can make use of. It abounds with rabbits and wild fowl. The only manufactures are knit-stockings, gloves, and what are called Guernsey jackets, for sailors. Fishing seems to form the principal employment of the inhabitants, and they carry on a little traffic with Bristol.

SARN, a hamlet in the parish of Meyllteyrn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, having an annual fair on the 27th of June. Returns with the parish.

SARNAU, a hamlet in the parish of Penbyrn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Returns with the parish.

SARN-BADRIG, or **PATRICK'S-CAWSEY**, a reef of rocks on the coast of Merionethshire, extending out to sea 21 miles, and ranging E.N.E. and W.S.W. On the south side there are regular soundings, but on the north these rocks are steep and exceedingly dangerous. At the sea extremity there are many loose stones, some of them of immense size. A portion of this range of rocks is dry at ebb tide, and between Sarn-Badrig and Sarn-y-Bulch, stretching to the north-west from Harlech, lay anciently a hundred of the county called Cantref-Gwadod. It was protected by embankments which, being entrusted to a drunken keeper, were neglected and swept away together with the soil they were formed to protect.

SARNESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, T. Mennington, Esq. An eminence here called the Lady's Lift, yields a prospect delightful beyond description. Distance from Weobley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,386.

SARR, a ville in cinque port liberty of Sandwich, locally situated in the hundred of Ring-slow or isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 200. A. P., £1,203.

SARRAT, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans, and dio. of London, rated

at £9. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1829, James Gordon, Esq. Distance from Rickmansworth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 452. A. P., £1,762.

SARSDEN, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 18s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Langston, Esq. Here is a school for 24 girls endowed with £52 per annum. Distance from Chipping-Norton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,513.

SARUM (OLD), formerly a city and borough in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, co. of Wilts. A few fragments of foundation-walls, the ditches and ramparts of the city, with the site of the castle, can still be traced, and form to the antiquarian interesting subjects of inquiry; but it appears to have been totally deserted about the time of Henry VIII. A few individuals holding burgage tenures, have ever since continued to enjoy the borough privileges, erecting a temporary house beneath a tree and insulting public feeling by a mock election at the commencement of every parliament, till the passing the reform bill, 1832, by which the borough is disfranchised. See SALISBURY.

SATLEY, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Durham, having a chapel. Living, a curacy with that of Lancaster in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £80. Patron, the curate of Lancaster. A school is supported by subscription. Distance from Walsingham, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 112. A. P., £2,510.

SATTERLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 0s. 7½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, John Bawden, Esq. Distance from South Molton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 58. A. P., £417.

SATTERTHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Hawkshead, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £63. Patrons, the heritors of the parish. Distance from Hawkshead, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 408. A. P., £1,824.

SATTERTON. See GREAT DUMFORD.

SAUGHALL (GREAT and LITTLE), contiguous townships in the parish of Shotwick, co.-palatine of Chester, the former 4 and the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, of the first 147, of the last 48; in 1831, of the first 367; of the last 40. A. P., of the first £1,760; of the last £796.

SAUGHALL-MASSEY, a township in the parish of Bidstone, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N.W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,141.

SAUL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Standish, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £120. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Standish. The Severn washes this parish on the north, and the Thames and Severn, and Gloucester and

Berkeley canal passes through it. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Stroud, 9 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 443. A. P., £856.

SAUNDBY, a parish in North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £14 8s. 6½d., returned at £78 9s. 1d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Distance from Gainsborough, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 104. A. P., £2,318.

SAUNDERTON, a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. This was at one time two parishes. Distance from Wendover, 6½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,962.

SAUSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 6½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, G. D. Kent, Esq. Distance from Spilsby, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,073.

SAVERNAKE-PARK (NORTH SIDE), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Selkeley, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. S.E. by E. from Marlborough. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,336.

SAVERNAKE-FOREST (SOUTH SIDE), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts, 2 m. S. from Marlborough. No returns.

SAWBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Wolphamecote, co. of Warwick, 7 m. N.E. from Southam. Returns with the parish.

SAWDON, a township in the parish of Brompton, N. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. W.S.W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 146. A. P. not returned separately.

SAWLEY, a parish and township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Litchfield, returned at £40. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Sawley in Lichfield cathedral. The rivers Trent, Derwent, and Erwash, flow through this parish, and it is intersected by the Derby and the Erwash canal. A weekly market and an annual fair, observed at one period here, have fallen into desuetude. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 720, of the entire parish 2553; in 1831, of the former 1009, of the latter, 3750. A. P. of the township, £3,758; of the entire parish, £15,461.

SAWLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of York, certified at £30. Chapel ded. to St Michael.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a bequest of £100, the interest of which is appropriated to the teaching of six poor children. Distance from Rippon, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 499. A. P., £1,759.

SAWLEYWITH TOSSIDE, an extra-parochial district in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Cistercian abbey founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by William de Percy, 1146. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £221 15s. 8d.

SAWSTON, a parish in the hundred of Whittlesford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £13 10s. 2½d., returned at £48 13s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. Huddleston, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Linton, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 771. A. P., £2,689.

SAWTRY (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Here was a convent of Cisterrians, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Simon, earl of Northampton, 1146. Its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £199 11s. 8d. Distance from Stilton, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 510. A. P., £1,809.

SAWTRY (ST ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of Norman Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, A. Annesley, Esq. Distance from Stilton, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,764.

SAWTRY (ST JUDITH), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon, 4 m. S.E. from Stilton. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,603.

SAXBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harborough. From the number of skeletons found here it is supposed to have been at some remote period the scene of a sanguinary conflict. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 206. A. P., £2,106.

SAXBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Alacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 4s. 1d., returned at £42. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Market-Raisin, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,238.

SAXBY, a parish in the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 18s. 6½d. Church ded. to

All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Harman, Esq. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 260. A. P., £2,682.

SAXELBY WITH INGLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £117 13s. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Lincoln, 6½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 719. A. P., £4,086.

SAXELBY, a parish in the hundred of East Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Aylesford. Here is a bequest of £5 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,089.

SAXHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury, and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 13s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Robert Muir, Esq. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 260. A. P., £2,301.

SAXHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cornwallis. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,727.

SAXLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Sharrington, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, R. P. Joddress, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Holt, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 153. A. P., £1,348.

SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. Steward, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 666. A. P., £2,503.

SAXLINGHAM-THORPE, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Saxlingham-Nethergate, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. Steward, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 161. A. P., £668.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 15s. 10d. Church ded. to St John the Bap-

tist. Patron, in 1829, D. Long North, Esq. The town—supposed to be of Saxon origin—is situated in a valley near a small stream that flows into the Alde, and on the high road to London. It consists chiefly of one street, running from N. to S. The houses are modern, neatly built, and have a very respectable appearance. There seems to be no particular business carried on here. The market-day is Thursday; and the principal article exhibited is corn. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, and on the first Thursday in October, for toys. There is here a place of worship for the Independents, and there is a rent charge of £5 per annum for educating the children of the poor. Distance from London, 89 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 855; in 1831, 1048. A. P., £2,580.

SAXONDALE, a hamlet in the parish of Shelford, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. E. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 116. A. P., with the parish.

SAXTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Framlingham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Framlingham. Distance from Framlingham, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 505. A. P., £1,784.

SAXTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Distance from Aylesham, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 816; in 1831, 362. A. P., £2,134.

SAXTON, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £12, returned at £72 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. O. Gascoigne, Esq. Distance from Tadcaster, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 522. A. P., £3,677.

SCACKLETON, a township in the parish of Hovingham, N. R. of the co. of York, 10 m. W.N.W. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,267.

SCAFTWORTH, a township in the parish of Everton, co. of Nottingham, 1¼ m. S.E. by E. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,560.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a township in the parish of Settrington, E. R. of the co. of York. Here is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. Distance from New Malton, 3¼ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,086.

SCALBY, a township in the parish of Blacktoft, E. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,760.

SCALBY, a parish and township in Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here, at Scalby-mill, are tea-

gardens for the accommodation of people who visit Scarborough during the bathing season. Distance from Scarborough, 3 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1309; in 1831, 1676. A. P., £10,645.

SCALDWELL, a parish in the hundred of Orlingbury, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Buccleugh. Here are two bequests for educating 26 children, 10 of whom may belong to the neighbouring parish of Brixworth. Distance from Northampton, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 387. A. P., £2,177.

SCALEBY, a parish in Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £7 12s. 1d., returned at £33 5s. 0d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The parish is composed of two townships, East and West Scaleby. Distance from Carlisle, the former 6½ m., the latter, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 560. A. P., £1,691.

SCALERGATE, a township in the parish of Appleby, co. of Westmoreland. Pop., in 1821, 108; in 1831, 179. A. P. with the parish.

SCALES. See **BROMFIELD**.

SCALES. See **NEWTON**.

SCALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Egelwin. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 467. A. P., £3,223.

SCAMBLESBY, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln, certified at £15, returned at £80. Patron, the prebendary of Melton-Rose. Distance from Horncastle, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 413. A. P., £1,541.

SCAMMONDEN WITH DEANHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Huddersfield, certified at £15. Patron, the vicar of Huddersfield. Distance from Huddersfield, 7½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 912. A. P., £608.

SCAMPSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Rillington, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Rillington, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, returned at £25. Patron, the vicar of Rillington. Distance from New Malton, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,409.

SCAMPTON, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Sir George Cayley. Distance from Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801 133; in 1831, 242. A. P., £3,131.

SCARBOROUGH, a borough, market-town,

parish, and sea-port, possessing separate jurisdiction, locally in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage and a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, the vicarage rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £60. The church—a fragment of that which was anciently the convent church of the Cistercian monastery planted here—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Hotham. The curacy is in the patronage of the vicar. A new church has been erected at an expense of £8,000, upwards of £5,000 being granted by the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches. The town is most romantically situated on a bold and rocky slope rising from the northern shore of a beautiful and extensive bay of the German ocean, and consists of a number of well built and spacious streets, the houses rising tier above tier from the shore, which presents an extensive area of smooth and firm sand, in the form of an amphitheatre. Along the cliffs are a number of fine modern buildings, commanding the most delightful prospects, and appropriated to the accommodation of the wealthier classes of the inhabitants and the more elegant valetudinarians, that for bathing and drinking the waters frequent the place during the summer months. The importance of the place arises wholly from its harbour and its mineral springs, the former one of the safest, and the latter among the most salubrious, to be met with in England. The harbour, which, though a little confined in the entrance, is of easy access, is protected by two piers of the most substantial masonry projecting into the sea, each 1200 feet in length. It is a member of the port of Hull, and its limits extend from Flamborough-Head to Peaseholme-Beck, including all the intervening coast to 14 fathoms water at ebb tide. Nearly 200 vessels of various burden belong to the port, which carries on, besides coasting, a vigorous trade with Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic. Here is an extensive manufactory of sail-cloth, several rope-walks, and ship-yards where large vessels are constructed. The fishing here was at one time very extensive, and though it has fallen off is still of considerable importance. Perhaps, however, its spa is of more consequence to Scarborough than its port and trade put together. It consists of two springs which rise at the foot of the cliff at ¼ of a mile south of the town, nearly on a level with the spring tides which sometimes overflow them. Though one of these springs is purgative and the other chalybeate, the ingredients of both are supposed to be the same, only supplied in different proportions. These ingredients are supposed to be iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. The water is quite transparent, and when poured out of one glass into another throws up a large quantity of air bubbles. These waters have been used medicinally upwards of two centuries, and have been found efficacious in hectic fevers, in nervous hysteria, and hypochondriacal disorders, in asthmas, rheumatisms, scurvy, &c. The quantity prescribed is from two to four half-pints at a time. They are

under the care of a person who takes 7s. 6d. for the season from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the paying of the servants and attendants, the other two parts go to the corporation. In 1737, the springs, by a very strange occurrence, were nearly lost to the town and to the public. On the 29th of December, a part of the cliff about an acre in extent, with a number of cattle grazing upon it, began to sink, and continued sinking for several hours, when it became again stationary, having sunk 17 yards below its former elevation. The sandy ground below the cliff towards the sea, had, in the meantime, been elevated to the height of 20 feet above its former level, and the springs had totally disappeared. Upon digging down to the proper depth they were again restored considerably, it has been said, improved in strength. A very fine iron bridge has been lately thrown over the stream called the Milbeck, by which the disordered cliffs have been united, and the spa made easily accessible to the numerous invalids who come to prove its invigorating qualities. This bridge, which is 414 feet in length, and 75 feet in height, constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the town. The townhall is appropriated to the meetings of the corporation courts, but call for no particular description. The borough-gaol and house of correction are but indifferently adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. The assembly rooms are at least convenient. A small theatre is frequently occupied by a good company of performers; and there are two good circulating libraries. The environs of the town are finely diversified with hill and dale, and rich in scenes of picturesque grandeur. On the summit of a cliff that overlooks the town are the ruins of the castle of Scarborough, once an almost impregnable fortress. During the civil wars it was held for Charles, but besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, who afterwards dismantled it. The ruined walls of the keep, 12 feet in thickness, are still nearly 100 feet in height. The promontory on which this ancient strength is situated, presents a surface of about 19 acres, and is 300 feet above the level of the sea. The government is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, two coroners, four chamberlains, and 36 common-councilmen. It returns two members to parliament. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The market days are Thursdays and Saturdays, the former principally for corn. The fish market is held on the sands near the harbour. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and November 22d, chiefly for cattle. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. A grammar school affords instruction gratuitously to four scholars, and there are different associations for furthering the education of poor children. The Seamen's hospital is supported by a contribution of sixpence per month, for every seaman employed by owners in the port, during the time the ship in which he sails is at sea. It distributes about £200 per annum. St Thomas' hospital, founded by the corpora-

tion for aged and infirm persons, appears to be but poorly supported. Various charitable bequests have been left for the poor, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Carmelites, Dominicans, and Franciscans had all establishments here. Part of the house that belonged to the latter is now occupied as a workshop. The Lumley family have the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 217 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 6688; in 1831, 8760. A. P., £14,505.

SCARCLIFF, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5, returned at £32 11s. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Here are two small annuities appropriated to the educating of six children. Distance from Mansfield, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 524. A. P., £2,972.

SCARCROFT, a township in the parish of Thorne, W. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. S.S.W. from Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 168. A. P., £736.

SCARGILL, a township in the parish of Barningham, N. R. of the co. of York, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Greta-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 396. A. P., £2,271.

SCARISBRICK, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. from Ormskirk. Pop., in 1801, 1154; in 1831, 1783. A. P., £11,954.

SCARLE (NORTH), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, Lord Egremont. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Lincoln, 10 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,109.

SCARLE (SOUTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £2 2s. 5d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the prebendary of South Scarle, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Distance from Newark, 7½ m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,441.

SCARNING, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated, the former at £9 0s. 2½d., the latter at £9 19s. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Lambe. Here is a free school founded and liberally endowed in 1604, by William Secker, Esq. Distance from East Dereham, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 603. A. P., £3,504.

SCARRINGTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Orston in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patron, the vicar of Orston. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury,

and subject of course to its weekly courts for recovery of small debts. It has also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Nottingham, 12½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,273.

SCARTHINGWELL. See **SAXTON**.

SCARTH0, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Jesus college, Oxford. By the new boundaries act Scartho is included with the parish of Great Grimsby. Distance from Great Grimsby, 2 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,601.

SCATHWATERIGG-HAY with **HUTTON-F-T-HAY**, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, 2 m. N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 380. A. P., £3,120.

SCAWBY with **STURTON**, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Kibald. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for the Nelthorpe tenantry, founded and endowed with lands to the amount of £30 per annum, 1705, by Richard Nelthorpe. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 942. A. P., £4,678.

SCAWTON, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £2 19s. 2d. returned at £79 2s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, — Worsley, Esq.

SCHOLAS. See **MORWICK**.

SCILLY ISLANDS, amounting to 145 in number, are situated at the western entrance to the English channel, about 30 miles W.S.W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, from which they have been, most probably, at a remote period, disjoined by the violence of the sea. The most important of them are St Mary's, Treco, St Agnes, St Martin's, Breyer, and Sampson (see these Articles); the remainder being barren rocks interspersed with shoals and quick sands, that have often proved fatal to the best ships and the ablest mariners. Their ancient name is said to have been Sylleh, i. e. flat rocks dedicated to the sun; and antiquaries of no mean name have supposed them to be the Cassiterides, or 'Tin Isles,' mentioned by the Greek historians. These islands seem to have become the property of the Benedictines in the abbey of Tavistock, about the year 961, from which period to the 30th of Henry VIII., they were governed by lords abbots, and coroners or crown officers. In 1645 they were held for Charles I., and in 1649, fortified by the then governor, Sir John Grenville, for Charles II., but taken possession of by Admiral Blake, in the following year, for the parliament. Granted away by Henry VIII., they reverted to the crown in the reign of his successor, Mary, and in 1571,

were, by Elizabeth, bestowed upon Francis Godolphin, in whose line they remained till 1831, when they again reverted to the crown, and are, if we mistake not, at present under the duchy of Cornwall. The principal employments of the inhabitants are fishing and making kelp. Constables, overseers, and churchwardens, are chosen every year in the principal islands, for so many distinct parishes; though St Mary's was, till within these few years, the only one of them that had a clergyman, divine service being performed at the others occasionally by fishermen, called Island clerks. There are now two missionaries in what are called the Off islands, sent out by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Wesleyan Methodists have in the islands four chapels. It was on a reef of these islands, called Gilston rock, or more commonly the Bishop and his Clerks, that Sir Cloudeley Shovel, returning from the Mediterranean, was, with three line of battle-ships, wrecked and totally lost, October 22d, 1707. There are several benefactions for promoting the education of the young, which are under the management of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Pop., in 1821, 2614.

SCOGGLETHORPE, a township in the parish of Settrington, E. R. of the co. of York, 4 m. E.S.E. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,086.

SCOLE, or **OSMONDESTON**, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. Scole has an excellent inn, built by a merchant of London in the seventeenth century, and being situated on the great road from Ipswich to Norwich and Yarmouth, is a considerable thoroughfare. Distance from Norwich, 19¼ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 617. A. P., £1,327.

SCOPWICK, a parish in the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £120. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the king. Distance from Sleaford, 9 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2,192.

SCORBROUGH, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Lord Egremont. Here was an ancient seat of the Hothams, where there is still an extensive moat, and what is still more uncommon, a heronry, the birds building their nests on the branches of lofty trees, some of which are very much decayed. Distance from Beverley, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 79. A. P., £1,954.

SCOREBY. See **STAMFORD-BRIDGE** (West).

SCORTON, a township in the parish of Catterick, E. R. of the co. of York. Here is a nunnery of the order of St Clare, consisting of thirty nuns, with nearly as many boarders.

The original seat of this nunnery was Normandy in France, which it removed hither in 1795. There is here also an excellent free school endowed with £200 per annum. St Cuthbert's well here has long been held in high estimation for relieving various disorders. Distance from Catterick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 492. A. P., £4,327.

SCOSTHORPE, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Malham-Dale, 6 m. S.E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 95. A. P., £794.

SCOTBY, a township in the parish of Wetheral, co. of Cumberland, having a Friends' meeting house and a school, with a small endowment. Distance from Carlisle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 397. A. P. with the parish.

SCOTFORTH, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lancaster, having a small endowment for educating eight children. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 557. A. P., £5,892.

SCOTHERN, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 5s. 2½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St German. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1821, 366. A. P., £2,702.

SCOTTER, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. The river Eau runs through this parish, and falls into the Trent, which forms its N.W. boundary. The market—formerly held on Thursday—has been discontinued, but there are fairs, July 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, for horses, cattle, and toys. Distance from Gainsborough, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 1043. A. P., £6,218.

SCOTTON, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23. Church ded. to St Genewys. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Frederick, Bart. Distance from Gainsborough, 8 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 353. A. P., £3,254.

SCOTTON, a township in the parish of Catterick, N. R. of the co. of York, 3 m. S.S.E. of Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,134.

SCOTTON, a township in the parish of Farnham, W. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. N.W. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,096.

SCOTTOW, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,775.

SCOULTON, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated

at £10 4s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, John Weyland, Esq. Distance from Walton, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 328. A. P., £3,497.

SCRAFTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. S.W. from Middleton. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 145. A. P., £554.

SCRAPTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicestershire. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, E. H. Wigley, Esq. Here is a very ancient and curious stone cross. Distance from Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 126. A. P., £2,424.

SCRATBY, a parish in the hundred of Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Ormsby St Margaret, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Caistor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop. with Ormsby St Margaret.

SCRAYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hameringham, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Horncastle, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 36. A. P., £650.

SCRAYINGHAM, a parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £21 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Pocklington, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 140; of the entire parish, 451: in 1831, of the former, 164; of the latter, 522. A. P. of the township, £1,925; of the entire parish, £7,659.

SCREDINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Distance from Sleaford, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 306. A. P., £2,341.

SCREMBY WITH GREBBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candle-shoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Brackenbury. Distance from Spilsby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,766.

SCRENWOOD, a township in the parish of Alnham, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 37. A. P. with the parish.

SCREVETON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 19s. 1d., returned at £147 11s. Church—containing an altar-tomb and effigy to the memory of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I., with figures of his three wives and his 23 children—ded. to St Winifred.

Patron, in 1829, T. B. Hildyard, Esq. Screveton is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Newark, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,968.

SCRIVELSBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Dalderby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Benedict. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. J. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor from the Marmions by a tenure of attending the king of England on horseback at his coronation, and prepared to vindicate his title in single combat against any one who may dare to call it in question. Distance from Horncastle, 8 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 129. A. P., £3,760.

SCRIVEN WITH TENTERGATE, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, W. R. of the co. of York, 1 m. N.W. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1598. A. P., £3,930.

SCROOBY, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sutton, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, returned at £57. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. An ancient palace of the archbishop of York, in this parish, has been converted into a farmhouse, in the gardens of which is a mulberry tree, said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey. Distances from Bawtry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,191.

SCROPTON WITH FOSTON, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £18 6s. 8d., returned at £40. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Walter Evans, Esq. Distance from Derby, 11 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 500. A. P., £6,616.

SCRUTON, a parish in the wapentake of Hang-East, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £14 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Radegund. Patron, in 1829, Henry Gale, Esq. Distance from Bedale, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,685.

SCULCOATES, a parish in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill. E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage with a curacy, the former rated at £5 6s. 8d., the latter not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. The curacy has a handsome church, built only a few years ago at an expense of upwards of £7000. Patronage lodged with trustees, conjointly with the vicar. Sculcoates was one of the lordships granted to Rodolph de Mortimer by William the Conqueror. Owing to the erection of a new dock, it has become a part of the suburbs of Hull. Pop., in 1801, 5448; in 1831, 13,468. A. P., £32,911.

SCULTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich,

rated at £16. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Jones. Distance from Fakenham, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 619. A. P., £3,163.

SCUNTHORPE, a township in the parish of Frodingham, co. of Lincoln, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Glandford-Bridge. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 240. A. P. with the parish.

SCUTTERSKEFFE, or SKUTTERSKEFFE, a township in the parish of Rudby-on-Cleveland, N. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,357.

SEABOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. Patron, Sir James Mansfield, Bart. Distance from Crewkerne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 124. A. P., £995.

SEABRIDGE, a township, partly in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and partly in the parish of Swinnerton, co. of Stafford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., in 1811, 150; in 1831, 120. A. P. with the parish.

SEABROOK-HAMLET. See HORTON.

SEACOMB. See POULTON.

SEACOURT, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Hormer, co. of Berks, 3 m. N.W. from Oxford. Here was formerly a free chapel. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 25. A. P., £1,437.

SEACROFT, a township in the parish of Whitkirk, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Leeds, having a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 918. A. P., £3,924.

SEAFORD, a borough, parish, and member of the town and port of Hastings, locally situated in the hundred of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sutton, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 15s. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the prebendaries of Seaford and Sutton in Chichester cathedral, alternately. Seaford was at one time a large and flourishing town, having four churches and a chapel. It had the misfortune, however, to be burnt down by the French in one of their descents upon this coast, and the still heavier one of being deserted by the sea, in consequence of which it never recovered its former splendour, being, ever since, little more than a fishing village, though enjoying the privilege of a cinque port. Having become of late years a favourite resort for sea-bathing, it has considerably increased, and it is famous for the large and fine flavoured prawns taken on its coast. It has been disfranchised by the reform bill, and, of course, has lost its political importance. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen, whose undivided attention may now be employed in its fishing, its baths, and its manufactures, undisturbed by the ambition of the Lenoxes and the Pelhams, who have so long

struggled to obtain a predominancy over their affairs. A school, upon the national plan, maintained by these noble names, for the educating of 100 boys and 50 girls, we hope will not now, for lack of political interest, be abandoned by them. There is a fort on the beach here, and a little to the west of the town a signal station, which in time of war is usually occupied by a small garrison. The market-day nominally is Saturday; and there are fairs, March 13th and July 25th. Distance from London, 60 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1098. A. P., £3,507.

SEAGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 8s. 11½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. Distance from Mountsorrel, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 426. A. P., £3,514.

SEAGRY (LOWER and UPPER) a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 1½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Carnarvon. Distance from Malmesbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 234. A. P., £2,130.

SEAHAM, a parish and township in the north division of Easington ward, co. of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, A. J. C. Baker, Esq. Distance from Sunderland, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 115; of the entire parish, 211; in 1831, of the former, 130; of the latter, 264. A. P. of the township, £1,272; of the entire parish, £2,315.

SEALAND, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 m. N.W. from Hawarden. Pop., in 1821, 270; in 1831, 290. A. P. with the parish.

SEAL, a parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kemsing, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is an endowment for educating eight girls. Distance from Seven-Oaks, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1454. A. P., £3,451.

SEAL, a parish in the hundred of Farnham, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £45. Patron, the archdeacon of Surrey. Distance from Farnham, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,192.

SEAL (NETHER and OVER), a parish in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 8s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Gresley. This place is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, exclusive of a small portion of the hamlet of Don-isthorpe, 906; in 1831, 1222. A. P., £3,238.

SEAMER, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Carleton,

in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £7 17s., returned at £54 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, R. G. Russell, Esq. Here is a rent charge of £8 per annum for educating 10 boys. Distance from Stokesley, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 224. A. P., £3,954.

SEAMER, a parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the N. R. and dio. of York, rated at £18 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, J. Denison, Esq. In 1549—the schoolmaster being abroad, and intellect on the march—there was a remarkable insurrection here, which had for its object the restoration of the true Catholic religion, by the abolition of monarchy, and with it all gradations of rank in society. It was supported by the union of 3000 individuals, headed by the parish clerk of this parish, who proceeded to murder several of their less enlightened neighbours. It was, however, soon repressed by the apprehension of the ringleaders, who were executed at York in the month of September the same year. There is a fair held here annually July 15th; and a market for cattle and sheep on the first Monday of every month. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and schools for both sexes were founded and liberally endowed by the lord of the manor in 1814. Distance from Scarborough, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 515; of the entire parish, 805; in 1831, of the former, 514; of the latter, 981. A. P. of the entire parish, £8,189.

SEARBY WITH OWMBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarnborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Owmby, a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Distance from Caistor, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,442.

SEASALTER, a liberty in the hundred of Whitstable, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11, returned at £125. Church ded. to St Alphage. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. On the shore here is an oyster bed, belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, from whom it is rented by certain of the parishioners. Here is an endowment for educating 17 children. Distance from Canterbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 945. A. P., £3,451.

SEASON-COTE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Longborough, rated at £9 12s. 11d. Distance from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 51. A. P., £1,637.

SEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Ireth, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £400 private benefaction. Patron, is

1829, Wm. Penny, Esq. Distance from Hawkehead, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1821, 208; in 1831, 190. A. P. with the township of Dunnerdale.

SEATON, a township in the parish of Camerton, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. from Workington. Here are iron-works and collieries, both upon a large scale. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 745. A. P., £2,427.

SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Beere, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 0s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rolle. This place—supposed to be the Moridunum of Antoninus—has of late been considerably improved; the harbour, especially, has been rendered more commodious, and the lord of the manor empowered to uplift harbour dues. It has of late years been frequented, during the summer months, for sea-bathing, and it has a pleasure fair on Whit-Tuesday. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. Distance from Colyton, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1497; in 1831, 1803. A. P., £5,684.

SEATON AND SLINGLEY, a township in the parish of Seaham, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. S.W. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,043.

SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. J. Monckton. Distance from Uppingham, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,802.

SEATON, a township in the parish of Sigglethorpe, N. R. of the co. of York, 11 m. N.E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,144.

SEATON-CAREW, a township and chapelry in the parish of Stranton, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stranton, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, the vicar of Stranton. This village is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, the beach being smooth, and the sands firm and level to the extent of several miles, affording ample space for the use of machines, while in the village is to be found excellent accommodation, either at the public inns or in the private lodging-houses. Here was a priory of Gilbertine canons, subordinate to that of Sempringham, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £11 2s. 8d. per annum. Distance from Stockton-upon-Tees, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,158.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a township in the parish of Earsdon, co. of Northumberland. Here are the ruins of the splendid mansion of Seaton-Delaval, built by Admiral Delaval in 1707, from a design by Sir John Vanburgh, one of the most elegant mansions in the north of England, till it was unfortunately burnt to the ground, January 3d, 1822. Of the ancient castle of Seaton-Delaval nothing remains except

the chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sabbath day. This chapel is considered to be one of the most perfect specimens of Norman architecture to be met with in the kingdom. It contains some admired ancient monuments. Distance from North Shields, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 271. A. P., £3,470.

SEATON-HOUSE. See BOULMER.

SEATON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 150. A. P., with the parish.

SEATON-ROSS, a parish in Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £38 6s., returned at £48. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, in 1829, W. C. Maxwell, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Market-Weighton, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 436. A. P., £3,351.

SEATON-SLUICE, or **HARTLEY-PANS**, a small sea-port in the township of Hartley, parish of Earsdon, co. of Northumberland, situated at the mouth of a small rivulet called Seaton-Burn, in which the late Sir Ralph Delaval, at an immense expense, formed a new haven, and to prevent its being choked with sand, constructed upon the brook an immense sluice, with flood-gates, to retain the water from the flow of the tide till the ebb, when a sufficient body of water is collected to cleanse the bed of the harbour every 12 hours. From 12 to 15 vessels of 300 tons burden can now ride in safety at this port, and come in or go out almost with any wind. Immense quantities of coal are shipped here for the London market. Here are also extensive glass-bottle-works, malt-kilns, and a brewery. For the defence of the port, which is subordinate to Newcastle, a blockhouse and a battery have been erected. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Distance from North Shields, 6 m. N. Returns with the township of Hartley.

SEAVINGTON-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Patron, in 1829, Lord Poulett. Distance from Ilminster, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,176.

SEAVINGTON-ST-MICHAEL, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Dinnington, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Poulett. Distance from Ilminster, 3½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 397. A. P., £1,938.

SEBERGHAM (HIGH and Low), a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £19, returned at £140 14s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Coal and lime abound in this parish, and it possesses a very powerful mineral

spring. Distance from Wigton, Low Sebergham, 9 m. and High Sebergham, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former 308; of the latter 434; in 1831, of the former 346; of the latter 494. A. P., £5,380.

SECKINGTON, a parish in Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Francis Burdett. Here is the site of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. by William Burdett. Distance from Tamworth, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,287.

SEDBERGH, a market-town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewroes, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 8s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The town of Sedbergh is situated in a valley surrounded with bleak and barren mountains. It has some cotton mills and manufactories of iron; is governed by a constable who is elected annually; has a market, not much attended to, on Wednesday; and fairs, March 20th, the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and October 29th, chiefly for live stock. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school endowed with lands, &c., to the amount of £500 per annum. This school possesses exhibitions to three fellowships, and ten scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, the masters and fellows of which are the visitors, and have the appointment of the master. The number of scholars averages from thirty to forty. Here are also various bequests for educating the children of the poor, and at Howgill, in the parish, is a school endowed with £26 per annum, in which about sixty children are educated. Distance from London, 264 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1639; of the entire parish 3983; in 1831, of the former 2214; of the latter 4711. A. P. of the town £12,967, of the entire parish £22,404.

SEDBERROW, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslaw, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £13 15s. 7½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Distance from Evesham, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,643.

SEDEBROOK, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in mediocres, one rated at £7 18s. 9d., the other at £7 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest of lands yielding £25 per annum, £15 of which is applied to the educating of 15 poor children, £5 to the apprenticing of a boy every year, and £5 to the immediate wants of the poor. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,421.

SEDEGFELD, a market-town and parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, co-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £73 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The town, standing upon a gentle eminence having extensive prospects, especially to the south and south-east, has the appearance of a large and genteel village, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere and the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The centre of the town forms a large square where the market—which is well-supplied—is held on Fridays. The first Friday of every month is a large market or fair for the sale of hogs. The parish is a member of the episcopal manor of Middleham, and is divided into seven constabularies. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Here are a free school—founder unknown—endowed with £50 per annum, several endowed almshouses, and a number of charitable benefactions. Bishop Lowth, prior to his elevation to the see of London, was rector of Sedgely. Distance from Wolverhampton, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1184, of the entire parish 1756; in 1831, of the former 1429, of the latter 2178. A. P. of the town £3,197; of the entire parish £13,225.

SEDEGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Castle-Rising, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 595. A. P., £3,994.

SEDGHILL, a parish in the hundred of Dunworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Berwick-St-Leonard, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Catherine. Patron, the Rev. C. H. Grove. Distance from Hindon, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 235. A. P., £2,432.

SEDGLEY, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dudley. To accommodate the rapidly increasing population, two chapels have been recently erected within the parish, partly at the expense of the inhabitants and partly by grant from the commissioners for erecting new churches. This parish abounds with coal, ironstone, and limestone, the working of which employs the greater part of the inhabitants. The iron is not only extracted here from the ore, but is wrought up into bars, hoops, nails, locks, hinges, coffee mills, &c., and by the Elsington and Wyrley canal, which intersects the parish, is conveyed to markets all over the country. Besides the established church with its two chapels, there are here two congregations of particular Baptists, three of Wesleyan Methodists, one of Primitive Methodists, one of Independents, one of Presbyterians, and two of Roman Catholics. Here is a small bequest for the education of poor children, and an excel-

lent school on the national plan for 200 boys and 200 girls, erected by the late Lord Dudley. There is another of the same description at Gornal, for 100 boys and 100 girls. Both are supported by subscription. The singular fossil called Dudley locust, is found here in an isolated limestone rock, called the Wren's Nest Hill. Distance from London, 123 m. Pop., in 1801, 9674; in 1831, 20,577. A. P., £22,954.

SEDGWICK, a township in the parish of Heversham, co. of Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kendal. It is intersected by the river Kent, and the Lancaster canal; has a manufactory of gunpowder which produces about 80 barrels per week; an Independent meeting house, and a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 204. A. P. £1,038.

SEDLSCOMB, a parish in the hundred of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 20 boys endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Battle, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 732. A. P., £1,865.

SEEND, a chapelry in the parish of Melksham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Melksham, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the vicar of Melksham. The Kennet and the Avon canal passes through this township, which has also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Melksham, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 976; in 1831, 1144. A. P., £5,787.

SEER-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Farnham-Royal, co. of Buckingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Beaconsfield. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 245. A. P., £781.

SEETHING, a parish in the hundred of Lodden, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £5. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. Distance from Bungay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 438. A. P., £3,030.

SEIGHFORD, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6, returned at £137 8s. Church ded. to St Chad. Patron, the king. There is here a small bequest for educating 6 children. Distance from Stafford, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 841; in 1831, 898. A. P., £6,295.

SEISDON, a hundred in the co. of Stafford. It lies on the south-west corner of the county bordering on Salop and Worcestershire. It comprises 21 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 97,291 souls.

SEISDON. See **TRYSULL**.

SELATTYN, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 9s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. Lloyd, Esq. James Wylding,

one of the Westminster Assembly divines; and the notorious Dr Henry Sacheverell, were rectors here. A school on the national plan has been recently erected. Distance from Oswestry, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 701; in 1831, 1142. A. P., £8,075.

SELBORNE, a hundred in the co. of Southampton. It lies in the east side of the co., comprises 6 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 2322 souls.

SELBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Selborne-Alton, north division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 2s. 1d. The church—having a fine altar-piece from the pencil of Albert Durer—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here was a priory of Black canons, which became a part of the endowment of Magdalene college, Oxford. The Rev. Gilbert White, author of that delightful work, the Natural History of Selborne, was born here in 1720. Here is a bequest of £8 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Alton, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 924. A. P., £4,324.

SELBY, a market-town and parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, certified at £17 10s., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary and St German. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. E. Petre. Selby is situated on the west bank of the Ouse, which gliding in a deep, broad, and majestic stream is crossed by an elegant wooden bridge, particularly admired for the facility with which it opens in the centre for the admission of vessels. Though upward of 70 tons in weight, the construction is so nice that it can be opened and shut in the space of one minute. The great road from Edinburgh to London passes through the town, which is well-built, paved, and lighted, having a handsome Gothic market cross, and a neat townhall, lately erected by subscription, the Hon. E. Petre having given the site for the purpose. It has manufactories of sailcloth, several tan-yards, an iron foundry, and a yard for ship-building. A canal, connecting the Ouse and the Aire, and opening a direct communication with Leeds and the W. R. of Yorkshire, has greatly improved the general trade of the town, the greater part of the goods sent to that district being disembarked here and forwarded by small vessels on the canal to their ultimate destination. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to Selby easily, and by the recent establishment of a branch custom-house, they can clear out without touching, as was formerly necessary, at the port of Hull. Steamboats ply constantly to and from Hull, and there are communications daily with London and every port upon the coast. The market-day is Monday, and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Monday after June 22d, and on Michaelmas day for horses, cattle, cloth, &c. A petty-session for the wapentake is held every alternate Monday, and courts leet and baron twice in the

year, by the lord of the manor, the Hon. E. R. Petre. Selby is situated in a district naturally fertile, but its fertility has been greatly increased by a judicious system of irrigation, whereby the waters of the Aire and Ouse are made to overflow the lands and detained on them, till by the sediment they deposit the grounds are richly manured and otherwise rendered doubly productive. Wild, for the use of dyers, is raised here in large quantity, and flax was at one time extensively cultivated. Here was a splendid establishment of Benedictines, founded 1069, by William the Conqueror, to the honour of St Mary and St German, which, in a short time acquired such extensive possessions and immunities as rendered it equal in rank with the church of St Peter at York, its superior, with that of St Mary's in that city being the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £819 2s. 6d. William, with his queen Matilda, being here on a visit the year after its foundation, she was delivered in the abbey of a son, who filled afterwards the throne of England under the name of Henry I. The parish church was the conventual church to this establishment, and is all that now remains of a pile of building among the most sumptuous and magnificent in the kingdom. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. The Blue coat school, supported by donations, legacies, and subscriptions, educates and clothes 20 boys, and on the foundation of Leonard Chamberlain, are educated 13 boys and 10 girls; an almshouse for seven poor widows is supported upon this same foundation. Thomas Johnson, the first botanist who in England published a local catalogue of plants, was a native of this town. He lost his life in a skirmish with the parliamentarians, 1644, having obtained the rank of a colonel in the royal army. Distance from London, 181 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2861; in 1831, 4600. A. P., £9,723.

SELBY'S-FOREST, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, co. of Northumberland, an extensive district consisting of moors and mountains, among the latter of which is the far-famed Cheviot, which gives name to a pretty extensive range of hills of various elevations. A lake on the summit of this mountain is often frozen at midsummer. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,401.

SELHAM, a parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 15s. 11½d. Church ded to St James. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. The Arundel navigation passes through this parish. Distance from Petworth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 89. A. P., £761.

SELKLEY, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the east side of the co., comprises 11 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 6555 souls.

SELLACK, a parish in the upper division

of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of King's-Caple, Marstow, and Pencoedy, rated at £16 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Teisiliu. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Distance from Ross, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 327. A. P., £4,718.

SELLING, a parish in the hundred of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondres. An ancient fortification on Shottendon hill in this parish is supposed to be Danish. Distance from Faversham, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 589. A. P., £2,553.

SELLINGE, a parish partly in Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Street, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 4s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest of £5 per annum for educating five children. Distance from Hythe, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 451. A. P., £2,910.

SELMESTON, a parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Povensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 5s. 8d., returned at £122. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of Heathfield in the cathedral church of Chichester. Distance from Lewes, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 189. A. P., £2,772.

SELSEY, a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Livings, a rectory a sinecure, and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated, the former at £11 3s. 4d., the latter at £8. The church—an ancient edifice—ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. This parish occupies a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsey harbour. Its name seems to be derived from a Saxon word signifying the island of sea calves, or seals, with which it at one time abounded. The village, which is neatly built, forms only one street. A court baron is held annually, and there is a fair July 14th for toys, &c. About the year 681, St Wilfrid having preached the gospel to the South Saxons, and converted many of them to the faith, obtained, by the favour of Aldilwach, king of the country, this village, then consisting of 87 families, with all the lands of the peninsula on which it was situated, for the building and endowing a monastery for those religious persons who had been his companions in his exile. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and its abbot, Eadbercht, being, 711, consecrated the first bishop of the South Saxons, the episcopal seat was fixed, and remained here till bishop Stigand, in consequence of the decree of the synod of London, translated it, 1075, to the larger city of Chichester. The site of the ancient village has been overflowed by the sea, and its remains are said to be still visible at ebb tide. Distance from Chichester, 8 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,283.

SELSIDE WITH WHITWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8, returned at £117 15s. Chapel ded. to Christ. Patrons, the inhabitants. Here is a free school with an endowment of £50 per annum. Distance from Kendal, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 263. A. P., £173.

SELSTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5, returned at £97. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Dixie, Bart. This parish possesses several extensive collieries, and has the privilege of the Pinxton railway passing through it. Distance from Mansfield, 9 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1580. A. P., £2,513.

SELWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of Corhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir D. T. Acland, Bart. Formerly there were two chapels in this parish. One of them has been converted into a school house and the other into a barn. Distance from Minehead, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 558. A. P., including that of Luckham, £4,685.

SEMER, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 7s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Cooke. The house of industry for the hundred stands in this parish but it is returned with Cosford. Distance from Bildeston, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,718.

SEMRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Steeple, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ashton-Steeple, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St George. Patron, the vicar of Ashton-Steeple. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest for educating two children. Distance from Trowbridge, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 319. A. P., with the chapelry of Littleton, £2,361.

SEMLEY, a parish in the hundred of Chalk, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 2s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Here is a Baptist meeting house. Distance from Hindon, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 700. A. P., £5,195.

SEMPRINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Pointon, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 15s. 8d., returned at £28. The church—a part of the ancient priory—ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Here, in 1129, Sir Gilbert, son of Sir Joceline de Semppringham, knight, founded a priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary for nuns and can-

ons of a new religious order, from him denominated Gilbertines, or the order of Semppringham. It was the superior establishment of the order where were held their general chapters. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £369 12s. 7d. The church is all that remains of the buildings. Distance from Folkingham, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 490. A. P., £6,668.

SEND WITH RIPLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Ripley, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Onslow. Here was a priory of Black canons in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Thomas a Becket, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £294 18s. 4d. A part of the church is all that now remains of the buildings. The Wey and Arun canal intersects this parish. Distance from Ripley, 3 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1024; in 1831, 1489. A. P., £7,514.

SENNEN, a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar court of St Burian. Patron, the king, as prince of Wales. In this parish are the Land's End and Cape Cornwall. Distance from Penzance, 9½ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 689. A. P., £2,148.

SENNY, a hamlet in the parish of Devynock, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,675.

SEPHTON, a parish and township in the hundred of West Derby, co. of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £30 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Chester. The family of Molyneux, individuals belonging to which have at different periods of our history highly distinguished themselves, take the title of earl from this place. Distance from Liverpool, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 463; of the entire parish, 2412; in 1831, of the former, 403; of the latter, 4485. A. P., of the township, £1,997; of the entire parish, £16,620.

SERLBY. See HAUGHTON.

SESSAY, a parish and township in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £17 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Devonshire. Distance from Easingwold, 6 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 292; of the entire parish, 377; in 1831, of the former, 364; of the latter, 464. A. P., of the entire parish, £2,634.

SETCHY, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory annexed to that of North Runcton in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,172.

SETMURTHY, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy

in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £2, returned at £38. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Distance from Cockermouth, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,327.

SETTLE, a market town in the parish of Giggleswick, W. R. of the co. of York, seated on the river Ribbles, at the base of a limestone cliff called Castleberg, which rises above the town to the height of 300 feet. From the summit of this cliff there is a most delightful view of the rich valley, with the river winding through it, in which the town stands. This valley is enclosed on each side by craggy mountains, including the lofty elevations of Pendle hill on the south, Pennigant on the north, and Ingleborough on the north-west, and is so very rich that though only occupied for grazing, it is let generally at £6 per acre. Its appearance to the eye, however, is somewhat hurt by being subdivided, not with thorn hedges, but with dry stone walls. The town is upon the whole well built, the streets partially paved, and the supply of spring water is abundant. Here are several cotton mills, at which the greater part of the inhabitants find employment. There is here also a paper mill, and several rope walks. Under the market-cross is the town jail, which is entered by a trap door down a flight of steps, and lighted by a small grating. The market day is Tuesday, and fairs are held on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, April 26th, June 2d, August 18th and 21st, and the first Tuesday after October 27th. To the east of the town are two rocking stones of immense weight; when put in motion the noise they make is like that of distant thunder. A constable is appointed annually at a court baron held by the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 285 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1136; in 1831, 1627. A. P., £6,683.

SETTRINGTON, a parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £42 12s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Distance from New Malton, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 414; of the entire parish, 614: in 1831, of the former, 527; of the latter, 779. A. P., of the township, £6,814; of the entire parish, £8,900.

SEVENHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £10, returned at £38. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, in 1829, William Morris and John Hincksman, Esqrs. Distance from Winchcombe, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,941.

SEVENHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Highworth, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the vicar of Highworth.

Distance from Highworth, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 239. A. P., with the parish.

SEVEN-OAKS, a township in the parish of Great Budwith, 3 m. N.E. from Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 149. A. P. with Cogshall.

SEVEN-OAKS, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Codaheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated, the former at £13 6s. 8d., the latter at £15 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. S. Curtis. The town is situated on a ridge of hills near the Darent, and derives its name from seven oak trees that grew upon one of the eminences upon which it is built. It consists principally of two broad streets, in one of which, the High-street, stands the ancient market-house, where the petty sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts are held. The houses are many of them large and handsome, and inhabited by wealthy and genteel families. There are a number of silk mills in the neighbourhood. The market-day is Saturday, principally for corn; and on the 3d Tuesday of every month there is a market for cattle, which is numerously attended. Fairs are held July 10th and October 12th. A bailiff, high constable, &c., are chosen annually at a court leet; their authority extends to little more than the superintendence of the public charities, which are numerous and important. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Two chapels, curacies to the vicarage, have been recently erected in the parish by Lord Amherst and Multon Lumbard, Esq. The patronage of both, on the decease of the founders, will be vested in the vicar. Here are two places of worship for Baptists, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Supralapsarians. A free grammar school was founded here and endowed in 1431, by Sir William Rumpstead, or Sennocke, a foundling brought up in this town upon charity, apprenticed to a grocer in London, of which he had afterwards the honour of being lord mayor, and, ultimately, of obtaining the dignity of knighthood. Queen Elizabeth having granted a charter to this establishment, it obtained the designation of Queen Elizabeth's free school, and has now an annual income of £1000 per annum. This school has seven scholarships, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities; two of £12, in Jesus' college, Cambridge; and one of £4, at either of the universities. A school for educating the children of the poor was founded and endowed in 1675, by Margaret Boswell, the annual income of which is now about £700. From this fund large deductions have been made, for repairing the sea-wall at Barnham-Level, and upwards of £2000 has been expended upon a new school-house, in which about 300 children are educated upon the national system. A premium of £12, as a prentice fee, is allowed to the boys on leaving the school. The founder of the grammar school, Sir Wil-

liam Rumpstead, or Sennocke, also founded an almshouse in which 32 persons are maintained, and from which an allowance is made to 16 out-pensioners. Here, in 1450, the royal army under the command of Sir Humphrey Stafford was defeated by the Kentish rebels, under Jack Cade. Here, too, is Knowle-Park, a splendid mansion covering five acres of ground, the seat of the earl of Plymouth. Distance from London, 23 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2279; in 1831, 4709. A. P., £10,742.

SEVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 14s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Edward Norwood. Distance from Ashford, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,281.

SEWARDESLEY, in the parish of Easton Neston, co. of Northampton, the site of an ancient priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was, in the reign of Henry VI., united with the monastery of St-Mary-de-la-Pre, near Northampton. A little before the dissolution it contained four religious, whose yearly income was valued at £18 11s. 2d.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Waltham-Abbey, or Holy-Cross, 1½ m. S. from Waltham-Abbey, said to have been formerly a distinct parish, and exhibiting still some ruins that go by the name of the Old Church. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 825. A. P. with the parish.

SEWERBY WITH MARTON, a township in the parish of Bridlington, E. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. E. from Bridlington. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,205.

SEWSTERN, a chapelry in the parish of Buckminster, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,584.

SEXHOW, a township in the parish of Rudby, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 35. A. P., £783.

SHABBINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Ashenden, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. Philip Wroughton, and Mary Anne, his wife. Distance from Thame, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 298. A. P., £3,198.

SHACKERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 2s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, G. Greenaway, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,415.

SHADFORTH, a township in the parish of Pettington, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. E.S.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,717.

SHADINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Braybrooke. Distance from Beccles, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,306.

SHADOXHURST, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourne, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the king. Distance from Ashford, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,159.

SHADWELL, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of London. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, the dean of St Paul's. There is here a chapel-of-ease, a curacy to the rectory. The parish, which is on the north bank of the Thames, comprises several streets, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the East London water-works. It is within the jurisdiction of the new police, and a court of requests held in Whitechapel. Here are places of worship for the Independents, and the Primitive and the Wesleyan Methodists. About 80 children are educated in a parochial school, which is supported by subscription. The union school, in Shakspeare's-walk, also supported by subscription, and conducted on the Lancasterian plan, educates about 600 children of both sexes. Situated also in Shakspeare's-walk is the Dissenters' charity school, in which, since its institution in 1712, there have been educated 1592 boys, of whom 1522 have also been apprentices. There are at present on the foundation, 70 boys, who are clothed and educated. The funds are raised by subscription. A chapel is attached to this institution. In the parish there are also 31 almshouses for the widows of poor seamen, founded and endowed in 1713, by Captain James Cooke, and Alice his wife. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 8828; in 1831, 9544. A. P., £22,764.

SHADWELL, a township in the parish of Thorne, W. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Leeds. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,392.

SHAFTESBURY, or SHASTON, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Monckton-up-Wemborne, Shast-East, division of the co. of Dorset. It comprises three parishes, St Peter's, St James's, and the Holy Trinity, all three rectories in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated, the first at £11 10s. 2½d. the second at £1 11s. 0½d., the third, which is united with the first, at £4 1s. 10½d., returned together at £140. Patron, in 1829, the earl

of Shaftesbury. The town, which is very ancient, being by some supposed to have existed prior to the descent of the Romans, by others, to have been founded by Alfred about the year 880, is situated on a hill near the southern extremity of the county, where it borders with Wiltshire. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built, but the streets are irregular, narrow, and unpaved. From its elevated site, it commands a number of finely picturesque views, but suffers great inconveniences for the want of water. It possesses one well of immense depth, from which the water is raised by machinery worked by a horse, but a great proportion of the water used by the inhabitants is brought from the neighbouring parish of Motcomb, whence it is bought, and sold to the inhabitants by individuals, who in this way obtain a livelihood. It has almost no trade, and the manufacture of shirt buttons, which used to employ a great number of women and children, has greatly declined. The market-day is Saturday; and there are fairs on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24th, and November 23d. By charter from James I., confirmed by Charles II., the government of the town is vested in a mayor and 12 capital burgesses, by a recorder, who elect annually a town-clerk, a coroner, and two sergeants-at-mace. The mayor, ex-mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and with the principal burgesses hold courts of record weekly for the recovery of debts contracted in the borough below £10. The borough formerly sent two members to parliament, by the reform bill it now sends only one. The mayor is the returning officer. Here was an abbey for Benedictine nuns, founded and endowed by Alfred, in 888. It was originally ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary, but Edward the Martyr being buried in it, from that period it was called by his name. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £1929 1s. 3d. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. There is a free school, with an endowment for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 20 boys. There is also an endowment for 10 poor men, and an almshouse for 16 poor women. Shaftesbury was the birth-place of James Granger, author of the *Biographical History of England*, and it gives the title of earl to the family of Cooper. Distance from London, 101 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2423; in 1831, 3061. A. P., £6,959.

SHAFTO (EAST and WEST), contiguous townships in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland, the former 12, the latter 12½ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 36; of the latter, 40; in 1831, of the former, 41; of the latter, 68. A. P. of both with the parish.

SHAFTON, a township in the parish of Felkirk, W. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. N.E. from Barnesley. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 248. A. P., £926.

SHALBOURN, a parish, partly in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the

dean of Salisbury, rated at £14 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. In that part of the parish which is in the co. of Wilts is a dilapidated chapel, with a house attached to it, supposed to have been used by the monks of Sarum, as a place of occasional relaxation from the austerities of the cloister. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 922. A. P., £3,061.

SHALDEN, a parish in the hundred of Odiam, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 15s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the king. Distance from Alton, 3 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 167. A. P., £1,133.

SHALDON GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-in-Teignhead, co. of Devon, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Teign, over which a fine bridge has been recently erected. Many fine villas have been erected by families who reside here during the summer for the benefit of sea bathing, and it has three chapels belonging to the Baptists, the Independents, and the Methodists. Pop. with the parish.

SHALFLEET, a parish in the hundred of West Medina, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18 12s. 1d., returned at £125. Patron, the king. Distance from Yarmouth, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 1049. A. P., £4,736.

SHALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Bramley, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 4s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Guildford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 910. A. P., £4,177.

SHALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the prebendary of Shalford in the cathedral of Wells. Distance from Braintree, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 701. A. P., £2,926.

SHALSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Edward. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Sir S. Jervoise, Bart. Distance from Buckingham, 4 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,298.

SHAMBLEHURST, a tything in the parish of South Stoneham, co. of Southampton, 4 m. W.S.W. from Bishop's-Wareham. Pop. with the parish.

SHAMLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Womersley, co. of Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Guildford. Pop. with the parish.

SHANGTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Ni-

cholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Laham, Bart. Distance from Market-Harborough, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 39. A. P., £2,113.

SHANKLIN, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bonchurch, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, the rector of Bonchurch. An oaken chest, curiously carved with a Latin inscription and the arms of the see, bearing date 1512, is carefully preserved in the church. It was the gift of Thomas Silkstead, prior of Winchester. Here is an immense chasm commencing about half a mile from the shore and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becoming at its opening into the sea 180 feet wide by 90 in depth. It is overgrown with shrubs and brushwood, and has some most romantic looking cottages rising along its sandy shore. Distance from Newport, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1811, 138; in 1831, 255. A. P., £756.

SHAP, a parish in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £8 15s. 7d., returned at £91 10s. The church, having a square tower with three bells, is ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lonsdale. The town of Shap consists of one long straggling street. It had formerly a market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, each of two days' continuance, but they have long since gone into desuetude. A small market is held on Monday, and there is a fair for cattle and pedlery May 4th. About a mile to the west of the town on the highway between Penrith and Kendal, are the venerable ruins of Shap abbey, the tower of which is still in a tolerable state of preservation. It was founded for Premonstratensian canons by Thomas Fitz-Gospatrik, about the year 1150. It contained 20 monks at the dissolution, and its revenues were rated at £166 10s. 6d. In this parish are the Karl-Lofts composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, inclosing an area of more than half a mile in length, and from 20 to 30 yards in breadth. These obelisks, many of them from three to four yards in diameter, are placed at irregular distances, and at the upper end is a kind of circus or hippodrome, supposed to have been the place of sacrifice. There is here a school endowed with about £25 per annum, upon which 20 children are educated. Dr John Mill, eminent for his knowledge in Greek, and the well-known editor of a highly valued edition of the New Testament, was a native of this parish, he died 1701. Distance from Orton, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1084. A. P., £5,677.

SHAPWICK, a parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston (East) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. The Stour, which is navigable, bounds this parish on the south. Distance from Blandford-Forum, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 462. A. P., £4,100.

SHAPWICK, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Ashcot, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. H. Templer. Distance from Glastonbury, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 452. A. P., £5,055.

SHARDLOW, a township in the parish of Aston-upon-Trent, co. of Derby, 7 m. S.E. by E. from Derby.

SHARESHILL, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy with that of Penkridge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £8 1s. 4d., returned at £105. Church ded. to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lytleton. The north-west angle of this parish is crossed by the Stafford and Worcester canal. Distance from Wolverhampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 520. A. P., £3,008.

SHARINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Saxlingham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Holt, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,211.

SHARLESTON, a township in the parish of Warmfield, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,007.

SHARNBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Here is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. Distance from Harrold, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 754. A. P., £3,226.

SHARNFORD, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Hinckley, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,736.

SHARPENHOE, a hamlet in the parish of Streatty, in which there is a charity school for eight poor children, endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Silsoe, 4 m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

SHARPERTON, a township in the parish of Allenton, co. of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 105. A. P. with the parish.

SHARPLES, a township in the parish of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are a large power-loom factory and bleaching establishment, affording employment to upwards of 1300 persons. Here, too, are the reservoirs from which the town of Bolton is supplied with water. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and the children are entitled to gratuitous education at the free school of Eagley-Bridge in the township of Turton. Distance from Bolton, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 873; in 1831, 2589. A. P., £3,228.

SHARROW, a township in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York, in which a chapel has recently been erected, principally at the expense of the society for building additional churches; it has bequests also for the gratuitous education of 14 children. Distance from Rippon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,620.

SHATTON. See **BROUGH**.

SHAUGH, a parish in the hundred of Plympton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Sampford-Spiney, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £25, returned at £86. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Earls-Plympton, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 570. A. P., £3,988.

SHAVINGTON WITH GRESTDY, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester, chiefly remarkable as containing the old manorial seat of the Wodenoths, venerated from its age, its windows filled with stained glass, and its many relics of former ages. Of the family of the Wodenoths, was John the antiquary, born in 1624. Distance from Nantwich, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,724.

SHAW cum DONNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory with that of Donnington in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Dr Penrose. At the manor-house here, an attempt was made upon the life of Charles I., by one of Cromwell's soldiers, 1644; a brass plate on the spot where the ball entered, still records the event. It was garri-soned for Charles in the second battle of Newbury. Several cannon balls, picked up occasionally about the grounds, are carefully preserved, for what purpose we do not know. A cloak, a hat, a bridle and a spur, said to have belonged to Cromwell, and a bed, upon which Queen Anne reposed, are also shown here. Almshouses for twelve poor persons were founded, 1618, by Sir Richard Abberbury. Distance from Speenhamland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 620. A. P., £2,827.

SHAW, a chapelry in the parish of Oldham cum Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £400 royal bounty. Patron, the vicar of Prestwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Rochdale, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

SHAWBURY, a parish and township partly in the Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford-North, and partly in the hundred of Pimhill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 1s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, William Marvin, Esq. Shawbury is distant from Shrewsbury, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 277, of the entire parish 948; in 1831, of the former 336, of the latter 915. A. P. of the entire parish, £6,739.

SHAWDON, a township in the parish of

Whittingham, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 80. A. P. with the parish.

SHAWELL, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Here is a grammar school endowed with £30 per annum, and almshouses for six poor men. Distance from Lutterworth, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,563.

SHEARSBY, a chapelry in the parish of Knaptoft, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Knaptoft in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a saline spring, the effects of which have been highly beneficial in several disorders, especially those of a scorbutic kind. Distance from Lutterworth, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,961.

SHEBBEAR, a hundred in Southam division of the co. of Devon. It lies in the north-west portion of the county, is nearly surrounded by the river Torridge, comprises 26 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 20,159 souls.

SHEBBEAR, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 8s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the king. The Torridge bounds this parish on the west. Distance from Hatherleigh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 1179. A. P., £3,415.

SHEDLAW. See **CARHAM**.

SHEEN, a parish in the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £4 13s., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Batesman. Here are sundry small bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Leek, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,808.

SHEEN (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Mortlake, co. of Surrey, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Pop. with parish.

SHEEN (WEST), in the parish of Richmond, co. of Surrey. Here stood the "House of Jesus of Bethlehem, begun by King Henry V. A.D., 1414, and endowed by him for 40 Carthusian monks." The revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £962 11s. 6d. It was restored by Queen Mary, but in little more than a year after was totally dissolved.

SHEEPHALL, or **SHEPHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £9 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Stevenage, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,365.

SHEEPSHEAD, a parish in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church

ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Gordon, Bart. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of stockings. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Loughborough, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 2627; in 1831, 3714. A. P., £7,729.

SHERPS-TOR, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bickleigh, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Bickleigh. Distance from Tavistock, 7 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 154. A. P., £945.

SHEEPWASH, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Shebbear in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Shebbear. The Torridge runs through this parish. Distance from Hatherleigh, 4 m. W. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 446. A. P., £1,480.

SHEEPWASH. See **ASHINGTON**.

SHEEPY-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, E. Walfreton, and John Lane, Esqrs. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Atherstone, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 627. A. P., £4,513.

SHEEPY-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a mediety of the rectory of Sheepy-Parva, rated at £13 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, E. Walfreton, and John Lane, Esqrs. Distance from Atherstone, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 87. A. P., £855.

SHEERING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 547. A. P., £2,460.

SHEERNESS, a ville and sea-port in the parish of Minster-in-Sheppey, co. of Kent, situated on the north-west point of the isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway or West Swale, with the Thames. It comprises two districts, Bluetown and Miletown, and has been recently much enlarged. From the facilities afforded by the beach, which is remarkably clean and forms a delightful promenade, it has become during the summer season a favourite resort for sea-bathing. From the cliffs leading from the beach towards Minster, the view is perhaps one of the finest in the kingdom. The harbour, which from recent improvements is both safe and commodious, has often, from the great number of vessels lying in it, a most splendid appearance. Passage boats come and go with every tide, and a steam-boat plies daily to and from Chatham. Steam-boats also maintain a regular communication with London

during the summer season. The dock-yard here, which has of late years been extended and improved at an expense of three millions sterling, is certainly one of the finest in Europe. It covers 60 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a brick wall which cost upwards of £40,000. The docks are capable of receiving men-of-war of the first class, with all their guns, stores, and equipment on board, and they can be pumped dry at pleasure by means of two steam-engines. The store-house, which is six stories, is capable of containing 80,000 tons of naval stores. The commissioners and principal officers of the establishment have handsome houses within the yard, and a palace has been erected in the garrison for the port-admiral, containing state rooms for the reception of the royal family and the lords of the admiralty. The whole is protected by regular fortifications, and there is always a garrison kept up under the proper officers. The market-day is Saturday, but the town has no market place. An elegant church has recently been erected. Patrons, the board of admiralty. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Methodists Primitive and Wesleyan, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Jews; and several Sabbath schools. Distance from London, 50 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1422; in 1831, 61. A. P. with the parish. **SHEET**, a tything in the parish of Petersfield, co. of Southampton, 1 m. N.E. from Petersfield. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,514.

SHEFFIELD,

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York.

History.—The local history of Sheffield commences at an early era, though none of the edifices at present existing in the town lay claim to antiquity. The Lovetots, the Furnivals, the Talbots, were successively lords of Hallamshire, (as the surrounding district was anciently denominated) from the Conquest to the beginning of the 17th century, when the manorial property passed—by marriage—to the Howard family; the present duke of Norfolk, who was born at Sheffield, being the patron. The noble castle—the stronghold of the feudal times, and in which Mary, queen of Scots, was confined for about 14 years—was demolished after the civil war, and so completely have the ruins themselves been obliterated, that the site is only distinguished by the names Castle-street, Castle-hill, &c. The mouldering remains of the manor house, a summer mansion of the Talbots, on the Lark-hill, a commanding eminence near the town, and occasionally the residence of the unfortunate Mary, comprise the only ruins in the vicinity.

General Description.—The town is situated chiefly within the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf, its name being derived from the latter. Over the Don it has an iron bridge, and two of stone, one of them—from a monastic institution that stood near it—still called the Lady's bridge. Over

the Sheaf it has two stone bridges, each having one arch, one of them erected only a few years ago for the purpose of opening a more direct communication with the canal basin. The town extends from north to south about a mile and a half, and from east to west about three-fourths of a mile. The streets are generally well-paved and lighted with gas. Some of the old streets are narrow and irregularly built; and from the number of forges, furnaces, and engines constantly at work, the town is often covered with a cloud of smoke. It is a mistake, however, to assume on this account, that Sheffield is on the whole less clean than other large towns, as from its situation on a sort of eminence, the streets descend in almost every direction from the parish church, so that after every considerable shower, the whole town appears remarkably clean, instead of becoming a lake of mud, as is the case with several other towns. It is remarkable that from every street the country may be seen, and around Sheffield it is mostly of a pleasing character. The western precinct—a fine ascending slope—is thickly studded with tradesmen's mansions, which, with their surrounding pleasure-plots, and the vicinity of an extensive botanical garden, now in progress, renders the neighbourhood on that side very interesting. On the east side lies the extensive tract formerly pertaining to the castle—once noted for its large timber—now mostly cultivated in small farms, and partly built upon, but still called 'the Park.' In addition to public wells, water is abundantly supplied by an incorporated company.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church, a fine old structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, is ded. to St Peter. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12 15s. 2½d. Patrons, in 1833, Marmaduke Lawson and Phillip Gell, Esqrs. In addition to the parish church there are five chapels-of-ease, all modern, some of them elegant not to say magnificent structures, they are all curacies, and in the patronage of the vicar. There are at least 20 chapels belonging to the different religious sects, several of them handsome as well as commodious. Of these, six belong to the Wesleyan Methodists; the same number to other denominations of Methodists; five to the Independents; the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Unitarians, have one each.

Hospitals, &c.—The earl of Shrewsbury's hospital supports 18 men and 18 women.—Hollis' hospital supports 16 aged women, widows of cutlers or of persons connected with the trade. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1603, by Thomas Smith of Crowland, with lands now yielding an annual revenue of £175 10s. There are on the foundation at present 20 scholars. There are also in opposite corners of the churchyard the boys' and the girls' charity schools. In the former about 80 boys are maintained, clothed, educated, and apprenticed; in the latter, 60 girls are maintained, clothed, educated, and afterwards placed out in respectable service. There is also a school

for reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a considerable endowment. Two Lancasterian, two national, several infant schools, and a school of industry, are supported by subscription; as are also commodious Sunday schools connected with the churches and chapels, besides a great number of other institutions suggested and promoted by local benevolence. There is an infirmary of great extent, of great beauty, excellently managed, and liberally supported, and in addition, a public dispensary. Charitable benefactions are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Bishop Saunderson was a native of this place, and the sculptor Chantrey was born at Norton, about 3 m. from the town.

Public Buildings.—Public buildings are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The town-hall is a spacious plain building, well-adapted for its intended purposes. It contains a large room where the sessions are held, apartments for the police, magistrates, a prison, &c. The roof is surmounted with a cupola containing a clock considerably elevated, the four dials illuminated; as are the clocks at two of the churches. The music-hall in Surrey-street is a large and elegant edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; it comprises on the ground floor, a room for the public library 38 feet long by 35 wide, a room for the literary and philosophical society 37 feet long by 36 wide, a reading room, and a saloon. In the higher part of the building is an elegant music room 99 feet in length and 38 in width, with a well-adapted orchestra; adjoining are a handsome saloon 38 feet long by 20 wide, with four recesses, two large refreshment rooms, and house-keeper's apartments. The theatre and assembly rooms form a large brick building, ornamented with stone, and having a central portico supporting a pediment. The Cutlers' Hall, in Church-street, is an exceedingly ornamental and commodious structure, recently completed at an expense of about £7,000. It has a handsome stone front in the Corinthian style, with two fine fluted columns, and four pilasters supporting a pediment with the arms of the corporation. The dining hall is 80 feet long and 30 broad, with dome light; assembly room, 53 feet by 25. In this hall is annually held the 'Cutlers' Feast,' over which the master presides, and to which the local and neighbouring nobility and gentry are invited. The post office, medical hall, and savings bank, are handsome public buildings. Connected with the commerce of the town are the excise-office, and an assay office, erected in 1773, where all silver articles receive the hall mark. Previously to the erection of this hall the manufacturers were under the necessity of sending all their silver goods to London for the purpose of being stamped.

Cutlery, Trade, &c.—Sheffield, from a very early period, has been famous for cutlery, arrow heads, and a kind of knife worn at that period by the lower orders in place of a sword, and known by the name of a Sheffield whittle, were fabricated here for some time. Implements of husbandry, scythes, sickles, shears, all manner of surgical and mathematical instruments, and

other articles of steel followed. About 90 years since the art of plating copper with silver, in the manner now so extensively practised, was discovered at Sheffield; as was also some time afterwards the composition of Britannia metal. Manufactures in the above substances, including also a small portion of silver plate, are carried on here to an extent, and with a degree of perfection, unequalled in the world. Here are also made buttons of every variety, wires, printing types, stone grates, fenders, saws, files, boilers of all sorts and sizes, optical instruments, and in short almost every article composed of metal. The manufacture of metal itself is here a great and rapidly increasing business, particularly the refining of silver and the making of steel, of which, the kind called cast-steel especially, the house of Sanderson Brothers, at the present time, make more than what was consumed in the whole world 30 years ago, to say nothing of many other large establishments: these, as well as the above mentioned company, make blistered and shear steel also to a proportionable extent. Of this material immense quantities are shipped for the United States of America, and to the continent of Europe. Besides the above, which are the staple articles of the place, there are extensive manufactories of hair-cloth for chair bottoms. The superintendence of the staple trade was originally intrusted to twelve respectable cutlers, appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, with power to enforce the necessary regulations for its protection and improvement. In 1624 the trade was incorporated by act of parliament, and the government invested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants who must be freemen. These officers are elected annually, the master at the end of the year nominating one of the wardens as his successor. The wardens are always elected from among the searchers. This court had formerly power to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade, and to inflict penalties for the breach of them, over the whole district of Hallamshire and within six miles of the same; but a few years ago, this corporate jurisdiction was virtually abolished by an act of parliament, which allows any person to work at the cutlery or edgetool trades, or to become a manufacturer or dealer in the staple ware whether he has served an apprenticeship or not. The trade of the town has been greatly facilitated by its situation; the various streams in the neighbourhood formerly and still putting in motion immense machines for forging and slitting iron and steel, grinding edge-tools, polishing goods, &c. The water-wheel has, however, generally been superseded by the steam-engine; and the establishments for the grinding and polishing of cutlery are among the most striking objects of curiosity to the stranger. Many of the establishments are well worth seeing; and the show-room of Messrs Rogers, cutlers to their majesties, is a splendid museum, where all the local manufactures may be viewed in their highest styles of beauty and quality. The facilities for land and water carriage are abundant. The river Don has been almost a cen-

tury ago rendered navigable to Tinsley, within three miles of the town. A canal now unites the town with the Don, forming a direct communication with the German ocean. On the basin of the canal at the western extremity of the town, is a commodious wharf where vessels load and unload under cover. Here are also spacious warehouses and offices for the transacting of business. They will contain between forty and fifty vessels of fifty tons burden, which arrive here from Hull, York, Gainsborough, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Thorn. At this last place vessels from London generally unload goods intended for Sheffield. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former, chiefly for corn, is held in the corn-exchange, a handsome building erected by the duke of Norfolk, 1827, on the site of the Shrewsbury hospital under the authority of an act of parliament. Commodious shambles for the sale of butcher meat are situated in the centre of the town, including standings for the sale of butter and eggs. Fairs are held on the Tuesday in Trinity week and November 28th, for horses, cattle, and cheese. Of this last article there are sold here annually at the Nov. fair, many hundred tons, brought from the neighbouring counties of Derby, Stafford, and Lancaster.

Government, &c.—The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold meetings for the district in the town-hall every Tuesday and Friday for the determination of petty causes. The October sessions for the W. R. are held here. A court for recovery of small debts is held every third week by the steward of the manor, and a court of requests for debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends several miles round the parish, and sits every Thursday. By the new reform act Sheffield returns two members to parliament. The returning officer is the master cutler. Sheffield was one of the new enfranchised boroughs, and accordingly returned two representatives for the first time in December, 1832. Distance from London, 163 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 31,314; of the entire parish, 44,755: in 1831, of the former, 59,011; of the latter, 91,692. A. P. of the township, £75,217; of the entire parish, £126,542.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Campton, county of Bedford. Living, a curacy with the rectory of Campton, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, the rector of Campton. There are fairs here January 23d, May 19th, and October 11th. Robert Bloomfield, author of 'the Farmer's Boy,' and other poems of great merit, died here in 1823. Distance from Biggleswade, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 763. A. P., £868.

SHEFFORD (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 11s. 3d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Hartley. Distance from Hungerford, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 67. A. P., £1,186.

SHEFFORD (WEST), a parish in the hun-

dred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brasen-nose college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Hungerford, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 559. A. P., £3,316.

SHELBRED, in the parish of Linchmere, co. of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Midhurst, the site of a priory of Black canons, whose revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £79 15s. 6d.

SHELDERTON, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Clunbury, and partly in the parish of Clun-gunford, co. of Salop, 8 m. W.N.W. from Ludlow.

SHELDING, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R., of the co. of York, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1821, 56; in 1831, 49. A. P. not returned separately.

SHELDON, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, returned at £90. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Bakewell. Distance from Bakewell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 143. A. P., £807.

SHELDON, a parish in the hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon. Living, a donative in the dio. of Exeter, certified at £8, returned at £77 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John R. Drewe, Distance from Colhampton, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,328.

SHELDON, a parish in Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, Earl Digby. Distance from Coleshill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 422. A. P., £4,272.

SHELDWICK, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 16s. 8d., returned at £107. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Distance from Faversham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,296.

SHELF, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York. It has a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, and a Lancasterian school. Distance from Halifax, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1306; in 1831, 2614. A. P., £2,654.

SHELFANGER, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Diss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 435. A. P., £2,329.

SHELFORD, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified and return-

ed at £40. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the earl of Chesterfield. Here was a priory for 12 Augustine canons, built during the reign of Henry II. At the suppression, its revenues were estimated at £151 15s. 1d. Distance from Bingham, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including Newton and Saxondale, 466; in 1831, 704. A. P., £7,729.

SHELFORD (GREAT and LITTLE), contiguous parishes in the hundred of Triplow, co. of Cambridge. Living, the former a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely.—The latter, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £15 9s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Henry Finch. At the bridge over the Cam was anciently a hermitage. Distance from Cambridge of the former, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; of the latter, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 570; of the latter, 220; in 1831, of the former, 812; of the latter, 488. A. P. of the former, £1,937; of the latter, £1,914.

SHELL, a hamlet in the parish of Himbleton, co. of Worcester, 4 m. S.E. of Droitwich. Pop., in 1811, 27; in 1831, 43. A. P. with the parish.

SHELLAND, a parish in the hundred of Stow, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £40. Distance from Stow-Market, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 126. A. P., £572.

SHELLEY, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £70. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Rush, knight. Distance from Stoke, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,147.

SHELLEY, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9 15s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, J. Tomlinson, Esq. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 163. A. P., £1,098.

SHELLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, W. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. S.E. from Huddersfield. It has places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 1319. A. P., £2,463.

SHELLOW-BOWELS, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patronage with the rectory of Willingdale-Doe. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 143. A. P., £500.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of Doddington, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 4s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Distance from Stourport, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 271. A. P., £2,531.

SHELSLEY, a hamlet in the parish of

Shelsley-Beauchamp, co. of Worcester, 9½ m. S.W. by W. from Stourport. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 282. A. P., £1,131.

SHELSLEY-WALSH, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £67 3s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Distance from Stourport, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 45. A. P., £966.

SHELSWELL, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rector with that of Newton-Purcell, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £4. Church ded. to St Ebbe, but long since desecrated. Patron, in 1829, J. Harrison, Esq. Distance from Bicester, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1811, 46; in 1831, 49. A. P., £705.

SHELTON, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a rector in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, P. G. Crofts, Esq. This parish has the right of sending five boys to the free school of the parish of Nether-Dean. Distance from Kimbolton, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 132. A. P., £690.

SHELTON, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rector with that of Hardwich, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the lord-chancellor, by reason of lunacy. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,914.

SHELTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rector in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. J. Maltby. Distance from Newark, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 113. A. P., £1,381.

SHELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Stoke-upon-Trent. This very populous township is indebted for its prosperity, if not its existence, to the potteries, of which it has upwards of 30 within its boundaries, employing nearly 3000 people. It has a number of very elegant buildings, the dwelling places of the proprietors and the managers of the works, the more ordinary erections are dwelling places of the workmen. The village is neatly paved with brick, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. A mechanics' institution has been recently established, under the patronage of the marquess of Stafford and Josiah Wedgewood, Esq. Races have also been for some time annually got up, and attract a very general attendance. The Trent and Mersey canal, on the banks of which are situated the numerous porcelain and Wedgewood ware works, passes through the village, affording every facility for the import of materials, provisions, &c., and for the export of the manufactured articles. The chief bailiff of the adjoining township of Hanley, in

which a market is held for both townships, has the authority of calling all public meetings, &c. Being within the honour of Tutbury, Shelton is subject to a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under £2. The potteries, and the beautiful ville of Etruria, built by the late Josiah Wedgewood, are in this chapelry. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans of the Old and the New Connexions, Unitarians, &c. A school, called the British and Foreign, supported by subscription, is attended by upwards of 600 children. The Staffordshire infirmary stands in the immediate neighbourhood, and is of great utility in such a populous district. Elijah Fenton, the poet, was a native of this village, the house in which he was born being still carefully preserved. Distance from Newcastle-under-Lyne, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1811, 5487; in 1831, 9267. A. P. with the parish.

SHELVE, a parish in the hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop. Living, a rector in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 13s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. Moore, Esq. Here are some veins of lead ore, remarkable for their richness. Some of them seem to have been wrought in the time of the Romans. A weekly market, and an annual fair were formerly held here, but they have been long in desuetude. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 71. A. P., £858.

SHELWICK, a township in the parish of Holmer, co. of Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Hereford. Returns with those of the parish.

SHENFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living, a rector in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Distance from Brentwood, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 665. A. P., £5,004.

SHENINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rector in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 3s. 4d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, Robert Dent and others. Distance from Banbury, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,423.

SHENLEY, a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a rector in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Newcome. The petty sessions for Shenley division are held here. Distance from Chipping-Barnet, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 729; in 1831, 1167. A. P., £7,592.

SHENLEY, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rector in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. P. Knapp. Here is an almshouse for four men and two women endowed with £35 per annum. Distance from

Fenny-Stratford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 484. A. P., £4,460.

SHENSTONE, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 5s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, Sir Robert Peel, Bart. A small school room was erected here with £27 left by a person unknown, and the school is supported by subscriptions. A fair is held here for cattle on the last Monday of February. Distance from Lichfield, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1309; in 1831, 1827. A. P., £12,827.

SHENTON, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Market-Bosworth. Distance from Market-Bosworth, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,220.

SHEPHALL, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Albans, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £9 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Stevenage, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,385.

SHEPHERD'S-BUSH, a hamlet in the parish of Fulham, co. of Middlesex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from London, formerly a common, and remarkable for the frequency of robberies committed upon it. Many fine houses are now erected upon it, and the whole is enclosed and cultivated. Returns with those of the parish.

SHEPLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, W. R. of the co. of York, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S.E. from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 893. A. P., £1,840.

SHEPPY, an island in the co. of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, being cut off from the mainland by the Swale. Its name is supposed to be derived from the great number of sheep formerly bred here. It is about 21 m. in circumference, yields abundance of corn, but is destitute of wood, and, except at Sheerness, where wells have been sunk to an immense depth, the water is very indifferent. The climate, from the quantity of marsh land in the island, is also considered unfavourable to those especially who have not been accustomed to it in early life.

SHEPPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, S. H. Russell, Esq. This parish lies along the north bank of the Thames, over which it has a bridge leading to Walton in Surrey. An ancient canoe, 12 feet long and $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, hewn out of a solid block of oak, was, 1812, dug up here in clearing out a brook communicating with the Thames. The tusk of a bear and a stag's horn were found along with it. Distance from Chertsey, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 847. A. P., £5,556.

SHEPRETH, a parish in the hundred of Wetherley, co. of Cambridge. Living, a dis-

charged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 11s. 1d., returned at £105. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. Worthington, Esq. This parish is watered by the Cam. Distance from Royston, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,421.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry in the parish of Painswick, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Painswick. Distance from Painswick, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1821, 725; in 1831, 803. A. P. with the parish.

SHEPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 8s. 11d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, in 1829, Robert Dent, and others. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Ilminster, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 648.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market town and parish in the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £33 12s. 1d. Church—in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end surmounted by a lofty spire—ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The town, situated on a number of small elevations, consists of upwards of 20 streets and lanes, narrow and irregular, but tolerably well paved and lighted. Near the centre of the town stands the market cross, a fine old structure, erected in 1500 by Walter and Agnes Buckland. It has of late undergone a complete repair from funds left by the founders for that purpose, and considerably improved by the addition of a sixth arch to the five of which it originally consisted. It is surmounted by a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented our Saviour on the cross between the two thieves, with a number of saints. The carrying a bridge over a small stream that flows through the town, and the opening up of a new road, has materially improved its appearance. It has manufactures of woollen goods, silk, lace, stockings, and hair seating, which employ a great part of the inhabitants. The market days are Tuesday and Friday, the latter especially well frequented and largely supplied with all kinds of agricultural produce. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, June 18th and August 8th. The government is vested in a high constable and subordinate officers, chosen annually by the householders. Shepton-Mallet is one of the polling places in the election of the members for the eastern division of the co. Here is the county bridewell, built by prison labour, and capable of receiving from 200 to 300 prisoners. It comprises 14 wards, 15 day rooms, and 31 cells, besides workshops, tread-mills, and all the other fashionable addendas for the suppression of crime. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Here is also a convent of visitation nuns, the only one in the kingdom. Its inmates are

about 30. Here is a free school endowed with about £75 per annum, but there are at present no scholars on the foundation. Four poor boys are educated and apprenticed on a bequest of a Mr John Curtis, and sixteen poor girls are clothed and educated on one by a Mrs Mary Gapper. Almshouses for four poor men were founded 1699, and endowed by Mr Edward Strode with property yielding upwards of £360 per annum, £80 of which is appropriated to the repairing of the almshouses and the support of the four inmates, the remainder to the furnishing of a weekly allowance of bread for distribution among the poor of the parish. Dr Walter Chorleton, one of the original members of the royal society, author of a learned work upon Stonehenge, and president, in 1689, of the college of physicians, and Simon Browne, a learned but unfortunate dissenting divine, were natives of this town. Distance from London, 165 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 5104; in 1831, 5330. A. P., £12,830.

SHEPTON-MONTAGUE, a parish in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 15s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Barton, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 452. A. P., £2,077.

SHEPWAY-CROSS, in the parish of West Hythe, co. of Kent, which gives name to one of the five divisions called lathes, into which the co. is divided. Here in old times the lord warden of the cinque ports was sworn into office, and here he held his court for determining all pleas belonging to them. The lathe to which it gives name forms the south-east division of Kent, and embraces from Dover to Kentditch, near Rye. Pop., in 1831, 25,849.

SHERATON, a township in the parish of Monk-Hesleton, co.-palatine of Durham, 11 m. N. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,688.

SHERBORNE, a hundred in the Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. It lies in the north part of the co., and comprises 19 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 6878.

SHERBORNE, a market town and parish in the hundred of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £20 4s. 7d., returned at £115 19s. 3d. The church—one of the finest in the West of England, with a tower 150 feet high containing six bells, the longest of which weighing upwards of three tons, was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Sherborne, which seems to have derived its name from two Saxon words signifying a clear spring, is pleasantly situated, the principal part of it on the declivity of a hill near the border of the White-Hart Forest. It is watered by the Ivel which divides it into two parts, one of them, from the circumstance of having at one time been the site of a castle, still called Castleton. The whole is well paved, lighted by subscription, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. Formerly the woollen trade flourished here to a great extent, but has been

superseded by the silk, lace, and button manufacture, in which the principal portion of the inhabitants are employed. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and fairs on the 22d of May, 18th and 26th of July, and 10th of October. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and is one of the polling places for the county members. A house of secular canons was founded here by Cenwalh, king of the West Saxons, in the year 670, and in 704, Sherborne was erected into an episcopal see by King Ina, who constituted his kinsman Aldhelm the first bishop. The secular canons were displaced in 998, by Wifin, the then bishop of the see, with the consent of King Ethelred, and Benedictines placed in their room. In 1075, the see was removed to Salisbury, and the cathedral converted into an abbey, the revenues being confirmed to the Benedictines by Pope Eugenius III. 1145. These revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £682 14s. 7d. Of the convent, all that remains are the cloister, the abbey, barn, and the refectory, which has been converted into a silk manufactory. The castle, built on a hill on the east side of the town, by Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury, being during the civil wars garrisoned for Charles I., was, after a long and resolute defence, taken by the parliamentarians under Fairfax, and by orders of parliament demolished. The ruins are still considerable. The present mansion, called Sherborne castle, the seat of the earl of Digby, was built by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school founded by Edward VI., has an yearly income of £1200. It possesses four exhibitions of £60 per annum in either of the universities, tenable for four years only by boys on the foundation. The masters must be clergymen who have graduated at some of the universities, and the school has long maintained a high reputation. In addition to the boys on the foundation, about 50 in number, the masters have about 60 private boarders. The Blue-coat school educates 10 boys and 10 girls, and allows £5 per annum to one boy at either of the universities. Here are two charity schools, one for boys and one for girls, and the parish authorities have the privilege of sending three boys to Christ's church hospital, London. The hospital of St Augustine, re-founded by Henry VI., admits at present 24 inmates, 16 males and 8 females. In a neat chapel attached to the premises the service is read every day. Several considerable sums for relieving the various wants of the poor, bequeathed by different individuals, are at the disposal of the trustees to this hospital. Distance from London, 117 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3159; in 1831, 4075. A. P., £13,501.

SHERBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Windrush, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene.

Patron, in 1829, Lord Sherborne. James Bradley, D.D., the astronomer, was a native of this parish, born 1692, died 1762. Distance from Burford, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 767. A. P., £4,224.

SHERBORNE, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £105 11s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Elias Webb. Distance from Warwick, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,817.

SHERBORNE-ST-JOHN, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated, the former at £9 8s. 1½d., the latter at £7, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, William Chute, Esq. At the Vine in this parish is a small chapel in which is the tomb of Chaloner Chute, Esq., speaker of the house of commons in Richard Cromwell's parliament. A school for children of both sexes here, is liberally supported by Mrs Chute and Miss Wiggatt. Distance from Basingstoke, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 702. A. P., £3,460.

SHERBORNE-MONKS, a parish, partly in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division, but chiefly in the hundred of Chuteley, King's-clere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 8s. 7½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Distance from Basingstoke, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 522. A. P., £2,222.

SHERBURN, a township in the parish of Pettington, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,371.

SHERBURN, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 0s. 2½d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St Hilda. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Strickland, Bart. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from New Malton, 11½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,461.

SHERBURN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. An hospital for lepers, founded and endowed here 1181, by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, is now one of the richest charitable foundations in the North of England, its income amounting to several thousand pounds per annum. In the reign of Henry VII. the society consisted of a master, several priests, and sixty-five lepers. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1585, for a master and thirty brethren, and it is still subject to the regulations then made. The master, who must be in orders, and an A.M. at least, is appointed by the bishop of Durham, and nominates the brethren, thirty in number, who, in addition to comfortable lodgings, liberal

board, and genteel clothing, receive each a handsome yearly stipend. The old hospital, which consists of neat low buildings having a hall in the centre and a wing at each end, stands on the west side of a square area of one acre. On the east side of the same area stands the mansion of the master, the apartments of the chaplain and a house for the chief farmer; on the north side stand the chapel and the new hospital, built in 1819, and containing rooms for fifteen out brethren, the inmates previous to that period having been only fifteen; on the south side of the area stand the gateway and the porter's lodge. Distance from Durham, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,909.

SHERBURN, a parish and township partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £10 17s. 1d., returned at £130. The church, said to have been erected out of the ruins of a palace that belonged to King Athelstan, and forming a rare and beautiful specimen of ancient architecture, is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Fenton, in the cathedral church of York. Sherburn is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable for its fine orchards and for a particular species of plum called the wine sour, which grows in great luxuriance and is highly valued for a preserve. Flax and tessel are extensively cultivated for the Leeds market. At a short distance from the town there is a stone quarry of great value, and there are a number of corn mills on a small stream called Bishop-Dyke. There is a market on Friday but it is very little attended to, and there is an annual fair September 25th. In the time of the great civil war this was the scene of a remarkable action between the parties in which Lord Digby, who commanded for the king, was defeated with the loss of all his baggage and his cabinet of private papers which fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, and being made public had a fatal influence on the king's affairs. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. An hospital and schoolhouse were erected here and endowed with a rent charge of £225 6s. 8d., by Robert Hemgate, Esq., 1619, for maintaining, clothing, and educating 24 male orphans of the parishes of Sherburn, Saxton, and Sand-Hutton, and failing, those of the city of York or elsewhere. On this foundation there are also four scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, and the school has a right of competition for Lady Hastings' exhibition to Queen's college, Oxford. A charity school for poor girls was also liberally endowed here in 1731, by the Rev. Samuel Duffield. Distance from York, 15 m. S.W. by 8.; from London, 184 N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town of Sherburn, 953, of the entire parish 2286; in 1831, of the former 1155, of the latter 3068. A. P. of the town, £5,546, of the entire parish, £12,618.

SHERE, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 1s. 5½d. The church, having a tower and spire, is ded. to St James. The Wesleyan Methodists have here two places of worship, and there are some considerable bequests for the education of the poor. Distance from Guildford, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1190. A. P., £4,157.

SHEREFORD, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the marquess of Townshend. Distance from Fakenham, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 110. A. P., £876.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LONDON, a parish in the hundred of Odham, Beasingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 3s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in consequence of lunacy, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £25 per annum. Distance from Beasingstoke, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 599. A. P., £3,111.

SHERFIELD, ENGLISH, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, R. Bristow, Esq. Distance from Romsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,743.

SHERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Coleridge, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stokenham, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Stokenham. Distance from King's-bridge, 3½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 511. A. P., £3,392.

SHERIFF-HALES, a parish partly in the Newport division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop, and partly in the west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Stafford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Shiffnal, 3 m. N.N.E.

SHERING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 547. A. P., £2,460.

SHERINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here was at one time a monastery of Black canons, a cell to the abbey of Nettle, Buckinghamshire. Distance from Cromer, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 699. A. P., £2,023.

SHERINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Lambert, Esq. Distance from Hindon, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 179. A. P., £969.

SHERMANBURY, a parish in the hundred of Windham and Ewhurst, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patroness, in 1829, Maria L. Challen. The springs in this parish are very generally impregnated with iron, and some of them are strongly saline. Here are still some remains, particularly the groined gateway, of the ancient castellated mansion of Ewhurst, the seat of the lords De la Warr. Distance from Steyning, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,255.

SHERMAN'S GROUNDS, an extra-parochial district in the hundred of West Goscombe, co. of Leicester. Pop., in 1811, 7; in 1831, 23.

SHERNBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, returned at £70 13s. 2d. The church, supposed to have been the second founded in the kingdom, is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Distance from Castle-Rising, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 140. A. P., £999.

SHERRARDS, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 7 m. S.W. from Worcester.

SHERSTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Sherston-Parva, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 2s., returned at £67. The church, which is large, with a lofty tower rising from its centre, is ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Two small streams uniting in this parish, form the Avon. A bloody battle was fought here, 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside. Distance from Malmesbury, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 892; in 1831, 1361. A. P., £5,816.

SHERSTON-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory united to the vicarage of Sherston-Magna, rated at £3 14s. 4½d. The church has been in ruins since 1640, at which time the patronage was in the crown. Distance from Malmesbury, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,060.

SHERWELL, a hundred in the northern division of the co. of Devon, forming the north-east point of the county, comprising twelve parishes, and containing in 1831, 4186 inhabitants.

SHERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Chichester, Bart. Distance from Barnstaple, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 688.

SHEVINGTON, a township in the parish of Standish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 899. A. P., £3,283.

SHEVIOCK, a parish in the south division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. R. P. Carew. At Wrinkle-Cove in this parish, is an ancient pier, and off the coast a considerable pilchard fishery. Distance from St Germans, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,787.

SHIELDS (NORTH), a sea-port, township, and chapelry in the parish of Tynemouth, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tynemouth, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Tynemouth. This town, which is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, at its influx to the German ocean, has been known as a considerable fishing village since the time of Edward I., in whose reign, the prior and monks of Tynemouth, aware of the natural advantages of the place, formed a harbour, erected houses, established a market, and encouraged as settlers, tradesmen of every description. The burgesses of Newcastle, however, who claimed an exclusive right to the Tyne, brought an action against the prior in the court of king's bench, who was in consequence ordered to destroy the houses he had built, and to abandon the trade he had already created. The place, of course, relapsed into its former obscurity, till Oliver Cromwell made a second attempt to benefit the body politic, by bringing it into notice and enabling it to take advantage of its fine natural situation. The death of that great man, and the many years of misrule that succeeded, sunk it for another half century in profitless insignificance, and it was not till a period comparatively late that the foolish restraints, imposed upon it by short-sighted selfishness, were removed; even to this day, for the want of a custom-house, all vessels sailing from North Shields must clear out from Newcastle. It has, notwithstanding, become a large, populous, and flourishing town, having many spacious and airy streets, a number of elegant squares, a commodious market-place, and a harbour capable of containing two thousand sail of vessels. There is a bar in the mouth of the harbour, but at spring tide it can be safely passed by vessels of 500 ton burden. Ships of 300 tons burden are loaded and unloaded at the quay, which is spacious, and provided with every necessary apparatus for facilitating the process. The principal trade of the place is in coal, and the manufactures, with the exception of tobacco, hats, and gloves, are all connected with the supply of the shipping in the port and the different building yards. There is a weekly market on Wednesday and an annual fair on the first Friday in November. The magistrates meet every Tuesday, and a court leet and baron is held at Easter and at Michaelmas, by the steward of the manor of Tynemouth.

Besides the chapel belonging to the established church, there are here two places of worship belonging to the Methodists of the New Connexion, to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, one each, to the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Presbyterians, the United Secession church, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews, one each. There is a free school on the Lancastrian plan and supported by subscription, at which about 300 children of both sexes receive the rudiments of learning, and there is another, founded and endowed 1825, by Mr Thomas Kettlewell, in which are gratuitously instructed nearly 200 boys. There is a mechanics' institution, liberally supported, a dispensary for the poor, and benefit societies are numerous. Distance from London, 279 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 7280; in 1831, 6744. A. P., £11,686. N.B. Considerable portions of the population of North Shields are returned under the heads of Tynemouth, Preston, and Chirton, from which the returns afford no means of separating them; the population of what constitutes properly the town of North Shields, is supposed to be upwards of 20,000.

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a sea-port, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Jarrow, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £66 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Hilda. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. South Shields stands on the south bank of the Tyne at its confluence with the German ocean, and like North Shields, from which it is divided by the river, has only of late years risen into importance. It consists principally of one long, narrow, and crooked street, nearly two miles in length, running along the line of the river. The higher and more modern part comprises spacious streets, elegant squares, and well built houses, and is lighted with gas. In the large square, in the centre of the town, stands the town-hall, in which are held petty-sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. It also serves as an exchange and as a public news-room. The under part, forming a colonnade, is used as a market-place for butter, eggs, poultry, &c. A small neat theatre was built here in 1791, and literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions, were established in 1825. Ship-building seems to constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants, but they have in addition to that, manufactories of all kinds of glass, soap works, breweries, roperies, &c. The manufacture of salt, which was at one time the sole business of the inhabitants, is now very limited, not exceeding six tons per week. The trade of the port is principally centered in the article of coals; a few vessels are engaged in the Baltic trade. The market-day is Wednesday, and there are fairs June 24th and September 1st. South Shields with Westoe now returns one member to parliament.

The Independents, the Methodists of the New Connexion, the Primitive Methodists, and the Church of the United Secession, have each a place of worship here, and the Particular Baptists, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Presbyterians, have each two places of worship.

To the most of these places of worship, Sabbath schools are attached, and there is a charity school attended by about 120 children. There is also a dispensary for the poor, and benefit societies are numerous. The invention of the life boat originated here with a Mr Greathead, aided by some associates, who had £1,200 bestowed upon them by a parliamentary grant. The floating light off Newark Sand on the Norfolk coast, was also the invention of a native of this place, a Mr Marshall. Distance from London, 278 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 8108; in 1831, 9074. A. P., £12,227.

SHIFFNAL, a market-town and parish in the Shiffnal division of the hundred of Brims-tree, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Priors-Lee annexed, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, George Brooke, Esq. Situated on the great road from London to Holyhead, Shiffnal is a considerable thoroughfare, but seems, with the exception of two paper mills, to have neither manufactures nor trade. The streets are indifferently paved, but not lighted. Excellent water is obtained by digging wells of a moderate depth. Coal and ironstone are abundant in the neighbourhood, and at Priors-Lee, a chapelry in the parish, are wrought to some extent [See PRIORS-LEE]. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are fairs the 1st Monday in April, August the 5th, and November 23d. The magistrates hold a petty-session once a month and a court-leet annually. In the church is a monument to William Wakely, who was baptized here, May 1st, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, November 8th, 1714; his age being upwards of 124 years. The celebrated Dr Beddoes was a native of this town. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Independents. Here is a free school endowed with about £30 per annum, in which about 130 children are taught upon the national system. Three exhibitions to Christ college, Oxford, are attached to this school, which, as the classics are not taught in it, are enjoyed by a private classical seminary, the master of which is nominally teacher of this school. Distance from London, 105 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1141, of the entire parish 3532; in 1831, of the former 1699, of the latter 4799.

SHIFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Bampton, co. of Oxford, 6 m. S.E. from Witney. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 47. A. P., £1,532.

SHILBOTTLE, a parish and township in the eastern division of Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 14s. 8d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the king. Here is a school, founded and endowed, 1741, by Henry Strother, an augmentation being made to these funds in 1765, and again in 1770, by Francis Strother. Distance from Alnwick, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 472, of the entire parish 1032; in 1831, of the former 557, of the latter 1198. A. P. of the entire parish £7,454.

SHILDON, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co. palatine of Durham. Here is an extensive depot for goods on the line of the railway from Witton-Park to Darlington and Stockton, which passes through the township. There is here also a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 667. A. P., £861.

SHILLINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Canfield, in the co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 8s. 11½d. The church, containing a number of ancient monuments, is ded. to St Faith. Patron, in 1829, W. Y. Mills, Esq. Distance from Great Farringdon, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 246. A. P., £3,697.

SHILLINGFORD (ST GEORGE'S), a parish in the hundred of Exminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Dun-chideock, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. Distance from Exeter, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 89. A. P., £561.

SHILLINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in two medietyes, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated, the first at £7 9s. 9½d., the second at £6 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Patron, in 1829, J. Thompson, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,669.

SHILTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Farringdon, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £5 5s. 5d. Patrons, in 1829, Misses Gorges, &c. Here is a charity school supported by subscriptions. Distance from Burford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 290. A. P., £1,813.

SHILTON, a parish in the hundred of Knightlow, Kirby division, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £88. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,603.

SHILVINGTON, a township in the parish of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 101. A. P. with the parish of Stannington.

SHIMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Dias, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, P. J. Harrison, Esq. Distance from Dias, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,310.

SHIMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas Fiske. Distance from Levenham, 4 m. W.N.W.

Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 496. A. P., £3,060.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry in the parish of St Oswald, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Patron the vicar of St Oswald. The chapel was erected in 1826, at the expense of the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Durham, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,673.

SHINFIELD, or **SHININGFIELD**, a parish, partly in the hundred of Charlton, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Swallowfield, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here is a place of worship for Independent Methodists, and two schools, one endowed with £42 per annum, and one with £9. Distance from Reading, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 869; in 1831, 1100.

SHINGAY, a parish in the hundred of Armington, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Wendy, in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Wendy. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, the revenues of which, at the suppression, were estimated at £175 4s. 4d. Distance from Royston, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 112. A. P., £946.

SHINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Beechamwell, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the king. Distance from Swaffham, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 61. A. P., £529.

SHINETON, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, J. Stephens, Esq. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,096.

SHIPBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, John Simpson, Esq. Christopher Smart, the well-known translator of Horace, was a native of this parish. Distance from Tunbridge, 8½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 470. A. P., £1,411.

SHIPBROOK, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. S.E. from Northwich. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 88. A. P., £1,164.

SHIPDEN. See CROMER.

SHIPDAM, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £27 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly a hermitage, with a chapel ded. to St Thomas à Becket, of so much consequence,

that, in 1457, the bishop of Ely proclaimed to all who should contribute to its support, a general indulgence of 40 days' continuance. There is here a free school, endowed with upwards of £40 per annum. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1250; in 1831, 1869. A. P., £6,638.

SHIPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wintertoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 3s. 11d., returned at £110. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. The raising of *lapis calcinarius* employs the greater part of the inhabitants. The mines are carried below the streets and gardens, at a depth of from 6 to 12 fathoms. Distance from Axbridge, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 691. A. P., £1,362.

SHIPLAKE, a parish in the hundred of Binfield, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 1s., returned at £81 19s. 3d. Church—situated on an eminence which overlooks the Thames, an ancient Gothic structure, having a tower with an embattled parapet overgrown with ivy, giving to the whole fabric an appearance singularly picturesque—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. On Binfield-heath, in this parish, is one of those curious natural drains termed 'Swallows,' into which the land-floods flow and disappear, absorbed by the thirsty subsoil, or carried off by subterraneous sewers into rivers, or into the sea. Distance from Henley-upon-Thames, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 516. A. P., £4,308.

SHIPLEY, a parish in the hundred of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £40, returned at £99. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Cooombe. Distance from Horsham, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1180. A. P., £4,020.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire, through which passes a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a district church, built under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for erecting new churches in 1825. Here are also Baptists and Wesleyan chapels. Distance from Bradford, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1006; in 1831, 1926.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Heanor, co. of Derby, having numerous coal mines which communicate with the Nutbrook canal. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 632. A. P., £5,711.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Ellingham, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 95. A. P., with that of the parish.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Pittingham, partly in the co. of Salop, and partly in the co. of Stafford, 6 m. W.S.W. from Wolverhampton. Returns with those of the parish.

SHIPMEADOW, a parish in the hundred of

Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Robert Suckling, Esq. The Waveney, which is here navigable, bounds this parish on the N. Distance from Beccles, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 138. A. P., £865.

SHIPPON, a township in the parish of St Helen Abingdon, co. of Berks, 1 m. W.N.W. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 151. A. P. with that of Abingdon.

SHIPTON-UPON-STOUR, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Tidmington, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester, and the principal and fellows of Jesus' college, Oxford, alternately. The town, which derives its name from a noted sheep-market formerly held there, is situated on the Stour, in a fertile country, and had at one period an extensive manufacture of shag. The manorial rights are held by the dean and chapter of Worcester, who hold a court annually, at which a constable is appointed. The market-day is Thursday; and there are fairs the 3d Tuesday in April, June 22d, the last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday after the 18th of August. The Baptists, Friends, and Methodists, have each places of worship here. There is a school, with a considerable endowment, and a national school is liberally supported and well attended. Distance from Warwick, 16 m. S.W.; from London, 83 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1293; in 1831, 1632. A. P., £4,238.

SHIPTON, a parish within the liberties of the town of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Clun. Distance from Much Wenlock, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,267.

SHIPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Weighton, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Market-Weighton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Patron, the vicar of Market-Weighton. Here is a school for 10 boys, endowed with bequests from different individuals. Distance from Market-Weighton, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 348. A. P., £1,962.

SHIPTON, a township in the parish of Overton, N. R. of the co. of York. Here is a school for the children of freeholders only, endowed with £40 per annum. Distance from York, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 364. A. P. with Overton.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Payne. Distance from Woodstock, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,126.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio.

of Oxford, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the professor of civil law in the university of Oxford. Distance from Burford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1969; in 1831, 2459. A. P., £8,607.

SHIPTON-LEE, a hamlet in the parish of Quainton, co. of Buckingham, 5½ m. S.S.W. from Winslow. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 104. A. P., £2,579.

SHIPTON-MOYNE, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Walter Hodges, Esq. Distance from Tetbury, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 389. A. P., £3,602.

SHIPTON-OLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Bradley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 5s. 9d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Distance from North Leach, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, with Shipton-Sollars, 239; in 1831, exclusive of Shipton-Sollars, 229. A. P., £1,336.

SHIPTON-SOLLARS, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, united with that of Shipton-Oliffe, rated at £7 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from North Leach, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, returned with Shipton-Oliffe; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,075.

SHIRBURN, a parish in the hundred of Pirton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 16s. 0½d., returned at £125 18s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Macclesfield, who has here a castellated mansion, surrounded with a deep moat, over which it is entered by drawbridges. Distance from Tetworth, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 325. A. P., £904.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy with that of Westbury-upon-Trim, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge. The noted anchorages of Kingroad and Hungroad are both within the precincts of this chapelry. The Wesleyans have here a place of worship. Distance from Bristol, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 420. A. P. with the parish.

SHIREHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Cockerham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £1 2s., returned at £93 6s. Patron, the vicar of Cockerham. Distance from Garstang, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a village and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to Thomas à Becket. Patron, the king. Distance from Chepstow, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, of the village, 239; of the entire parish, 519: in 1831, of the former 333; of the latter, 791. A. P., of the village, £754; of the entire parish, £1,386.

SHIRLAND, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 15s. 5d., returned at £125. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, George Buckstone, Esq. Distance from Alfreton, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1008; in 1831, 1212. A. P., £5,006.

SHIRLEY, a parish in the hundred of Apple-tree, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. A. Shirley. Part of the old manor house, the residence of the Shirleys, who settled here in the reign of Henry II., still remains, forming part of a farm steading. Distance from Ashbourn, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1811, 465; in 1831, 602. A. P., £4,223.

SHITLINGTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Clifton and partly in the hundred of Flitt, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage with that of Grovehurst, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18, returned at £49 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Silsoe, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £4,002.

SHITLINGTON, a township in the parish of Thornhill, W. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. S. W.W. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 1166; in 1831, 1893. A. P., £5,176.

SHITLINGTON (HIGH and LOW), contiguous quarters in the parish of Wark, co. of Northumberland, the former 3 m., the latter 2½ m. W.N.W. from Wark. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 80; of the latter, 91: in 1831, of the former, 108; of the latter, 58. A. P. with the parish of Simonburn.

SHITTERTON, a tything in the parish of Beer-Regis, co. of Dorset. Returns with the parish.

SHOBDON, a parish in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, J. Hanbury, Esq. Two schools, one for boys and one for girls, are supported here by Mr and Mrs Hanbury. Distance from Leominster, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 536. A. P., £4,505.

SHOBROOKE, a parish in the hundred of West Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory annexed to the bishopric of Exeter, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Independent Methodists, and there are small bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Crediton, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 686; in 1831, 644. A. P., £4,626.

SHOBY, a hamlet in the parish of Saxelby, co. of Leicester, 5 m. N.W. of Melton-Mowbray. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 15. A. P., £1,244.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a parish and township in the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £26, returned

at £110. Church ded. to St Edith. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Puleston, Bart. The Dee forms the boundary of this parish to the west. Distance from Malpas, 4½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 146; of the entire parish, 440: in 1831, of the former, 140; of the latter, 431. A. P., of the township, £1,538; of the entire parish, £4,235.

SHOCKLACH-OVIATE, a township in the above parish, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Malpas. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,713.

SHOEBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Southend, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,033.

SHOEBURY (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, R. Bristow, Esq. Here is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Southend, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,889.

SHOLDEN, or **SHOULDEN**, a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North Bourne in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the vicar of North Bourne. Distance from Deal, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,022.

SHOLTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 m. N.W. from Hawarden. Pop., in 1831, 186. A. P. with the parish.

SHOOTER'S-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Eltham, co. of Kent, which affords a most delightful view of the surrounding country, including the metropolis, the Thames with its shipping, and the long range of the Surrey hills. On its summit has been erected an excellent inn, several fine houses with gardens attached, and a castellated mansion named after a fort on an island near Bombay in the East Indies, Severndroog. It lies in the line of road to Dover, 8½ m. E.S.E. from London.

SHOPLAND, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9, returned at £80. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the king. Distance from Rochford, 3 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 48. A. P., £1,267.

SHOREDITCH, or **ST LEONARD**, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of London, rated at £17. Patron, the archdeacon of London. This extensive parish consists of numerous streets connecting it with the metropolis, and of extensive ranges of buildings along the roads to Kingsland, Hackney, and Bethnal Green. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of water. A few of the houses are old, one especially near the bath of St Agnes de Clare, re-

built after the great fire, 1666, and remarkable as the house in which inoculation for the small-pox was first brought to some degree of perfection, previously to the erection of the small-pox hospital in the parish of St Pancras, to which the original establishment was removed in 1765. The principal branches of manufacture carried on here are connected with the silk factories in the neighbouring parish of Spitalfields. There are several breweries on a pretty large scale, and one or two bell foundries. Shoreditch is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, and within the limits of the new police act. There are, besides the church of the establishment, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, of various descriptions. There are two charity schools, one for boys endowed with £100, and one for girls endowed with £160 per annum. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations, both of the establishment and the dissenters. There are here numerous almshouses, and the refuge for the destitute, a spacious building in Kingland-road, is also within this parish. Distance from London-bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 34,766; in 1831, 68,564. A. P., in 1815, £139,868; in 1828, £294,243.

SHOREHAM, a parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage, one of the three which constitute the deanery of the arches, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £14 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. The rectory of Shoreham with the curacy of Otford, rated at £34 9s. 9d., is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, a certain stipend being allowed to the curate. The Darent, or Dort, runs through this parish on its course to Dartford. Distance from Seven Oaks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1015. A. P., £5,207.

SHOREHAM (New), a seaport, market-town, borough, and parish, in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The town is situated about a mile from the English channel, on the Adar, across which is a long wooden bridge on the main road between Brighton and Portsmouth. It is celebrated for its ship-building, and the trade and consequent importance of the port has of late years rapidly increased. The harbour, which is a tide harbour, is very commodious, having in spring tides 19 feet of water, in ordinary tides 14, and at ebb tide not more than three. The imports consist principally of deals, timber, wines, and brandy, from France, &c. Oak wood is exported in considerable quantities. A market for corn is held once a fortnight, and is generally well frequented. A fair is held annually, July 25th. The borough, including the rape of Bramber,

sends two members to parliament. The high constable, who is appointed by the lord of the manor, is the returning officer. Places of worship have been erected here for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there are schools on the national plan for children of both sexes. A priory of Carmelites, or White friars, at one time existed here, and an hospital ded. to St James. No vestiges of either are now to be found. Distance from London, 56 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1503. A. P., £1,046.

SHOREHAM (OLD), a parish in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 18s. 6d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Old Shoreham, situated at the mouth of the Adar, was formerly a place of considerable importance. It is said to be the place where Ella with his three sons landed in the year 477, when he defeated the Britons and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons. Here was an hospital ded. to St James, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, was valued at £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Distance from New Shoreham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,908.

SHORESWOOD, a township in the parish of Norham (or Northamshire), co. of Durham, 6 m. S.W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,325.

SHORNCUTT, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £4 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Distance from Cricklade, $\frac{5}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 29. A. P., £599.

SHORNE AND MERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £13 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. A small battery has been raised in this parish intended for the defence of the Medway. Schools are supported here partly by subscription and partly by a bequest of £900, left in 1812, by the Rev. R. G. Ayerst. Distance from Gravesend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 730. A. P., £3,860.

SHORTFLATT, a township in the parish of Bolam, co. of Northumberland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 22. A. P. with the parish.

SHORTHAMPTON. See CHILSON.

SHORWELL, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Motiston, annexed to the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated, the former at £20 0s. 2d., the latter at £17 16s. 0d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Lady St John Mildmay. Distance from Newport, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 699. A. P., £4,690.

SHOSTON, a township in the parish of Bamborough, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 89. A. P. with the parish.

SHOTFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Mendham, co. of Norfolk, 1 m. S.E. from Harleston. Formerly this was a chapelry, but the chapel has been converted into a malthouse. Returns with the parish.

SHOTHAUGH. See **THRISTON**.

SHOTLEY, a parish and township in the eastern division of Tynedale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bywell-St-Andrew, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, certified at £1 18s., returned at £136. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the vicar of Bywell-St-Andrew. There are several coal and lead mines in the parish, and there is a school supported by subscription. Distance from Hexham, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 434; in 1831, 590; of the entire parish 1104. A. P. of the entire parish, £6,804.

SHOTLEY, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. The church—admired for its elegance—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. This parish occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Stour and the Orwell, opposite to the town of Harwich, with which it communicates by a ferry. Distance from Ipswich, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 410. A. P., £2,866.

SHOTOVER, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Oxford. Here is a hill, out of which is dug ochre of superior quality, and a kind of pipe-clay much used in modelling. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 149. A. P., £934.

SHOTTESBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Beynhurst, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory united with that of White-Waltham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. The church—a small but remarkably elegant cruciform structure, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection—is ded. to St John the Baptist. In the chancel lie the remains of the learned Henry Dodwell, sometime Camden professor of history in the university of Oxford. Here was a chantry or college, consisting of a warden, five priests, and two clerks, founded 1537, to the honour of St John the Baptist, by Sir William Trussel of Cablesden, Knight. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £42 2s. 8d. Smewina, a farm-house in this parish, was a hunting seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. Distance from Maidenhead, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,437.

SHOTTESHAM, a village in the hundred of Hemstead, co. of Norfolk, comprising the parishes of All Saints, St Botolph, St Mary, and St Martin. All Saints is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d.—St Mary's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6. Patron of both, in 1829, the earl of Albemarle.—St Martin's is a discharged rectory, rated at £4.

Patron, the bishop of Norwich.—St Botolph was a discharged vicarage annexed to that of St Mary in 1811, and the church demolished. The church of St Martin's is also demolished, and the parish is returned as a part of St Mary's. Distance of the village from St-Mary-Stratton, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 441, of St Mary and St Martin, 330; in 1831, of the former 558, of the latter 367. A. P. of All Saints, £1,821, of St Mary and St Martin, £2,036.

SHOTTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, W. Kett, Esq. Shell-pits, supposed to be diluvial remains, are numerous in this parish. Distance from Woodbridge, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 280. A. P., £1,035.

SHOTTLE AND POSTERN, a township in the parish of Duffield, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.W. from Belper. There is a small bequest here for educating poor children. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 556. A. P., £3,418.

SHOTTON. See **LANGLEY-DALE**.

SHOTTON, a township in the parish of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here is a free school for 20 children, under the superintendence of the Society of Friends. Distance from Durham, 9 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,193.

SHOTTON. See **FOXTON**.

SHOTTON. See **PLESSEY**.

SHOTTSWELL, a parish in Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Guildford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Kington, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,327.

SHOTWICK, a parish and township in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £28 18s., returned at £77. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Distance of the township from Chester, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 95, of the entire parish 478; in 1831, of the former 96, of the latter 713. A. P. of the township, £888, of the entire parish, £5,062.

SHOTWICK-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.W. from Chester. Here was formerly a royal castle. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 18. A. P. not returned separately.

SHOULDEN, a parish in the hundred of Corallo, lath of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North Bourne, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Deal, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,072.

SHOULDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich

Church ded. to All Saints. Here was a Gilbertine priory, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £171 6s. 8d. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Downham-Market, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 725. A. P., £3,439.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE, a parish in the hundred of Cuckelose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £50. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Hare, Esq. Distance from Downham-Market, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,514.

SHOWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Swerford, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Swerford, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Swerford. Distance from Chipping-Norton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Returns with the parish.

SHOYSWELL, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. It is situated in the E. part of the co. and comprises one parish. Pop., in 1801, 1436; in 1831, 2314.

SHRAWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Powis. Shrawardine castle, built by Alan, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, was for many ages held by his illustrious descendants the Fitz-Alans. Its site and remains are now the property of the earl of Powis. Distance from Shrewsbury, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 189. A. P., £2,312.

SHRAWLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. T. Vernon, Esq. The parish is intersected by the Severn. Distance from Stourport, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,372.

SHREWLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hatton, co. of Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. from Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,095.

SHREWSBURY,

A borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the liberty of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. It comprises the parishes of St Alkmund, a discharged vicarage, rated at £6.—St Chad's, a curacy not in charge.—St Giles, a curacy united to the vicarage of the Holy Cross, rated at £8.—St Julian, annexed to St Michael's-in-the-Castle, rated at £21, returned at £130.—St Mary's, a curacy not in charge: all, the last excepted, which is a royal peculiar, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. The three first are in the patronage of the crown; the fourth, in 1829, in that of Lord Berwick; and the last in that of the corporation. The church of St Alkmund's, a cruciform structure of great anti-

quity, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 180 feet in height, taken down and rebuilt in 1795. It was made collegiate by king Edgar, who endowed it for ten canons. The old church of St Chad's having fallen while it was under repair in 1788, a new church was erected in 1792, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome square tower, at an expense of £20,000. All that remains of the old church, which was formerly collegiate and a royal free chapel, is the south aisle of the chancel, which was fitted up for the performance of the funeral service, and is at present appropriated to the use of the charity school. The chapel of St Giles is part of the conventual church of the splendid abbey of Benedictines founded here (on the site of a religious house established previously to the conquest, with the revenues of which it was partly endowed,) in 1083 by Roger de Montgomery, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. This was a mitred abbey, containing the remains of St Winifred, whose shrine was honoured by the resort of many devout pilgrims. The walls of the establishment included ten acres of ground, and the buildings, principally in the Norman style, were not only extensive, but magnificent. The revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £615 4s. 3d. The chapel of St Giles belonged originally to the hospital of the abbey church. It is used for divine service only twice in the year, and has nothing remarkable about it but high antiquity. St Julian's, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt with brick, and contains a figure of St Julian richly enshrined in tabernacle work, and in the ceiling is preserved a portion of the ancient fret work. The east window is embellished with a painting of St James brought from Rouen during the French revolution. St Mary's, an ancient cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style of architecture, having at the west end a tower surmounted by a lofty spire of the finest proportions. The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass taken from the old church of St Chad, representing the genealogy of Christ from the root of Jesse. Each of the oval compartments, which are numerous, is filled with a king or a patriarch belonging to the ancestry of Joseph. Chapels-of-ease have been recently erected for the parishes of St Mary and St Chad, and there are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, Wesleyan and Welsh Methodists, Sandemanians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

General Description.—Shrewsbury is of great antiquity, having been built by the Britons on the ruins of an ancient city called Uriconium. It is pleasantly situated on two gentle elevations on the north bank of the Severn, by one of the serpentine windings of which it is nearly surrounded. The river is crossed by two excellent stone bridges, called from their relative situations, the one the English and the other the Welsh bridge. The streets, in common with those of almost all our old cities, are irregularly formed, and often inconveniently narrow. In this respect, however, great improvements have been made of late years, and others are

still in progress, whereby many obstructions will be removed and the approaches to the town rendered easy and delightful. The houses in general have the characters of a high antiquity impressed on them, though often intermixed with those of modern erection, and of elegant appearance. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the river and from a fine spring at about two miles distance, the water of which has been brought into the town by pipes ever since the year 1774. The river water company has been only recently formed. After the churches, which we have already noticed, there are few buildings here that merit particular description. Perhaps the principal is the military depot in the suburbs, called Abbey Foregate, erected from a design by Wyatt at an expense of £10,000. It contains two large depositories for ammunition, an armoury capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms, and neat houses for the storekeeper and the armourer. A beautiful Doric column, erected by subscription in 1814, in honour of Lord Hill, 132 feet in height, having on the top a statue of his lordship, stands at the entrance into the town by the London road. A public subscription library near St John's hill, to which is attached a news room, contains upwards of 5000 volumes in the various departments of literature. A mechanics' institution has also been formed, in which lectures are occasionally delivered. A portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland has been converted into a theatre, and assemblies are held monthly in a suit of rooms fitted up and appropriated to that purpose. The shire hall has been recently erected, as also a spacious market-place, and the county jail and bridewell. Races are held in September, and continued for three days. The course is on Bicton heath about two miles to the west of the town. On the south-west of the town is a field extending to upwards of 20 acres, known by the name of the quarry, and appropriated as a place of recreation for the citizens. It has some fine avenues of full grown lime trees, and affords in every season of the year a delightful and healthful promenade. The remains of the ancient castle of Shrewsbury, once a place of great importance and of great strength, consist principally of the keep, a modernized structure of red stone, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the inner gateway, including a grassy area, upon which, though it is now private property, the knights of the shire according to ancient usage are girt with their swords on being elected to serve in parliament. On the south side of this area, or court, is a lofty mount rising abruptly from the river, which commands a delightful view of the picturesque vale of Shrewsbury, extending 30 miles in length from north to south, and 28 in breadth from east to west, being nearly divided into two equal halves by the majestic Severn, and surrounded by lofty mountains or beautiful wood-crowned hills. Among the former may be noticed the Wrekin, the Lawley, the Caradoc, Longmyred, Stippertstones, &c.; among the latter, Grins-hills, Pymhill, Hawkstone, and Haughmond.

Trade, &c.—The trade of Shrewsbury con-

sists chiefly in flannels, which are bought up in a rough state in the counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, and Denbigh, brought here to be finished, and hence distributed to various places in the country. At a place here called the Isle, is a mill for spinning and fulling upon a large scale, and adjoining the suburb called the Foregate, are two manufactories for thread, linen yarn, and canvass, which give employment to a great number of individuals. On the banks of the river at a short distance from the city, are the extensive iron foundries in which were cast the immense chain-work by which the suspension bridge over the Menai is supported. The town is famous for brawn, and for a particular species of sweet cake known by the name of Shrewsbury cake. The Severn, besides supplying the town with great variety of excellent fish, affords every facility to the transmission of goods of every description to Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and other towns connected with these great marts of commerce. The Shrewsbury canal, by which the town is supplied with excellent coal in great abundance, terminates near the Castle-Foregate, where convenient wharfs have been constructed. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter principally for grain. The general market is held in the recently erected market-house, the corn market in a stone-building erected in 1596, having the arms of Elizabeth, in alto relievo, above the principal portal; and on each side of the central arch, pillars supporting lions with shields on their breasts, well sculptured. The building is 105 feet in length by 24 feet in width, and over the ground floor is a room of the same dimensions, appropriated formerly by the Drapers' company to the sale of flannels, now rented as a warehouse. Fairs are held February 28th, Saturday after March 15th, Wednesday after Easter week, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, July 3d, August 12th, October 2d, and December 12th.

Government, &c.—By charter from Richard I., improved and confirmed by Charles I., the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, steward, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. The mayor, ex-mayor, recorder, three senior aldermen, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry are justices of the peace for the city and liberties. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and the mayor, assisted by some of the aldermen, holds a session every Tuesday and Friday, for determining petty causes. A court of record is held every Tuesday, at which the mayor and recorder preside, the jurisdiction of which extends over the liberties, for recovering debts to any amount. Courts-leet are held annually in May, at which constables and other inferior officers are appointed. The general quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and the assizes. The town has returned two members to parliament regularly since the time of Edward I. The freedom of the town is inherited partly by birth, or acquired by apprenticeship to a member of any of the corporated companies. Individuals born in the town or qualified by

apprenticeship, may demand their enrolment as freemen on paying £6 19s. 1d.; sons or descendants of burghesses on paying £1 3s. 6d. The lord mayor is the returning officer.

Schools, &c.—Shrewsbury possesses a free grammar school founded by Edward VI. Its endowment, augmented by Queen Elizabeth, now produces £3,000 per annum. It is under the management of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, assisted by the mayor of the town and twelve trustees. The master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge, appoint the masters, one of whom has a salary of £300 per annum, and the other £150. The school is open for gratuitous instruction to all sons of burghesses, and has long maintained a distinguished rank among the schools of the country. Belonging to it are four exhibitions of £70, and four of £15 each per annum, to St John's college, Cambridge; four of £60 each to Christ church college, Oxford; two of £25 each, and one of £23, to either of the universities; four scholarships of £63, and two of £40 each, with a boy fellowship of £196 per annum, in Magdalene college, Cambridge. It possesses in addition, three contingent exhibitions in the same college. Many eminent persons have been educated in this school, among which we find the names of Sir Philip Sydney, and Lord Brooke, with those of W. Wycherly, and Ambrose Philips, the one celebrated for his dramatic, and the other for his pastoral and didactic poetry. A school for instructing, clothing, and apprenticing poor children of the parish of St Julian, was founded 1724; one was erected by subscription in 1778, in which upwards of 140 boys and an equal number of girls are instructed and clothed annually. The royal Lancasterian school, in which upwards of 300 children are educated, was erected in 1812. In 1800, John Allat, chamberlain of the borough, founded and endowed a school in which are educated and clothed 20 boys and 20 girls. Coats and gowns are also distributed from this foundation annually, to a number of aged men and women. There are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations in the town. Of almshouses there are eleven in the parish of St Chad's, sixteen in St Mary's, and four in St Giles's, all of them in some degree endowed, though of some of them the endowment is small. In the suburb of Frankwell is an hospital, founded 1734 by James Millington, for 12 single men or women, selected from poor housekeepers in the suburb, or from that part of the parish of St Chad which lies nearest to it. The establishment is a neat brick building with a small chapel, which is also used as a school-house in the centre. The master has a salary of £50, the mistress of £40, and the chaplain of £25 per annum. Each of the inmates receives £6 per annum with an allowance of coal and clothing; 20 boys and 20 girls are clothed, educated, and apprenticed. Each of the boys on producing a certificate of his good conduct at the end of the first year of his apprenticeship, is presented with £5, and each of the girls receives £5 at the time of being apprenticed. There is here a large house of

industry, and an infirmary, supported by subscription. Convents at one time existed here of Grey, Dominican, and Augustine friars. Of the first and of the last some small remains may still be discerned. Of the second, every vestige has disappeared.

History, &c.—The history of Shrewsbury is closely connected with British history from a very early period. It was the residence of the princes of Powys, whom Offa, king of Mercia, expelled in the year 778, and to secure his conquest, reared the rude bulwark, known by the name of Offa's Dyke. After the Norman conquest, it was bestowed on Roger de Montgomery, by whom the castle was built. Robert, the son of Roger de Montgomery, having taken part with Robert duke of Normandy, in opposition to his brother Henry I, that monarch came against him with an army of 60,000 men, seized upon the castle, banished him to Normandy, and forfeited his estates. The castle of course became a royal fortress. In 1116 the nobles of the realm assembled here to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance to William, son of the empress Matilda. A council was assembled here by King John, to concert measures for suppressing the inroads of the Welsh; and, in 1215, Llewellyn, who had married Joan, a natural daughter of that monarch, appeared before Shrewsbury with a numerous army, to whom the town and castle was surrendered. Henry III. drove him speedily back into his own country, but in the war with the barons, Richard, earl of Pembroke, retiring into Wales, with the assistance of Llewellyn, laid waste the intermediate district, seized upon the town, which he plundered, and after putting the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, set it on fire. The continued incursions of the Welsh, induced Edward I., in 1277, to fix his residence in Shrewsbury, to which he removed the courts of King's Bench and Exchequer. Here, in 1283, the same monarch assembled his parliament, the lords being accommodated in the castle, and the commons, who now, for the first time, had a faint voice in the national council, in a barn belonging to one of the citizens. The king and his court were accommodated at Acton-Burnell, the seat of Bishop Burnell, who was lord-chancellor; hence the laws made by this parliament have been called the statutes of Acton-Burnell. In the year previous to this, David, prince of Wales, having been betrayed into the hands of the emissaries of Edward, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, brought to trial before the peers of England, condemned, hanged, drawn, and quartered, a piece of savage barbarity that has, ever since that period, been exercised in a greater or lesser degree, on all who have had the misfortune to fall under the sentence of treason. The feeble and unfortunate Edward II., celebrated here, in 1322, a grand tournament, which was attended by a numerous and splendid assemblage of knights and noblemen. Richard II. held a parliament here in the month of January, 1397-8, called, from the number of noblemen and others who attended, the Great Parliament. On the 20th

of July, 1403, a sanguinary battle was fought in the immediate vicinity of the town between the forces of Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland, assisted by the earl of Douglas and a considerable body of Scottish troops. It was here that the hero of Agincourt first distinguished himself. The slaughter was immense considering the number of the combatants, between 8000 and 9000 being buried on the field, which still bears the name of the Battlefield. With troops hastily levied in this town and neighbourhood, Edward, earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., gained the victory of Mortimer's Cross. On his elevation to the throne, Edward sent his queen to Shrewsbury for protection amidst the agitation of the times; and there, in the convent of the Dominicans, the princes Richard and George were born, the latter of whom died in childhood, the former, along with his elder brother Edward, murdered in the Tower by his uncle the duke of Gloucester. Henry, earl of Richmond, on his march to Bosworth, was reinforced by the citizens of Shrewsbury under Earl Talbot, and in gratitude for their seasonable assistance, after his elevation to the throne, paid with his queen a visit to the town, where he celebrated in the church of St Chad the festival of St George, and bestowed upon the citizens several distinguishing privileges. Charles I., on the breaking out of the war between him and his parliament, kept his court here for some time. Here he was joined by Prince Rupert and many other noblemen and gentlemen, and here establishing his mint, the plate of the universities and of others who were foolish enough to bestow it upon him, was coined into money, and a considerable part of it expended in extending and strengthening the fortifications of the town. It was, however, some time after assaulted by Colonel Mytton, taken by storm, and held for the parliament. It was summoned to surrender by Charles II., but refused, and by the battle of Worcester a few days after, was freed from all apprehensions of danger on his account. In 1687, James II. kept his court here for a few days, which seems to have been the last time it had the honour of being the court residence. Among many eminent men, natives of this town, we may notice Churchyard the poet, Admiral Benbow, Hugh Farmer, celebrated as a divine and critic, and Dr Charles Burney, the historian of music. Distance from London, 154 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 14,739; in 1831, 21,227. A. P., £73,138.

SHREWTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here are chapels belonging to the Baptists. Distance from Amesbury, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 491. A. P., £1,806.

SHRIGLEY. See **POTT-SHRIGLEY**.

SHRIFFLE, a tything in the parish of Idmiston, co. of Wilts, 7 m. N.E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1811, 64; in 1831, 56. A. P. with the parish.

SHRIVENHAM, a hundred in the co. of

Berks. It lies in the west part of the co., bordering on Gloucester and Wiltshire, and comprises 9 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 5296.

SHRIVENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Shrivenham, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Longcott and Watchfield, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Here was formerly a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the festival of St Mary Magdalene. Both have long been in desuetude. The Wilts and Berkshire canal passes through the parish. Twenty-two poor children are educated by means of different small bequests, and there are eight almshouses endowed with £40 per annum. Distance from Great Farringdon, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1599; in 1831, 2113. A. P., £12,901.

SHROLE, a hamlet in the parish of East Harptree, co. of Somerset.

SHROPHAM, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the south side of the co. and contains 21 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 8566.

SHROPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the mayor and aldermen of Norwich. Distance from East Harling, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 507. A. P., £4,390.

SHROPSHIRE. See **SALOP**.

SHUCKBURGH (UPPER), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. Distance from Southam, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 40. A. P., £1,961.

SHUCKBURGH (LOWER), a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Priors-Hardwick, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £30. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Oxford canal passes through this parish. Distance from Southam, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,961.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a parish in the hundred of Chillford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Linton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,329.

SHURDINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Badgeworth in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, the vicar of Badgeworth. In a large tumulus here, was found at the depth of 16 feet in a stone coffin, the body of a man, with a helmet nearly destroyed by rust. Distance from Cheltenham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 90. A. P., £466.

SHURLACH, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. S.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 98. A. P., £593.

SHURTON, in the parish of Stoke-Courey, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bridgewater.

SHUSTAKE WITH BLYTHE, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 7s., returned at £62. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here are a school for poor children and an almshouse for six poor widows, both endowed in 1714 by Thomas and Charles Huntback. Distance from Coleshill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 634. A. P., £4,529.

SHUTE, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Colyton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Colyton. Distance from Colyton, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 617. A. P., £4,945.

SHUTFORD (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Swadcliffe, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swadcliffe in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Swadcliffe. Distance from Banbury, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 31. A. P. with Shutford West.

SHUTFORD (WEST), a township in the parish of Swadcliffe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Banbury. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 431. A. P., including Shutford East, £3,062.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish in Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £6, returned at £88 10s. Patron, in 1829, Sir Francis Bardett, Bart. The Coventry canal passes through part of this parish. Distance from Tamworth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,791.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-Bruerne, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Towcester. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,595.

SIBBERTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Welford in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 4s. 9d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 402. A. P., £3,308.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a parish in the hundred of Bewborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with that of Coldred in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Dover, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,487.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy

to the vicarage of Edgeton in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge, returned at £20. Patron, the vicar of Edgeton. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 63. A. P., £760.

SIBFORD-FERRIS, a hamlet in the parish of Swadcliffe, co. of Oxford, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Sibford. Distance from Banbury, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,686.

SIBFORD-GOWER, a hamlet in the same parish, and subject to the same manorial jurisdiction with Sibford-Ferris. Distance from Banbury, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 507. A. P., £2,806.

SIBSEY, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 11s. 3d., returned at £142 14s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the king. There is here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Boston, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 1364. A. P., £12,576.

SIBSON WITH STIBBINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 14s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Wandsford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 456. A. P., £2,786.

SIBSON, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 18s. 11d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, Pembroke college, Oxford. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 427. A. P., £3,785.

SIBTHORPE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £28. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. Here was a chantry of several priests, founded by Geoffrey le Scrop, in the reign of Edward II., which, in the succeeding reign, was, by Thomas de Sibthorpe, rector of Beekingham, Lincolnshire, augmented to a collegiate body, consisting of a warden and eight or nine chaplains, with three clerks and four choristers. The yearly value, at the dissolution, was estimated at £31 1s. 2d. Archbishop Secker was a native of this parish. Distance from Newark, 6 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 144. A. P., £874.

SIBTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Peasenhall, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £143 13s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, M. B. Kingsbury and others. Here was an abbey of Cisterians, ded. to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were estimated at £250 15s. 7d. Twelve poor chil-

dren are educated here upon a rent charge of £12 15s. 6d. Distance from Yoxford, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1851, 498. A. P., £3,039.

SICKLINGHALL, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Overblows, W. R., co. of York, 3 m. W. from Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,822.

SIDBURY, a parish in the hundred of East-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Sidbury was at one time a market town, and it has still two annual fairs, Tuesday before Ascension day and Michaelmas. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Sidmouth, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1253; in 1831, 1725. A. P., £10,057.

SIDBURY, a parish in the hundred of Stot-teden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 17s. 8½d., returned at £140. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, Thos. Wood, Esq., and Miss Hayley. Distance from Bridgenorth, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,076.

SIDCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Winscombe, co. of Somerset, 2 m. N.E. from Axbridge.

SIDECUP, a hamlet in the parish of Foot's-Cray, co. of Kent, ½ m. N. W. from Foot's-Cray.

SIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester, formed of the united parishes of St Mary and St Peter, the former a rectory rated at £8 12s. 1d., the latter a discharged vicarage rated at £5 12s. 3½d. Both are in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patron, the king. The Thames and the Churn both run through this parish, and it is intersected by the Severn canal. Distance from Cirencester, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,884.

SIDDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester, certified at £22 13s., returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, D. Davenport, Esq. Courts leet and baron are held here annually at Martinmas, and there is a small school with an endowment of £8. Distance from Congleton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,630.

SIDE, a parish in the hundred of Rapagate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Pitt, Esq. Distance from Painswick, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 50. A. P., £628.

SIDEFORD, a tything in the parish of Nursling, co. of Southampton. Returns included in those of the parish.

SIDEFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Sidbury, co. of Devon, 1½ m. N.E. from Sidmouth. Returns with those of the parish.

SIDESTRANDS, a parish in the hundred of North-Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and

dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Cromer, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 160. A. P., £503.

SIDLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £113 3s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of Sidlesham in the cathedral of Chichester. This parish has a very convenient quay, situated on Pagham harbour, for loading and unloading small coasting vessels, and an excellent tide mill, which will grind a load of corn in an hour. Distance from Chichester, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 1002. A. P., £6,107.

SIDMONTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kingsclere, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kingsclere, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Kingsclere. Distance from Whitchurch, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,862.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port, parish, and market-town, in the hundred of East-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Jenkins. The town is situated on the north bank of the small river Sid, whence its name Sidmouth, and is nearly inclosed by two ranges of steep hills on all sides except the south, which lies open to one of the most beautiful bays of the English channel. Anciently its harbour was of some consequence, but has become choked up with sand, so as now to admit nothing larger than a fishing smack. Though somewhat irregularly built, Sidmouth is very neat, and with the numerous detached residences with which it is skirted, occupies a considerable extent of ground. The hills in which it is embosomed are extremely precipitous and highly picturesque, and though open to the sea on the south, fogs are almost unknown. The air is of course supposed to be highly salubrious, and the scenery being the most romantic to be met with on the shores of Devon, multitudes of all classes resort thither in the summer season for the benefit of sea-bathing. To meet the wants of these summer visitants, every thing has been carefully provided. Excellent inns and boarding-houses of the best description are numerous—hot baths have been erected—an elegant ball-room fitted up—two circulating libraries well stocked—an elegant walk of more than half a mile in length, constructed along the beach, with all the eteteras that are understood to be favourable for promoting health and hilarity. Markets, well supplied, are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and the third Monday in September. Petty sessions are held on the first Monday of every month, and a court leet and baron annually, at which two constables and tything-men are appointed. Assemblies and concerts are frequent during the season. Formerly there was here a fort mount-

ing four pieces of ordnance. There was also at one time here a fraternity of Augustinian monks. In the church is a monument to the memory of Dr Currie the biographer of Burns. The Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians, have each a place of worship here. A charity school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and there are a number of charitable benefactions. The Addington family take the title of Viscount from this place. Distance from Exeter, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1252; in 1831, 3126. A. P., £9,634.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rector in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £31 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest by Marmaduke Constable, in 1810, of £16 15s. per annum, upon which fifteen children are educated. Distance from Beverley, 10 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 135, of the entire parish 392; in 1831, of the former 204, of the latter 578. A. P. of the township, £1,144, of the entire parish, £6,205.

SIGHILL, a township in the parish of Eardon, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. from North Shields. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 985. A. P. with the parish, **SIGNET**. See **UPTON**.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a parish and township in the wapentake of Allertonschire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rector, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Slingsby, Bart. Distance from North Allerton, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 115, of the entire parish 235; in 1831, of the former 131, of the latter 343. A. P. of the township £1,254, of the entire parish, £3,668.

SILCHESTER, a parish in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rector in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. This parish, which lies high, on the border of the county adjoining Berks, commands some admirably extensive prospects over the surrounding county. It is the site of the *Caer-Segont* of the Britons, the *Vindonum* of the Romans, and the *Silchester*, or great city, of the Saxons. Here the usurper Constantine was, by the soldiery, invested with the purple in 407. It was destroyed by Ælla, the Saxon, in 493, and its foundations have been ploughed up many ages ago. The walls, however, still remain in some places, 20 feet high and 24 feet in thickness. They inclose an area in the form of an irregular octagon, about a mile and a half in circumference. The foundations of the streets can still be distinctly traced running in parallel lines across the area, the four principal ones communicating with entrances on the north, south, east, and west sides. Outside the wall near the north-east angle, is an amphitheatre similar to that near Dorchester. The area serves as a pond, the wall or

bank being covered with trees. Many Roman and British coins have been found here with other relics of antiquity. There is here a school endowed for five children, and the place gives the title of baron to the earl of Longford. Distance from Basingstoke, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,084.

SILEBY, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 15s. 5d., returned at £100. The church, having a richly sculptured tower, is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. Pochin, Esq. This parish—bounded on the west by the river Soar—is within the honour of Tutbury. The principal manufacture is that of hosiery. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Methodists, and some small bequests for education. Distance from Mountsorrel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1111; in 1831, 1491. A. P., £4,816.

SILFIELD, a division of the parish of Wymondham, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wymondham. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 593. A. P. with the parish.

SILLAN, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £15 0s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Lampeter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 327. A. P., £905.

SILKSTONE, a parish and township in the wapentake of Staincross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £17 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. The principal manufacture is that of linen, and there are several iron foundries and wire-drawing works. There is here a benefaction for the education of poor children, worth £28 per annum. Distance from Barnsley, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 542, of the entire parish 6742; in 1831, of the former 1010, of the latter 16,561. A. P. of the township £2,472, of the entire parish £31,763.

SILKSWORTH, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. S.W. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 252. A. P., £3,181.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ashwardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rector, rated at £14 8s. 1d. Distance from Sleaford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 193. A. P., £2,400.

SILPHO. See **HARWOOD-DALE**.

SILSDEN, a chapelry in the parish of Kildwick, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kildwick, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £28, returned at £86. Chapel ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Lord Thanet. The Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a small bequest upon which are educated five poor children belonging to the village. Distance from Keighley, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1923; in 1831, 2137. A. P., £5,203.

SILSOE, a hamlet in the parish of Flitton,

co. of Bedford. Here is a chapel ded. to St James. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Flitton. Patron, the vicar of Flitton. A weekly market held here on Tuesday, has gone into desuetude: but there are fairs May 18th, and September 21st, chiefly for cattle. Distance from Bedford, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 796. A. P., £3,313.

SILTON (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Sturt, Esq. Distance from Shaftsbury, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 396. A. P., £1,510.

SILTON (NETHER), a chapelry in the parish of Leek, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leek, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of York. Patron, the vicar of Leek. Distance from Thirsk, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,464.

SILTON (OVER), a parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Cowby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £12, returned at £38. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Cowby. Distance from Thirsk, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 74, of the entire parish 241; in 1831, of the former 111, of the latter 268. A. P. of the township £709, of the entire parish £1,895.

SILVERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Warton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £45 15s. Patron, the vicar of Warton. Distance from Lancaster, 10½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 240. A. P., £467.

SILVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Greens-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy, with that of Whittlebury annexed, to the rectory of Greens-Norton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Towcester, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 947. A. P., £1,106.

SILVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £51 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the earl of Ilchester. A weekly market formerly held here, has been discontinued; but there are fairs on the first Thursday of March and July, and on the 4th of September. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school endowed with £90 per annum, in which 70 boys are educated. Sixty girls are educated in a school supported by subscription, and an annuity of £9 10s. per annum. Distance from Columpton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1296; in 1831, 1369. A. P., £8,158.

SILVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Overs, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St

Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas Hill. Distance from Ludlow, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 30. A. P., £921.

SIMONBURN, a parish and township in the north-west division of Tinsedale ward, Northumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £34 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Simon. Patrons, the governors of Greenwich hospital, who are lords of the manor. This parish was the most extensive and perhaps the most unproductive in the county, till 1814, when, pursuant to an act of parliament passed 1811, it was divided into six, all of them rectories, all of them in the gift of the hospital of Greenwich. No person can be inducted into any of these rectories, be his character and acquirements what they may, unless he has served as a chaplain in the navy for ten years, or been wounded in the service. Nor can he hold any other preferment. By a recent act of parliament, however, he is allowed to receive his half-pay. The face of the country here is mountainous and bleak; but imbedded below the surface, coal and ironstone is abundant, though it does not appear that either have as yet been turned to much account. The remains of the old castle of Simonburn have been nearly overturned in a vain search for buried treasure. They occupy an eminence shaded by tall fir and beech trees. Here is a school for the children of the poor, with a considerable endowment. Distance from Hexham, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 555, of the entire parish 690; in 1831, of the former 600, of the latter 1135. A. P. of the whole six parishes into which Simonburn has been divided, £43,195. See, as connected with this place, **BELLINGHAM**, **FALSTONE**, **GREYSTAD**, **THORNEYBURN**, and **WARK**.

SIMONDLEY, a township in the parish of Glossop, co. of Derby, 10 m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop., in 1831, 454. A. P. not returned separately.

SIMONSTONE, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. W. N.W. from Burnley. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 440. A. P., £957.

SIMONSWOOD, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. S.E. from Ormskirk. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 411. A. P., £1,575.

SIMONWARD. See **ST BREWARD**.

SIMPSON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart. Distance from Penny-Stratford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 470. A. P., £2,301.

SINDERBY, a township in the parish of Pickhill, N. R. of the co. of York, 6½ m. S.W. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 93. A. P., £803.

SINFEN WITH ARLASTON, a liberty in the parish of Barrow, co. of Derby, 8 m. S.W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 71. A. P., £1,193.

SINGLEBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish

of Great Horwood, 3 m. N. from Winslow. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1881, 110. A. P., £924.

SINGLETON, a parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester. Living, a discharged rectory with that of East Dean in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the dean and chapter of Chichester two turns, and the duke of Richmond one. Distance from Midhurst, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1881, 563. A. P., £2,231.

SINGLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £2,200. Chapel ded. to St Anne. Patron, in 1829, — Shaw, Esq. Here is a fair for cattle and sheep, September 21st. Distance from Poulton, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1881, 499. A. P., £5,117.

SINGLESHOLT, a hamlet in the parish of Eye, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N.E. from Peterborough. Here was anciently a hermitage.

SINNINGTON, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, returned at £80. Patron, the master of Hemsworth school. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest of £5 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Pickering, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 274; of the entire parish, 466; in 1881, of the former, 340; of the latter, 584. A. P., £3,674.

SINTON, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 6 m. S.W. from Worcester.

SINWELL, a tithing in the parish of Wootton-under-Edge, co. of Gloucester, from which it lies 19 m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

SION, in the parish of Isleworth, co. of Middlesex. "King Henry V. founded here, A. D. 1414, a monastery of the order of St Augustine, as reformed by St Bridget, queen of Sweedland, which consisted of eighty-five persons, answerable to our Blessed Saviour's thirteen apostles, including St Paul and seventy-two disciples, viz. of sixty nuns, or sisters, whereof one to be lady abbess, thirteen priests, one to preside over the men by the name of Confessor; four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to our Holy Saviour, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the above named St Bridget,—was at first endowed with 1000 marks payable before all other sums, even to the king's own use, at the receipt of the exchequer, but afterwards with lands, tithes, &c., mostly such as had belonged to alien priories, to the value of £1731 8s. 4d. ob. q. per ann. as Dugd., and £1944 11s. 8d. q. as Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

SION-HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, from which it lies 1½ m. N.

SION-HILL, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverley, co. of Worcester. Returns with the parish.

SIPSON, anciently **STREESTON**, in the parish of Harmondsworth, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Colnebrook. Returns with the parish.

SISLAND, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Hobson. Distance from Bungay, 6½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1881, 85. A. P. not returned separately.

SISSINGHURST, a hamlet in the parish of Cranbrook, co. of Kent. Here is a chalybeate spring. Returns with the parish.

SISTON, a parish in the hundred of Pockle-Church, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £5 14s. 4d. Church ded. to St Anne. Patron, in 1829, F. Trotman, Esq. Tin ore has been found here, and there are manufactories of brass and saltpetre. Distance from Bristol, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1881, 973. A. P., £4,072.

SITHNEY, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 5d. Church ded. to St Sithney. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Helstone, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1420; in 1881, 2772. A. P., £5,839.

SITTINGBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Milton, lathes of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The town, which is of considerable length, lies along the high road to Canterbury, and is bounded on the north by Milton creek. It is celebrated for the excellence of its inns, and the entertaining of travellers seems to be the principal business of the place. It was at the Red Lion here that John Northwood, a gentleman then resident in this neighbourhood, gave an entertainment to Henry V. which cost only 9s. 9d. By charter from Elizabeth, the inhabitants were incorporated under the title of Guardian and Free Tenants, afterwards changed to that of mayor and jurats. By this charter the town had the privileges of a weekly market, two annual fairs, and the sending of two members to parliament. The latter privilege, from some unexplained circumstance, was never exercised, and the former was very soon given up, but the fairs are still held on Whit-Monday and October 10th. There is also a monthly market held on Tuesdays. Sittingbourne is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Maidstone, 13 m. E.N.E.; from London, 40 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1847; in 1881, 2182. A. P., £4,368.

SIXHILLS, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, returned at £53. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Here was a priory of Gilbertine nuns, ded. to the Blessed

Virgin, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £170 8s. 9d. Distance from Market-Raisen, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,363.

SIZERGH-FELL-SIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Haversham, co. of Westmoreland, 5 m. S.S.W. from Kendal. Returns with the parish.

SIZEWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Leiston, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. from Aldborough. Returns with the parish.

SKECKLING, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Burstwick, rated at £7. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Cardigan. Distance from Hedon, 3 m. E. Pop. with the parish of Burstwick.

SKEEBY, a township in the parish of Easby, N. R. of the co. of York, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,504.

SKEFFINGTON, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Crum. This parish is hilly, but the soil is rich, and the pastures of the best quality. Many fine sheep and large oxen are fattened here for the market. Skeffington-hall is remarkable for the number of its apartments and the fine paintings with which they are adorned. Distance from Leicester, 10 m. E.S. E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 180. A. P., £3,710.

SKEFFLING, or **SHEFFLING**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £5, returned at £63. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the rector of Rise. Distance from Patrington, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 527. A. P., £2,811.

SKEGBY, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Mansfield-Woodhouse in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £70. Church falling into ruins. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. Here is a manufactory of earthenware, and there are extensive collieries on Skegby-moor. Distance from Mansfield, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 656. A. P., £1,556.

SKEGNESS, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Clement. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. If we may believe Leland, this was once a very considerable town, having a haven and a castle surrounded with walls, which was swept away by an inundation of the sea. Distance from Spilsby, 11 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 185. A. P., £3,681.

SKELBROOKE, or **SHELBROOKE**, a chapel-ry in the parish of South Kirby, W. R. of the

co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10, returned at £60. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Perryn, Bart. This township is part of the ancient forest of Barnsdale, occasionally the retreat of that bold outlaw, Robin Hood, whose name a well here still bears. It is further remarkable for the scene of a meeting, 1541, between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York with the archbishop at their head, who on their knees presented the truculent tyrant with £600. Distance from Pontefract, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 113. A. P., £961.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 18s. 9d., returned at £30. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patronesses, in 1829, Misses F. and S. Dowbigging. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Lincoln, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 417. A. P., £4,852.

SKELOW, a township in the parish of Owston, W. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. N.N. W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,143.

SKELMANTHORPE, a township in the parishes of Emley and High Hoyland, 7½ m. S.E. E. from Huddersfield. Pop. with that of the township of Camberworth, parish of Silkstone.

SKELMERSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £52. Patron, the vicar of Ormskirk. Here is a school with a small endowment. From this place the Wilbraham family take the title of baron. Distance from Ormskirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 676. A. P., £2,691.

SKELSMERGH, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, bounded on every side, the east excepted, by the small rivers Kent, Mint, and Sprint, upon which there are corn, bobbin, dyewood, and worsted mills. A small school is supported by subscription. Distance from Kendal, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 263. A. P., £4,609.

SKELTON, a parish and township in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £43 3s. 6½d. Church—formerly a richly endowed chantry—ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Here is a free school with an endowment of £32 per annum. Distance from Penrith, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 270; of the entire parish, 729: in 1831, of the former, 348; of the latter, 1127. A. P., of the entire parish, £6,041.

SKELTON, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. S.S.E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 228. A. P., £2,677.

SKELTON, a parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Brotton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, certified at £29 3s. 4d., re-

turned at £130. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Skelton-castle was built by Robert de Brus, a Norman baron who came over with the Conqueror, from whom descended some of the kings of Scotland, and the present family of Bruce, marquess of Ailesbury. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Guisborough, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 700, of the entire parish 1120; in 1831, of the former 781, of the latter, 1241. A. P. of the township £5,076, of the entire parish, £8,815.

SKELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Ripon, belonging to the archbishop of York, endowed with £1800. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ripon. Distance from Ripon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 383. A. P., £1,508.

SKELTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Skelton, but chiefly in the parish of Overton, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Alne and Tollerton, rated at £5, returned at £79. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Distance from York, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 291. A. P., £4,941.

SKELWITH. See **MONK-CONISTON**.

SKENDLEBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 0s. 6d., endowed with £400. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, Lord Gwydir and Baroness de Eresby. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Spilsby, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,982.

SKENFRETH, a hundred in the co. of Monmouth. It lies in the north-east division of the county, and comprises twelve parishes. Pop., in 1831, 3950.

SKENFRETH, a parish in the hundred of Skenfreth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 16s. 10½d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Bridget. Patron, in 1829, W. Cecil, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Mennow, on the bank of which stood the castle of Skenfreth, the most ancient in the county, of which nothing now remains but the outer wall. It was defended by six towers, and a moat supplied from the river. A bridge has been of late thrown over the river here, in the new line of road to Milford-Haven, by which seven miles has been saved in the distance between that port and London. Courts leet and baron are annually held here. Distance from Monmouth, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1829, 609. A. P., £3,717.

SKERNE, a parish in Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £13 5s., returned at £55 10s. Patron, in 1829, R. Arkwright, Esq. Distance from Great Driffield, 2

m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 201. A. P., £3,065.

SKERNE (THE), a small river in the co.-palatine of Durham, which falls into the Tees at Cross-bridge.

SKERRIES, an island off the parish of Llanfair-yn-ghornwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, about half a league from the shore. A lighthouse has been erected here, N.N.W. of the harbour of Holyhead. It formerly belonged to the cathedral of Bangor, and the chapter claimed an exclusive right to the fishery off its shores. It now feeds a few sheep and rabbits, and is infested with puffins. Asbestos is said to be found here.

SKERTON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. This is a very considerable village, separated from the town of Lancaster by the Lune, in which there is pretty productive salmon fisheries. It has a free school endowed with £12 per annum. Distance from Lancaster, ¾ of a m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1278; in 1831, 1351. A. P., £6,519.

SKETCHLEY. See **BURBAGE**.

SKEWSBY. See **DALBY**.

SKEYTON, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, George Anson, Esq. Distance from Aylsham, 3¼ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,461.

SKIBDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Skipton, W. R. co. of York, 2¼ m. E.N.E. from Skipton.

SKIDBROOKE WITH SALTFLEET-HAVEN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 3s. 6d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. M. Phillips. Saltfleet-Haven, a hamlet in this parish, was formerly a considerable market town, but has fallen into decay. The old town is said to have been washed away by an inundation of the sea. It has still a fair held on the third of October, which is celebrated for having generally a fine show of foals. It has also an excellent bed of oysters. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, 10½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 362. A. P., £3,576.

SKIDBY, a parish in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Cottingham, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified and returned at £20. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Cottingham. Here is a bequest of £150, by which 8 poor children are educated. Distance from Beverley, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 315. A. P., £2,511.

SKILGATE, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 9s. 4½d. returned at £147 19s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Bere. Distance from Wivelscombe,

6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,487.

SKILLINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Beiluloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, rated at £4 19s. 4½d., returned at £108. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Colsterworth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 389. A. P., £1,821.

SKINBURNES, a hamlet in the parish of Holme-Cultram, co. of Cumberland, pleasantly situated near Grune point, commanding an extensive view of the Solway Frith, and the mountains of Scotland. It has become a fashionable watering place, and affords excellent accommodation for visitors. The herring fishing is prosecuted here with great success. Skinburnes was anciently a large and respectable market-town; but about the beginning of the 14th century, was entirely washed away by an irruption of the sea. Its market and fair were transferred to Abbey-Holme, and the present village has arisen in place of the ancient town. Distance from Wigtou, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

SKINNAND, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 13s. 11½d., returned at £100. The church is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, Lord Falkland. Distance from Sleaford, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 24. A. P., £839.

SKINNINGGROVE, a township in the parish of Brotton, N. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. N.E. from Guilsborough. It has a fishing village situated on a creek environed on all sides by lofty hills, so as to be entirely secluded from the view till you immediately approach it. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 63. A. P., £133.

SKIPLAM, a township in the parish of Kirkdale, N. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. N.E. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,426.

SKIPSEA, a parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 16s., returned at £52. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. This parish is bounded on the east by the sea, and it contains a lofty mount named Skipsea-Brough, which was the site of a baronial castle belonging to the lords of Holderness. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Great Driffield, 10½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 220, of the entire parish 516; in 1831, of the former 386, of the latter 726. A. P. of the township £1,575, of the entire parish £5,762.

SKIPTON, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. W.S.W. from Thirsk. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for

educating poor children. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,144.

SKIPTON, an extensive parish and flourishing market-town in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, W. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of the W. R. and dio. of York, the former rated at £4 0s. 10d., the latter at £10 19s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The town—situated in a fertile and beautiful valley near the river Aire—consists chiefly of two long and broad streets, the one at its termination being crossed by the other nearly at right angles. The paving of the streets is but indifferent; but there is an abundant supply of water, brought in pipes from a considerable distance. The houses are of stone, which is found in the immediate neighbourhood, and very neatly built. The adjacent vale is one of the richest grazing districts in England, and the surrounding heights afford many finely picturesque views. For the purposes of trade the situation of the town is highly favourable, being skirted by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by which it communicates with these great emporiums of trade and commerce. The principal manufactures carried on are the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn, and there is a very extensive brewery for porter and ale. The market-day is Saturday. Vast quantities of corn are brought to this market, chiefly from Knaresborough-Forest. Every second Monday is a market for fat cattle; and there are fairs, March 25th, Saturdays before Palm and Easter Sundays, and 1st and 3d Tuesdays after Easter, Whitsun-eve, August 5th, and November 29d, chiefly for cattle and sheep. There is one, September 23d, for horses. A constable is appointed annually at the manorial court-leet, and the general quarter-sessions for the W. R. are held here at midsummer.

The ancient castle of Skipton, built in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Romille, now the property of the earl of Thanet, stands on an eminence near the church. This fortress, in time of the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, as well as the town, was garrisoned for Charles, and in 1645 stood a vigorous siege. It was, however, at length compelled to surrender to the parliament, and in the following year was rendered untenable as a fortress, but has ever since continued a family residence. The summit of the castle commands a prospect eminently beautiful.

Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a grammar school with an endowment of £600 per annum. The scholars on the foundation are generally about sixty. The school has two exhibitions in Christ college, Cambridge, and the scholars are eligible to the exhibitions of Elizabeth Hastings, at Queen's college, Oxford. The same benevolent individual, the Rev. William Ernystead, who endowed this school, endowed also another called Clerk's school, but the endowment, a very liberal one, has been, through the mismanagement

of the trustees, nearly lost. An excellent library—bequeathed for the use of the inhabitants by Sylvester Pety—is kept in the church. The same gentleman bequeathed upwards of £24,000 for charitable purposes. George Holmes, editor of the first 17 vols. of Rymer's *Fœdera*, was a native of Skipton. Distance from London, 211 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 2305; in 1831, 4181. A. P., £15,997, of the parish exclusive of the town. Pop., in 1801, 1856; in 1831, 2012. A. P., £9,982.

SKIPWITH, a parish and township in the wapentake of Ouse and Darwent, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest by the Rev. Joseph Nelson, by which 14 poor children are educated. Distance from Selby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 247, of the entire parish 560; in 1831, of the former 304, of the latter 648. A. P., of the township £1,635, of the entire parish, £6,104.

SKIRBECK, a wapentake in the co. of Lincoln. It lies in the east side of the co. and comprises eight parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7216.

SKIRBECK, a parish partly in the wapentake of Kirton, but chiefly in that of Skirbeck, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £84 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Volans. Here was an hospital for ten poor people, dedicated to St Leonard. Being bestowed on the knights of St John of Jerusalem, it was dedicated to St John the Baptist, and endowed with lands sufficient for the maintenance of "three priests here and one at Flete, to sustain 20 poor people in the infirmary of the house, and to relieve 40 more every day at the gate." This parish is comprised by the new boundaries act with the borough of Boston. Distance from Boston, 1 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 1578. A. P., £10,629.

SKIRBECK-QUARTER, a hamlet in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 323. A. P., £2,355.

SKIRCOAT, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. co. of York. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. A grammar school, generally called the Halifax school, was founded here by Queen Elizabeth. Distance from Halifax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2638; in 1831, 4060. A. P., £5,661.

SKIRLAUGH (NORTH) WITH ROWTON, a township in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. E. from Beverley. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Methodists. Pop., in 1831, 210. A. P., £2,503.

SKIRLAUGH (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swine in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. The church—ded. to St Austin—is considered, for a small building, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. Patron, the vicar of Swine. Marmaduke Langdale, by will made in the reign of James I., among other things, "gave and be-

queathed a certayne pension for the maintenance of a schoole-master to teach schollers att South Skirlawe. Which schoole-master he requiress may be an university man, able to instruct children on the worke dayes, and able to preach the word on the holy-daies—to be no drunkard, no swearer, no blasphemour, nor eater of flesh on forbidden dayes, &c., and to be a single man unmarried. For I," says the testator, "hold itt unnecessary for a man living in so barren a place as Skirlaugh is, to have the use of a woman." Distance from Hull, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,438.

SKIRLINGTON. See **ATWICK**.

SKIRPENBECK, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £14 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the king. Distance from Pocklington, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,135.

SKIRWITH, a township in the parish of Kirkland, co. of Cumberland. Skirwith abbey, an elegant modern mansion, is supposed to occupy the site of a preceptory that belonged to the Knights Templars. Here are places of worship belonging to the Methodists, and a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Penrith, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 296. A. P., £2,585.

SKOKAM ISLE, an island off the parish of Dale, hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It lies about 5 m. north-west of St Anne's light—is extra parochial—extends to about 200 acres—has an abundant supply of spring water and turbarry fuel. It is stocked with rabbits, which thrive so well as to be a profitable article for exportation. Pop. with the parish of Dale.

SKOMAR ISLE, an island off the parish of Maloes, hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, belonging to the parish of St Martin's in Haverford West. It extends to about 700 acres—has an ample supply of spring water, and, like Skokam, is stocked with rabbits. Pop. with the parish.

SKUTTERSKEFFE, a township in the parish of Rudby-in-Cleveland, west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. 2 m. W.S.W. from Stokesley. Folly-hill, near this village, is an excellent land mark, sometimes discernible 20 leagues at sea. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,337.

SKYRACK, a wapentake in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It lies near the centre of the co.—is bounded on the north by the Wharfe, on the south by the Aire, and comprises 16 parishes, including three market towns. Pop., in 1831, 42,924.

SLAIDBURN, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory and a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated the former at £28, the latter at £4. Church ded. to St Andrew, the chapel to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, J. Wigglesworth. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a grammar school, the master of which

has £50 per annum, and an usher £30. Another school is endowed with about £14 per annum, upon which from 20 to 30 children are gratuitously instructed. Distance from Clitheroe, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 631; of the entire parish, 1908; in 1831, of the former, 920; of the latter, 2409. A. P., of the township, £3,997; of the entire parish, £19,698.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Huddersfield in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £4, returned at £129 8s. 6d. Patron, the vicar of Huddersfield. The woollen and cotton manufactures are both carried on here to a great extent. The Huddersfield canal, and the new line of road to Manchester, pass both through the township. A chalybeate spring has lately been discovered here, the water of which is supposed to possess all the qualities of that of Harrogate. Here is a free school endowed with £42 per annum. Distance from Huddersfield, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2007; in 1831, 2892. A. P., £2,880.

SLALEY, a parish in the east division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, certified at £15, returned at £52 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. In this parish is a large establishment for smelting and refining lead ore, which is brought from Wardle in the county of Durham. Ochre is found and manufactured on Slaley-fell. A small school is supported by bequests from Matthew Carr in 1729, and Ralph in 1769. Distance from Hexham, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 616. A. P., £4,629.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 9s. 7d. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The Grand Junction canal passes through this parish. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school is supported by subscription. Distance from Ivinghoe, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,954.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Cole-ridge, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £15, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the parishioners. Here are bequests amounting to £20 per annum, which are applied to the instructing and educating of poor children. Distance from Dartmouth, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 665. A. P., £4,413.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Greens-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas C. Welsh. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest which educates 3 poor children. Distance from Towces-

ter, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 197. A. P., £797.

SLATTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Maperton, co. of Somerset. Pop. with the parish.

SLAUGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Ser-gison. Distance from Cuckfield, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 740. A. P., £1,928.

SLAUGHTER, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester. It lies in the east side of the county—comprises 23 parishes, including the town of Stow-on-the-Wold. Pop., in 1831, 8648.

SLAUGHTER (LOWER), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Bourton. A sculptured figure of Pallas was found near the fosse road which runs through the south-east corner of this parish, in 1770. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,965.

SLAUGHTER (UPPER), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, P. Timbrell, Esq. Two brooks running through this parish, joined with a third on its confines, form the river Windrush. Here is a small bequest for the support of a Sabbath school. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 260.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Biddestone in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the rector of Biddestone. Distance from Chippenham, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,382.

SLAWSTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 5s. 7½d., returned at £146 12s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,552.

SLEAFORD (OLD), a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 10s. Church in ruins for 200 years, in all which time there has been no presentation, the vicarage being now supposed to have merged into the impropriation. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. The inhabitants attend divine service at Quarrington and New Sleaford. Distance from New Sleaford, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,352.

SLEAFORD (NEW), a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kees-

teven, co. of Lincoln. Livings, a prebend and a discharged vicarage exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln, the former rated at £11 19s. 7d.—patron, the bishop of Lincoln; the latter rated at £8,—patron, the marquess of Bristol. The church—having a curiously ornamented western front, and a tower surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 144 feet—is ded. to St Giles. The town is pleasantly situated near the small river Slea, and on the great road from London to Lincoln. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water brought in from some adjacent springs, called the Boiling Wells. Many of the buildings are good, and the beauty, respectability, and importance of the place are rapidly advancing. A canal connects it with Boston, Lincoln, and the Trent navigation, and lays a broad foundation for the increase and prosperity of its general trade. There is a market on Monday, and fairs are held on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 11th, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The petty sessions are held here, and the quarter sessions for the parts of Kesteven by adjournment from Bourne. Here was at one time a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Lincoln, but every vestige of it has been removed. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and those of the late countess of Huntingdon's connexion. An endowed grammar school affords gratuitous instruction to the children of the town and neighbourhood, and there is an endowed school besides, at which 20 boys and 20 girls are educated. There is also an hospital for a chaplain and 12 poor men, founded and endowed by Sir Robert Carr, Bart., in 1636. Each of the poor men has a salary of 10s. 6d. per week, a comfortable apartment, and an allowance of coal. The chaplain has £20 per annum. Distance from London, 115 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1596; in 1831, 2587. A. P., £6,769.

SLEAGILL, a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Orton. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,247.

SLEBECK, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £5, returned at £55 15s. Patron, in 1829, — Philips, Esq. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St John of Jerusalem. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 353.

SLECKBURN (EAST AND WEST), two townships in the parish of Bedlington, co.-palatine of Durham, the former $6\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter 6 m. E.S.E. from Morpeth. Pop. with the parish.

SLEDDALE (LONG), a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £9 5s. Patrons, the land-owners. In the romantic and picturesque mountains of this township are several valuable quarries of fine blue slate. A school is supported here chiefly by the lord of the manor, the Hon. F. G. Howard, who al-

lows the teacher £15 per annum. Distance from Kendal, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,392.

SLEDDALE (WEST), a hamlet in the parish of Shap, co. of Westmoreland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Orton. Pop. with the parish.

SLEDMERE, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £8 15s., returned at £32 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. Distance from Great-Driffeld, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 480. A. P., £6,450.

SLEEP, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter, liberty of St Albans, co. of Hertford. Pop., with part of Smallford, in 1801, 486; in 1831, 772. A. P. not returned separately.

SLENINGFORD. See **STANLEY-NORTH**.

SLEVESHOLM, or **SLEWSHAM**, in the parish of Methwold, co. of Norfolk, the site of a priory of Cluniac monks, ded. to the Blessed Virgin, and subordinate to Castle-Acre. As parcel of that monastery, it was granted 23^o of Elizabeth to Osbert Mundeford.

SLIMBRIDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £28 2s. 11d. Church—a handsome structure, with a fine spire—ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The Severn is navigable along the N.W. boundary of this parish, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through it. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Dr Jenner, who discovered and introduced the practice of vaccination, was born here. Distance from Dursley, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 770; in 1831, 923. A. P., £8,165.

SLINDON, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 127; in 1831, 185. A. P. with the parish.

SLINDON, a parish in the hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Smelt. Formerly here was one of the palaces of the archbishop of Canterbury. The manor house is a remarkably fine old mansion, delightfully situated in a well wooded park, and commanding a magnificent view of the sea. Distance from Arundel, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,958.

SLINFOLD, a parish in the hundred of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Livings, a rectory, a sinecure, and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, the former rated at £5 6s. 8d., the latter at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. A Roman road passes through this parish. Distance from Horsham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 682; A. P., £2,353.

SLINGLEY. See **SEATON**.

SLINGSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York,

rated at £12 ls. 10^d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Carlisle. Limestone is abundant in this parish. Distance from New-Malton, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 2416.

SLIPTON, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 12s. 3^d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Duke of Dorset. Distance from Thrapstone, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 155. A. P., £915.

SLOLEY, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8^d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Orford. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 267. A. P., £656.

SLOUGH, a village, partly in the parish of Stoke-Pogeis, and partly in that of Upton, co. of Buckingham, 20 m. W. from London. It has several good inns, a cattle-market on Tuesday, and was long the residence of the celebrated Dr Herschell. Pop. with the parishes in which it is situated.

SLYNE WITH HEST, a township in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. A Breakwater has been lately constructed at Hest-Bank, alongside of which, vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool load and unload their cargoes, and, by means of a canal, a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other inland towns. At Hest, the road commences across the sands to Ulverston, and the great road to Kendal, Carlisle, and Glasgow, passes through the village of Slyne. Salt works were formerly carried on here, but have for some time been neglected. Courts leet and baron are regularly held here. Distance from Lancaster, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 286. A. P., £3,030.

SMALESMOOTH, a township in the parish of Gaystead, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W.N.W. from Bellingham. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 1831, 173. A. P. with Simonburn.

SMALLBURGH, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 4s., returned at £145 0s. 10^d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Distance from Coltishall, 5¹/₂ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 699. A. P., £1,155.

SMALLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Morley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Morley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the rector of Morley. Here are extensive collieries, and there is a school endowed with £88 per annum. Distance from Derby, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 618; in 1831, 792. A. P., £2,003.

SMALLFORD, a ward, partly in the parish of St Peter the Apostle, and partly in that of St Stephen, co. of Hertford, 1 m. S.W.

from St Alban's. Pop. with St Peter's and St Stephen's.

SMALL-HYTHE, a chapelry in the parish of Tenterden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tenterden, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £45. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the inhabitants of the chapelry. Distance from Tenterden, 2 m. S.E. Pop. with the parish.

SMALLSHAW, a hamlet in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

SMALLWOOD, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. E.S.E. from Sandbach. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 554. A. P., £3,193.

SMARDALE, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen. Here was at one time a chapel. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 2¹/₂ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 52. A. P., £638.

SMARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £24 2s. 6^d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A market formerly held here has fallen into disuse, but there is a fair held on the 10th of October for toys, pedlery, &c. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; to that of the Baptists there is a school attached, and there is a free school endowed with £45 per annum. Distance from Cranbrook, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1177. A. P., £4,849.

SMEATON (GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, N. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond, with the curacy of Appleton-upon-Wisk, in that of Cleveland, and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 13s. 4^d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. The Wisk intersects this parish, and the Tees forms its northern boundary. Distance from North-Allerton, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 510. A. P., £5,021.

SMEATON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Womersley, W. R., co. of York. Here is a bequest of £30 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Pontefract, 6¹/₂ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,092.

SMEETH, a parish in the franchise of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Aldington, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Aldington. This was formerly a market-town, and it has still two fairs, May 15th, and Sept. 29th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. It has also a considerable estate, the bequest of Timothy Bedingfield in 1691, the yearly income of which is appropriated to the educating of poor children and the maintenance of two aged women. Distance from Ashford, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 497. A. P., £1,850.

SMEETON AND WESTERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Kibworth-Beauchamp, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of

Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Kibworth-Beauchamp. Distance from Market-Harborough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 475. A. P., £2,523.

SMERRILL. See MIDDLETON.

SMETHCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Conover, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 9s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Lacy. Distance from Shrewsbury, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,447.

SMETHWICK. See BRERETON.

SMETHWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Harbone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Harbone, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Calvinistic Methodists, and there is a bequest of £9 9s. per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Birmingham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1097; in 1831, 2676. A. P. with the parish.

SMITHSBY, a parish in the hundred of Rep-ton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £35, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Huntingdon. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 324. A. P., £979.

SMITHDON, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the N.W. extremity of the co., and contains 18 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 8262.

SNAILWELL, a parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £27 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late John Thorp, Esq. Distance from Newmarket, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 200. in 1831, 236. A. P., £2,065.

SNAINTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Ebberston, but chiefly in that of Brompton, N. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Brompton, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of York, returned at £33. Patronage with Brompton curacy. Distance from Scarborough, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 639. A. P., £3,821.

SNAITH, an extensive parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R. co. of York. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, certified at £44. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, N. Yarbrough, Esq. The town, situated on the south bank of the Aire, is small and irregularly built. The houses are mostly of brick, and have in general but a mean appearance. The streets are lighted with oil, and water is supplied by wells. The parish is fertile, and the soil particularly adapted for the culture of flax, which is grown in great quantity, and by the Aire carried to Leeds market. The town has a market on Thursday; and there are fairs the last Thursday in April, and the 10th of August, for cattle, horses, and pedlery, and on the first

Friday in September for cattle. Courts for the manor are occasionally held. In a free grammar school, of unknown foundation, 20 boys are educated, though not classically, and there are 12 almshouses for six poor persons, founded by the Yarbrough family, and for six poor widows, lately rebuilt by Lord Viscount Downe. Distance from York, 23 m. S.E.; from London, 175 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 688; of the entire parish, 5295: in 1831, of the former, 885; of the latter, 8530. A. P., of the township, £3,159; of the entire parish, £34,114.

SNAPE, a parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk, and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church, which has a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font, is ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, R. W. H. H. Vyse, Esq. Here was a Benedictine priory originally granted to the convent of St John at Colchester; but by a bull from the pope, in 1400, erected into a distinct establishment. It was ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was one of the small monasteries suppressed in 1524, when it was given to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his intended colleges. Its yearly revenue was estimated at £99 1s. 11d. Distance from Saxmundham, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 514. A. P., £1,191.

SNAPE, a township in the parish of Well, E. R. co. of York, having a Wesleyan chapel, an almshouse for eight aged persons, and a school for children, each liberally endowed. Distance from Bedale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 656. A. P., £3,923.

SNARESTON, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Sweptstone, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patronage with the rectory of Sweptstone. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through the parish, and it lies within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 353. A. P., £2,927.

SNARFORD, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, returned at £140. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the subdean of Lincoln. Distance from Market-Raisen, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 61. A. P., £974.

SNARGATE, a parish partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Alosbridge, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £17 6s. 8d., returned at £82 7s. 9d. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 85. A. P., £3,285.

SNAVE, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Can-

terbury, rated at £19 7s. 11d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Augustine. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 91. A. P., £4,043.

SNEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Rock, co. of Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bewdley. Pop. with the parish.

SNEATON, a parish in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, N. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Patron, the king. The church has been lately rebuilt at the expense of James Wilson, Esq., who has also established a free school for all the children of the parish. Distance from Whitby, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,412.

SNELLAND, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 17s. 6d., returned at £145 12s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Brownlow. Distance from Wragby, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,552.

SNELLESBALL, or SNELSOE-GREEN, in the parish of Whaddon, co. of Buckingham, the site of an ancient convent of Black monks, who were at the time of the dissolution three in number, and endowed with £24 per annum.

SNELSMORE, a tything in the parish of Cheveley, co. of Berks, 3 m. N. from Newbury.

SNELSON, a township in the parish of Rothen, co.-palatine of Chester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 136. A. P., £531.

SNELSTON, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Norbury, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Norbury. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and the children are entitled to the benefit of a free school at Norbury. Distance from Ashborne, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 484. A. P., £2,969.

SNENTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, endowed with £800. Church ded. to St Stephen. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Manvers. The village of Snenton, which but a few years ago consisted of a few straggling houses, has now the aspect of a considerable city, several streets having been formed and many elegant houses erected. The county asylum for lunatics, a large brick building capable of accommodating 130 patients, is in this parish. Distance from Nottingham, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 3605. A. P., £4,185.

SNETTERTON, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. The living consists of the rectories of All Saints and St Andrew consolidated with the rectory of Quidendenham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 7s. 1d. The church is ded. to All Saints; St Andrew's being de-

molished. Patronage with Quidendenham rectory. Distance from East Harling, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 247. A. P., £2,363.

SNETTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £118 5s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Henry Styleman, Esq. A market was at a former period held here on Friday. The town was then called Sneatham. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Castle-Rising, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 926. A. P., £5,783.

SNEYD, a township in the parish of Burslem, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hamley. Earthenware is manufactured here to a large extent, and there are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1831, 963. A. P. with the parish.

SNEYD, or SNEAD, a parish partly in the hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop, but chiefly in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy, certified at £10. Patron, in 1829, — Morris, Esq. There is here a manufactory of earthenware. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 57.

SNIBSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Packington, co. of Leicester, 5 m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The chapel, not in charge, is ded. to St Mary. Returns with the parish.

SNITTER, a township in the parish of Rothbury, co. of Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 165. A. P. with the parish.

SNITTERBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Waddingham, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the rector of Waddingham. Distance from Market-Raisen, 9 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,496.

SNITTERFIELD, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Distance from Stratford-upon-Avon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 770. A. P., £4,320.

SNITTERTON. See WINSLEY.

SNITTELEGARTH. See BEWALDETH.

SNODLAND WITH PADDLESWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Here is a paper mill on a stream, one of the tributaries of the Medway; and there is a free school for 40 children, founded and endowed by John May, in 1800. Distance from West Malling, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 518. A. P., £2,124.

SNOREHAM, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £3, returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, J. Strutt, Esq. Distance from Maldon, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with the parish of Latchingdon.

SNORING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Thursford, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £24. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Little Walsingham, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 437. A. P., £2,725.

SNORING (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of East Barsbam, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Distance from Fakenham, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 287. A. P., £1,478.

SNOWDHILL, a chapelry in the parish of Dorston, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Patronage with the vicarage of Dorston. Pop. with the parish.

SNOWDON, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, one of the loftiest elevations in South Britain. It forms the centre of a mountain chain, stretching in a north-easterly direction from Bardsey Island to Conway-Bay. The huge mass that goes by the name of Snowdon, is composed of a number of cliffs rising one above another, the highest of which is about 3600 feet above high water mark on the quay on Carnarvon. This peak, in a clear day, can be discerned from the coast of Ireland. It contains a very rich copper ore, and the view from its summit is of the most sublime character. The ascent, however, from the several precipices which it presents, is difficult, and in some places not a little dangerous.

SNOWSHILL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Stanton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Stanton. Distance from Winchcombe, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,766.

SNYDALE, a township in the parish of Normanston, W. R., co. of York, 4 m. S.W. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,563.

SOARE (THE). See LEICESTERSHIRE.

SOBERTON, a parish in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portdown division, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Meon-Stoke, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Meon-Stoke. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court held at Winchester. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 931. A. P., £3,308.

SOCKBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Barton, co. of Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.W. from

Penrith. Limestone is found here in great abundance. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,725.

SOCKBURN, a parish partly in the south-west division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, but chiefly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £3 18s. 1½d., returned at £23. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and brethren of Sherbourne hospital. In the church is a monument to Sir John Conyers, which represents him with his feet resting upon a lion that appears to be contending with a winged dragon. In an adjoining field is still shown the grey stone where, according to the legend, the dauntless knight slew the "monstrous, venomous, and poisonous wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight." (See the article NEASHAM.) The Tees runs through this parish. Distance from Darlington, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 191. A. P., £3,809.

SODBURY-CHIPPING, a parish and market-town in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Old Sodbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, endowed with £1,000. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patronage with the vicarage of Old Sodbury. The town is situated in a bottom on the south side of a small stream that falls into the Frome. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and one of the greatest marts in the kingdom for the sale of cheese. Many of the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade in malt. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs the 23d and 24th of June, the Friday before Lady-day, and Michaelmas-day, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery. The town was formerly a borough, and was incorporated by Charles II., but at the request of the inhabitants the grant was annulled by proclamation of James II., 1688. Since that time it has been governed by a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and for the society of Friends, and a grammar school endowed with £20 per annum, with a free house for the master. Distance from Gloucester, 28 m. S.S.W.; from London, 113 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1090; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £2,270.

SODBURY (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Adeline. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. H. H. Hartley. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be of Roman origin. Distance from Chipping-Sodbury, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 126. A. P., £2,217.

SODBURY (OLD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chipping-Sodbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Distance from Chipping-

Sodbury, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 687; in 1831, 729. A. P., £6,796.

SOFTLEY. See **LYNESACK.**

SOGENHOE, a ruined chapel in the parish of Ufford, co. of Suffolk.

SOHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Barroway annexed, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £32 16s. 5½d. The church, having a tower, the upper part of which is ornamented with tessellated work composed of flints, is ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. The town of Soham is situated near the verge of the county, on the east bank of the Cam, is rather irregularly built, and though pretty extensive, has but a mean appearance. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs are held May 9th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery, and on the Monday before Midsummer for amusement. The parish had formerly a large meer, or fen, which has been drained, is well cultivated, and exceedingly fertile. Great attention is paid to the dairy, and cheese of a most excellent quality is the principal produce. Horticulture is also prosecuted with considerable success, and in raising the article asparagus, the gardeners here are said particularly to excel. Here was a monastery founded about 690 by St Felix the apostle and first bishop of the East Angles, which appears to have been in a flourishing condition till about 870, when it was burned and the monks put to death by the Danes under Ingvar and Ubba. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. There is an excellent free school richly endowed, and there are a few almshouses endowed with fuel but with nothing else. Distance from Ely, 5½ m. S.E.; from London, 69 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2004; in 1831, 3667. A. P., £14,020.

SOHAM-EARL'S, or (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. H. Groome. Here was formerly a market which has gone into desuetude. A fair is held August 4th for lamb. Distance from Framlingham, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 762. A. P., £3,261.

SOHAM-MONK'S, a parish in the hundred of Hoxon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 5s. 2½d., returned at £43 17s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. H. Groome. Distance from Framlingham, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,072.

SOHO, a village in the parish of Handsworth, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N.W. from Birmingham, which see.

SOKEHOLME, a township in the parish of Warsop, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. N.E. from Mansfield. Pop., in 1811, 63; in 1831, 68. A. P., £730.

SOLIHULL, a market town and parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford,

co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £24 18s. 4d. The church—a cruciform structure of great beauty—is ded. to St Alphege. Patron, in 1829, R. B. Clive, Esq. The town—situated on the great road from Warwick to Birmingham—consists principally of one street, the houses of which are for the most part modern, well built, and many of them large and elegant. It is supplied with water from the Blythe, which runs through the east part of it, and from spring wells. The air is considered to be highly salubrious, and the surrounding country is of a pleasing character. The market day is Wednesday, and there are fairs April 29th for cattle and horses, September 11th for horses and hiring servants, and October 12th for cattle. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics; and from various donations, bequests, &c., there is an annual sum of £317 to be expended for charitable purposes, and among others, for educating poor children belonging to the parish. The head master, who must be a graduate of one of the universities, has £100 per annum for teaching the classics, and an under master has £65 for conducting the English department. The number of scholars, who must all belong to the parish, is about 60. At this school Shenstone the poet received the rudiments of his education. Fifteen poor girls are taught upon a bequest of £8 per annum. A Benedictine nunnery in this parish at the dissolution, was valued at £21 2s. per annum. Distance from Warwick, 15 m. N.W.; from London, 106 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2473; in 1831, 2878. A. P., £12,546.

SOLFACH, a small sea-port in the parish of Whitechurch, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It is an agreeable and an improving place, and affords an excellent asylum for vessels when forced by stress of weather into the dangerous bay of St Bride. It is 3½ m. E. from St David's. Pop. with the parish.

SOLPORT, a township in the parish of Stapleton, co. of Cumberland, 9½ m. E.N.E. from Longton. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,757.

SOMBOURN (KING'S), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £21 1s. 10½d. Church—containing some very ancient monuments—ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Sir Charles Mill, Bart. By the Andover canal, which passes through this parish, chalk is carried in large quantities to Redbridge, where it is used as manure upon the strong clay soil in the New-Forest. The women and children of the village are, a number of them, employed in spinning silk for the Winchester manufacturers. Before the conquest this place was held in royal demesne, and now forms part of the duchy of Lancaster. Here John of Gaunt had a palace. The palace has disappeared, but the gardens, pleasure-grounds, fish-ponds, &c., can still be traced, and the stables which belonged to it have been con-

REFERENCE to the
Portbury

Earlsbith & Bedminster

Chew

Keynsham

Bath Forum

Wellow

Widmerdon

Chewton

Brent & Wrington

Wharfedale

Bompton

Wells Forum

Whitstone

Prima

Bruton

Farris Norton

Berthorne

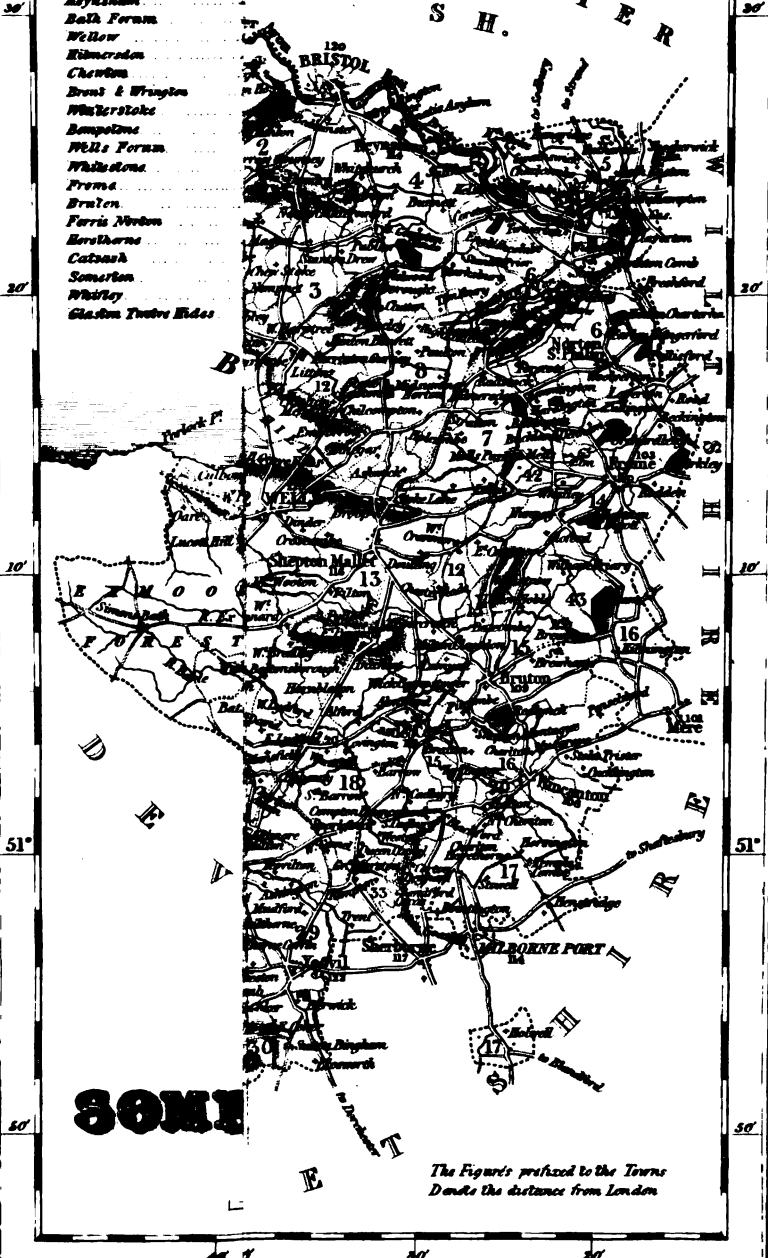
Catdash

Somerton

Whitby

Glaston Twelve Hides

G L O U C E S T E R S H.



SOMERSET

The Figures prefixed to the Towns
 Denote the distance from London

verted into a farm-stand. Here are also the remains of a Roman camp. Distance from Stockbridge, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £3,703.

SOMBOURN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of King's-Sombourn, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Charles Mill, Bart. Distance from Stockbridge, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,101.

SOMERBY, a parish, forming with the parishes of Cold, Overton, and Witcote, a detached portion of the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, W. Hanbury, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 377. A. P., £2,641.

SOMERBY WITH GREAT-HUMBY, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 12s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 282. A. P., £3,542.

SOMERBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, Robert Burton, Esq. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, 4½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 21. A. P., £1,138.

SOMERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Corringham, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. E. from Gainsborough. Pop. with the parish.

SOMERCOATES (NORTH), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, 10 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 753. A. P., £5,800.

SOMERCOATES (SOUTH), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Louth, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 320. A. P., £3,141.

SOMERFORD, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,612.

SOMERFORD-BOOTHES, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,410.

SOMERFORD-KEYNES, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, G. L. Foyle, Esq. Distance from Cricklade, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 327. A. P., £2,350.

SOMERFORD (BROAD), a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the provost and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. This parish, with the following, is now included within the boundaries of Malmesbury. Distance from Malmesbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 500. A. P., £2,616.

SOMERFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Malmesbury, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 376. A. P., £2,792.

SOMERLEYTON, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Anguish. Distance from Lowestoft, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 419. A. P., £2,398.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 18s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Chesterfield. Distance from Uttoxeter, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,082.

SOMERSBY, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 16s. 5½d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, R. Burton, Esq. Distance from Spilsby, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 69. A. P., £1,050.

SOMERSET,

A maritime co., bounded on the north-east, north, and north-west, by Gloucestershire and the Bristol channel; on the east by Wilts and Dorsetshires; and on the south, south-west, and west, by Dorset and Devonshires. Its extreme length from east to west is about 65 m., and its extreme breadth from north to south about 45 m. Its superficies has been calculated at 1642 square miles, or 1,050,880 statute acres, of which about 400,000 are supposed to be in tillage, and about 534,500 in pasturage, the remainder being woods, waters, &c.

Divisions.—For the sake of perspicuity this co. has generally been described as forming three divisions or districts; the first comprehending that division of the county lying be-

tween the harbours of Uphill and Kingroad, on the north-west, and the towns of Bath and Frome on the south-east, having the Avon for its eastern, and the Mendip hills for its western boundary;—the second, comprising the entire middle portion of the co. from the confines of Wilts and Dorsetshires on the south, to the Bristol channel on the north, having the Mendip hills for its eastern, the Quantock hills and the forest of Neroche for its western boundary;—and the third, that portion of the co. lying to the west of the Quantock hills and the Forest of Neroche.

First Division.—The aspect of the first division is for the most part delightfully varied by hills of considerable elevation, overlooking cultivated plains of the richest fertility. There are, however, especially in the north-west corner of this division, extensive tracts of what are called low moorlands, which are subject to inundations, and that sometimes for months in succession. Upwards of 3000 acres of this description—lying in the parishes of Congresbury, Churchill, Puxton, &c.—are under the inspection of a commission of sewers, and discharge their waters into the small river Yeo. Cleared of stagnant water, the produce of this tract, especially in grass, is luxuriant beyond conception. The difficulty of keeping this district above water, will be readily apprehended by every reader when he is told that every ordinary spring-tide rises five feet above its level. To the N.N.E. of this, lie upwards of 4000 acres equally subject to the watery element. This tract is defended from the inroads of the sea by a stone wall rising to the height of 10 feet above the level of the lands. High tides frequently flow over this wall, and it is sometimes broken by the strength of the waves, and hundreds of acres laid at once under water. Land floods are also frequent. This tract discharges its waters by two small streams called the Yeos, the mouths of which are defended by sluices. To the north-east of this low tract, Leigh-Down, consisting of nearly 3000 acres, extends from the sea coast to Bristol; and to the south of this lies a beautiful vale of rich grass lands. The Mendip hills run along the west side of this division in a direction N.N.W., from near Frome on the S. to Black Rock near Uphill on the Bristol channel, a distance of nearly 30 m.

Middle Division.—Of the middle division the lands bordering on Wilts and Dorsetshires lie high, and are principally occupied as sheep walks. A little more to the north, round the towns of Shepton, Bruton, Castlecary, Ilchester, Petherton, Ilminster, Langport, and Somerton, the country is highly productive and finely laid out in rich corn fields, flourishing orchards, and luxuriant meadows. To the north lie the fen lands, divided by the Polden hills into two districts, called the Brent and the Bridgewater, or the South Marishes. Of the Brent Marsh upwards of 20,000 acres have been drained and converted into rich dairy lands. The water is carried off by the Brue which flows through the middle of the marsh, and has a barrier against the tide with sluices at Highbidge. Large tracts of turf bog still remain, upon which little

improvement has yet been made. It is a curious fact that the principal bogs of this extensive flat, lying one on each side of the river a little to the westward of Glastonbury, and extending to several thousand acres, are from five to six feet higher than the adjoining lands. They consist of a mass of porous earth, saturated with, and floating in water. All divisions of land here are made by ditches of about five feet deep, which discharge their waters into the river. Sluices are occasionally formed on them to keep back the water in the time of drought, for the use of the cattle. The Bridgewater or South Marsh, is separated from the Brent Marsh by the Polden hills, having the Ham hill on the south-east, the river Parret on the south-west, and on the north-west, Bridgewater bay. The principal drain of this marsh is the Parret; but it has no barrier against the tides, in consequence of which, in rainy seasons especially, many thousand acres are laid under water, which destroys the herbage and imparts to the atmosphere disagreeable and unwholesome qualities. These tracts in the early period of our history seem to have been subjected to constantly recurring inundations of the sea. In the beginning of the fourteenth century they were placed under a commission of sewers, with power to inspect the sea banks, ditches, gutters, &c., to order whatever repairs they supposed necessary, and to assess the proprietors to that effect. A commission of the same kind still continues, and tracts in the south marsh have been recently drained, extending to upwards of 20,000 acres.

South-west Division.—In the south-west division lies the rich vale of Taunton-Dean, comprising 30 parishes, with the market-towns of Taunton, Wellington, and Milverton. At the north of this vale, extending north-west to the Bristol channel, lie the Quantock hills, and more to the westward those of Brendon, Grabbist, Winsford, Lucott, Staddon, and Dunkerry-Beacon, all of them remarkable for picturesque scenery, and the fine prospects to be obtained from them. On the west lies the dreary forest of Exmoor, which extends into Devonshire, a bleak and sterile region, in which for many miles, only one dwelling house, Simonsbath, surrounded with about 200 acres of enclosed land, is to be met with. A solitary red deer may be sometimes seen, and though it has the name of a forest, a thorn bush or a few straggling willows on the margin of a brook, is all that it affords in the shape of trees. The hills of this county are remarkable for a smooth undulating outline, seldom presenting cliffs or precipitous ascents except on the sea coast. Some of their sides too are finely wooded, and on a few are bogs of a considerable extent. Dunkerry-Beacon, the loftiest elevation in the county, is 1668 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The rivers are numerous though none of them are very considerable, most of them having their rise and whole course within the county. The principal is the Parret, which rising on the borders of Dorsetshire flows northward, being near Muchelney joined by the Ille, at Langport by the Yeo or Irel, and afterwards

by the Tone, and passing the town of Bridgewater, falls by a winding course into the Bristol channel. The Brue has its source in the forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, and passing by Bruton and Glastonbury, is augmented by a considerable stream from Shepton-Mallet and Wells, and falls into the Bristol channel a little to the north of the Parret. The Ax has its source among the Mendip hills, and passing by Axbridge falls into the Bristol channel near Black Rock. The Exe has its source in the Forest of Exmoor, but taking a southern direction enters Devonshire, of which it forms one of the principal rivers. A few inconsiderable streams fall into the Lower Avon, which forms the boundary between this county and the county of Gloucester. The fish taken in these rivers are salmon, trout, pike, perch, roach, dace, eels, carp, and gudgeons.

Soil, &c.—Though this county stands pre-eminent in point of fertility, almost every variety of soil may be found within its limits. That of the moorlands of the N.E. division, a marine deposit, is a deep and rich mixture of clay and sand. That of the moors or marshes of the middle district is various. The most valuable is a strong dry clay of considerable depth. That which is supposed next in quality is a red earth, varying in depth from one to six feet. Black moory earth, having a substratum of clay at various depths, is a third kind of soil found here; and there is a fourth called turf-bog, porous and spongy, and so full of the fibrous roots of plants as to be with difficulty cut with a spade; under this lies a stratum of black earth, covering a bed of peat full of leaves and the stalks of rushes, together with bituminous matter, and from three to fifteen feet in depth. This serves as the common fuel to the district. To the south of this level lies an elevated tract of great fertility, composed chiefly of sea sand and shells. The celebrated vale of Taunton-Dean is a rich loam interspersed in some places with clay, in others with sand, a kind of soil that seems to predominate in the valleys of the western division. Of the downs and hills the soil is various; that of Leigh and Broadfield Downs is thin and gravelly, lying upon limestone that often approaches to within three inches of the surface. On the White and Black Downs it is various, but generally thin, resting on sand or gravel. On the Mendip hills it is often a deep loam interspersed with light, spongy, and black tracts, and occasionally intermingled with gravel, clay, &c., by which its fertility is affected in various degrees. On the Polden and Ham hills the soil is thin and of a very inferior quality. On the Quantock hills it is also thin, resting in some parts on a thin shelvy rock, and in others on limestone. Like the soil, the climate has considerable variety. On the sea coast it is mild even in winter, and in the vale of Taunton, and the level districts towards the east and south, it is equally temperate. On the hills, especially those of Mendip, the winter is cold and stormy. In the marshes the air is moist, and the whole county is sometimes enveloped in dense fogs. In summer the air, especially on the hills, is

clear, salubrious, and invigorating. In the vales the crops are sometimes blighted by frosts in April and May, while on the hills they remain uninjured. Yet the harvest is nearly a month later on the hills than in the valleys. From the contiguity of the Bristol channel the air on these eminences seems to imbibe in autumn a watery vapour, highly unfavourable for the ripening of grain, and large tracts are in consequence pastured that might otherwise be more properly employed in tillage.

The crops most commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, and oats, with beans and pease. The produce varies greatly in the different districts. On the rising lands to the south of Bridgewater-marsh wheat is grown of a very superior quality. The same district is supposed to produce the best barley grown in the county. The potatoe is extensively cultivated in different districts, especially on the fertile soils in the neighbourhood of Castle Cary, where the produce is commonly 160 sacks per acre. Turnips are extensively cultivated in the middle district. Flax and hemp are grown extensively in the rich tract extending along the south side of the county from Wincanton by Yeovil to Crewkerne. Tassel, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, the head of which, being composed of well turned hooks, is used in the dressing of broad cloth, is extensively cultivated in the north-eastern district. It requires a strong rich clay soil, and the produce is very uncertain. Gardens are numerous in the vicinity of Somerton, from which the surrounding markets, as far as Wells and Shepton-Mallet, are supplied with early pease, beans, potatoes, &c. Orchards are numerous, and those that have a northern aspect and are sheltered from the westerly winds are generally very productive. Along the northern base of the Mendip hills the fruit yields a strong and very palatable cider, and in the vale of Taunton-Dean cider is made of the very best quality. The manufactures of Somerset and Wiltshire are supplied principally from the parishes of Blagdon, Compton-Martin, Harptree, Wrington, and Ubley. Large quantities are also sent into Yorkshire by Bristol. Turkey rhubarb is cultivated in a few places, but not extensively. In the vicinity of Keynsham-wood it is grown to some extent. Three or four crops are commonly gathered in the season, the average produce being about a ton and a half per acre. The quality is excellent. The artificial grasses most commonly cultivated are broad clover, white Dutch clover, sanfoin, marlgrass, and rye grass. The marl-grass grows spontaneously upon the marl soils, and has a striking resemblance to broad, or red clover. Husbandry does not appear to be in the most improved state. In the western parts of the county corn is carried in from the fields upon horses' backs, and manure is carried abroad in the same manner. The apology for this slovenly procedure is the unevenness of the country and the steepness of the hills—the true reason most probably is, a blind adherence to ancient custom, known in Scotland by the name of 'use and wont.' Lime is the principal manure, for which marl serves as a substitute where it is found of good quality.

On the Brue, the marsh farmers generally have openings cut in the banks of the river, by which they convey the muddy water descending from the hills over their lands, which is found to have an amazingly fertilizing influence. Corn, however, is not produced in sufficient quantity for the supply of the county, many thousand quarters being annually imported from the adjoining counties of Dorset and Wilts. Stone fences are common in those parts of the county where stone is abundant, but they are more generally white thorn, in some places beech, which is most beautiful to the eye, and affords annually a considerable supply of fuel.

Though somewhat deficient in corn, this county has a superabundance of cattle, and overflows with the rich products of the dairy. Almost the whole of the immense and rich tracts of marshland are in grass, and when not chilled by excessive rains, or inundated by the tides, are in perpetual verdure, feeding vast herds of oxen, many milk cows, and flocks of sheep. The sheep and oxen when fattened, with large quantities of butter and cheese produced from the cows upon the dairy farms, are sent chiefly to the Bristol, Salisbury, and London markets. In the north-western part of the county, where the dairy system prevails, the cows are mostly of the short horned breed. In the vale of Taunton-Dean they are of the north Devon breed, which is held in high esteem by the graziers. Of the whole western district the oxen are remarkable for symmetry, and almost all of a red colour. They are put into the yoke at three years old, and generally worked till they are six, when they are sold to the graziers. The summer fattened oxen are all, or nearly all, of this breed; the winter fattened are of an inferior kind, partly home bred and partly imported from Wales. Of sheep, the breeds here, like the cattle, are various. In the vicinity of Bath is a large breed, weighing, when fattened, from 30 to 40 lbs. per quarter. On the Mendip hills there is a native and hardy breed, easily subsisted, having fine wool, and affording most delicious mutton. In the middle district, especially the southern parts of it, are immense flocks of an improved sort, raised from the Dorsetshire breed. Of these, many are fed in the marshes along with some from the Mendip hills, and great numbers imported from Dorsetshire. The Dorsetshire breed are general in the vale of Taunton-Dean. A native breed, without horns, well made, and having a thick fleece weighing from 7 to 8 lbs., is found about Dulverton, Bampton, and Wiveliscombe, and highly prized by the marsh graziers. Fattened, the carcase weighs generally about 25 lbs. per quarter. A small horned breed from Devonshire is preferred in the hilly portions of the western district, where they are kept for years solely for the fleece, which is fine, but does not weigh above 4 lbs. These, when fattened, weigh from 14 to 18 lbs. per quarter. Hogs, in the dairy districts, are fed in immense numbers, principally on whey, and their flesh is of a fine colour and delicate flavour. They are procured chiefly from the Bristol market, and are of all kinds to be found in the surrounding counties,

many of them being brought from Wales. Few or no horses, the ponies on Exmoor excepted, are bred in the county, the demand being supplied by the dealers from the great horse markets in the northern counties. Innumerable geese are reared in the marsh districts, and the rearing and feeding of all kinds of fowls in the districts adjoining to Bath and Bristol especially, form an important part of rural economy.

Upwards of 20,000 acres of the county are occupied by wood, some of them of great value, and many thousand acres still lie uncultivated wastes. King's-wood, chiefly oak, covers between 200 and 300 acres, and on the northern declivity of the Mendip hills are a number of beautifully picturesque and thriving coppices. There are also several spread along the opposite declivity, but being exposed to the south-west wind, they are less thriving and far less picturesque. The woods of Mells, Leigh, Edford, Harwich, Compton, and Cameley, are extensive, and from their vicinity to the collieries, sources of much profit to the owners. The vales of the eastern district are richly adorned with detached elms, which grow to an immense size; and in the midland district a chain of woodlands extends for several miles through the parishes of Downhead, Claford, Whatley, &c. The forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, which extended over a vale of 20,000 acres, has been cleared and cultivated, with the exception of about 2000 acres, which continue in coppice woods, the chief sorts of timber being oak and ash, the underwood hazel, alder, willow, and birch. The marsh lands have few trees of any kind. In the western district, on the declivities of the hills, are numerous coppices, chiefly of oak, and in the hedgerows elms are generally found of large size. The principal wastes, or unenclosed commons, are Leigh-down, an extensive tract to the west of Bristol, subject to a right of commonage and depastured chiefly with sheep; Broadfield-down, and Lansdown, the former extending to 2000 acres, the latter to 1000, having a fine smooth surface, and considered as peculiarly fitted for sheep walks; nearly one-half of the ancient royal forest of Mendip, extending to several miles, covered with heath and fern, and affording subsistence to numerous flocks of sheep; the forest of Neroche, near Ilminster, containing nearly 1000 acres, on which different parishes have an untinted right of commonage; White-down, near Chard; many thousand acres in the marshes; part of Black-down and several hundred acres on the Quantock and Brandon hills; and on the western extremity of the county the forest of Exmoor, extending to 20,000 acres, without a single house upon it except Simonsbath, nearly in the centre of it, which is licensed as an inn, and has around it enclosures to the extent of 200 acres. On this bleak moor about 22,000 sheep belonging to farmers in the surrounding country, are depastured during the summer, and about 400 small horses all the year round. When the snow begins to lie deep, these hardy little animals may be seen in droves traversing the narrow valleys, and picking a scanty subsistence along the margin of the brooks and by the un-

frozen springs, but the sheep are all driven off before the severity of winter approaches. Of these fine little ponies the forester has regularly a public sale every year at Simonsbath, where also, in the month of May, he meets with the farmers from the surrounding country to register the number of sheep which each intends to send into the forest for the season. The hills of the Black-down are pastured during the summer months with young cattle, the property of the neighbouring farmers.

Minerals, &c.—The mineral productions of the county are coal, lead, copper, calamine, manganese, limestone, freestone, ironstone, fine grained slate, &c. Fuller's earth and ochre are occasionally met with, and in the neighbourhood of Chilcompton, a rich black marl in inexhaustible abundance. The coal beds of this county constitute the most southern deposit, and lie nearer to London than any that have yet been discovered in England. The most extensive collieries seem to be those of the parishes of High-Littleton, Timsbury, Poulton, Radstock, and Midsummer-Norton, in which upwards of 1500 men and boys are constantly employed. The coal here is of excellent quality, of a firm and strong grain, making a clear and durable fire. Bath is the principal market for its consumption. There are also extensive collieries in the vicinity of Leigh-down, to the west of Bristol, whence that city is partly supplied with the necessary article of fuel, and whence considerable supplies are sent into Wales. The Mendip hills, consisting of mountain limestone, are famous for their mines of lead and lapis calaminaris. The former, however, have been nearly exhausted, or are so incumbered, as to be wrought with little advantage; the latter seem to be prosecuted with great vigour, and to be as profitable as ever. In the three parishes of Rowberrow, Shipham, and Wincombe, 500 miners are constantly employed in raising that mineral, which is often found within a yard of the surface, and is seldom worked deeper than 30 fathoms. These mines are governed by regulations made in the reign of Edward IV., commonly called Lord Choke's laws. According to these, every miner is entitled to turn upon the forest, in summer, as many cows as he can keep through the winter; but before he breaks ground, he must have license from the lord of the soil, or from his officers, and he must pay to the said lord, a tenth part of the ore, and also a tenth part of the lead, if it is smelted on his territory. Every lord of the soil is required to hold a minor court twice in the year, and to swear in 12 miners, who act as a jury, for the redress of misdemeanors. The lord may issue arrests for strife between man and man respecting their works, or for the payment of their own dues; and if a miner, by the falling in of the earth, or any other accident, meets his death, his fellow miners are obliged to bring him to Christian burial at their own proper cost and charges, no coroner or other officer being allowed to have any thing to do with him in any respect. Iron ore, and beds of ironstone, are found in various places; and in the rocks near Porlock have been found small

quantities of silver. Granite has been quarried a few miles to the N.E. of Taunton; and at Coombo-Down, in raising a very fine freestone, the ground has been undermined for several miles. In a county possessing so many minerals, mineral springs must be frequently met with. The most celebrated are the hot wells of Bath, for an account of which, see BATH.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are those of woollen and worsted goods, carried on chiefly at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe; gloves, at Yeovil, Marlcock, and Stoke; lace, at Chard and Taunton; silk, at Bruton, Torrington, and Shepton-Mallet; crape, chiefly at Taunton; and stockings at Shepton-Mallet. Iron and copper mills are numerous on the lower Avon; as also for spinning worsted and spinning and weaving cotton. At Minehead, Porlock, and Watchet, are very productive salmon and herring fisheries, which give employment to a number of the inhabitants. Off the coast, generally, are taken sand-dabs, flounders, trakes, pipers, soles, plaice, skate, conger-eels, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, and star-fish.

History.—At the time of the Conquest, this county seems to have been occupied by the Belgæ, who are supposed to have migrated hither out of Gaul, some three centuries before the Christian era. Under the Romans it was included in *Britannia prima*. On the retreat of that people from the kingdom, this county became the scene of a protracted and sanguinary contention between the Saxons and the Britons, who were gradually driven into the mountain fastnesses of Wales. A battle, in 845, was obstinately contested at Stoke-Courcey, between the Saxons, commanded by Elstan, bishop of Sherborne, and the Danes, who were totally routed. In the reign of Alfred, these savage marauders having nearly devastated every other part of the kingdom, extended their ravages into this county, where, in 873, they destroyed Glastonbury. In 877, Somerton shared a similar fate. In this county Alfred, being totally routed, took refuge, and for a time concealed himself in the cottage of a neatherd, situated on a small plat of ground at the confluence of the Parret and the Tone, nearly surrounded with water and impassable marshes. Here he collected a few faithful adherents, with whom he made frequent, sudden, and successful excursions upon the Danes, in consequence of which, a general rendezvous of the Saxons was appointed at Egbert's-Stone, on the east side of the Forest of Selwood, in the vicinity of Frome, whence they were led to the great victory of Ethandune, in Wiltshire. After the subjugating of those pagans, their leader, Guthrum, was brought to the court of Alfred, at Aller, on the banks of the Parret, where he received the rite of baptism in that year. In gratitude for his successes, Alfred, on the site of his hiding-place, called in Saxon *Ethelninge*, or the Isle of the Nobles, now Athelney, founded a monastery to the honour of our Saviour and his Apostle St Peter. In 918, Somerset was again attacked by the Danes, hands of whom landed at Porlock and at Watchet,

when they were bravely met by the inhabitants, and, with immense slaughter, driven on board their ships. Watchet was attacked and plundered by them in 987, and again in 997, when it was burned to the ground. With the same insatiate plunderers several battles were fought at Pen, in this county, in 1001, and 1016. In 1052, Harold, afterwards king of England, returning from banishment, landed in this county, over a great part of which he carried fire and sword, after which he returned to his ships with a great booty. During the insurrection against William Rufus, headed by Odo, bishop of Baieux, in favour of Robert, duke of Normandy, the city of Bath was taken and plundered by the insurgents. From this period nothing remarkable occurs in the history of the country till 1607, when a tract of country, 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, was overflowed by an irruption of the sea, and many of the inhabitants drowned. In the struggle between Charles I. and his parliament, the royal party being strong in Somersetshire, it was the scene of active and long-continued warfare. It was also the scene of the ill-planned and feebly conducted attempt of the duke of Monmouth in 1685; and at Wincanton, shortly after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay in 1688, a party of the royal guards were attacked, and a number of them put to the sword, being one of the very few instances in which blood was shed in the progress of that singularly fortunate revolution.

Antiquities.—The remains of antiquity are numerous and of great variety. They will be found described under the different parishes and townships in which they are situated, as will also the different religious houses, 44 in all, that belonged to the county.

Hundreds, &c.—Somersetshire is co-extensive with the diocese of Bath and Wells, and is divided into three archdeaconries—Bath, Wells, and Taunton. It has 469 parishes, whereof 241 are rectories, 138 vicarages, and the remainder curacies. It is divided into 43 hundreds, has two cities, Bath and Wells, and 27 market-towns. By the reform act it sends four members for the county—two for the eastern and two for the western division. Somerset is included in the western circuit. The summer assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater and Wells, the Lent, at Taunton. Quarter sessions are held at Wells in January and April, at Bridgewater in July, and at Taunton in October. Pop., in 1801, 273,750; in 1831, 402,500. A. P., £1,900,651.

SOMERSHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Colne and Pidley, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 4s. 7d., and annexed to the regius professorship of Divinity in Cambridge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Somersham—supposed to derive its name from having been a summer camp of the Romans—is situated in a pleasant and fertile county, abounding with springs remarkable for the purity and salubrity of their waters. It consists principally of one street, running east

and west, nearly a mile in length. The preparing of wicks for rush lights, which are extensively transmitted to various places of the kingdom, furnish employment for a number of the inhabitants. The market, which was on Friday, has been long discontinued; but there are fairs, June 23d and January 12th. Here was at one time a splendid palace belonging to the bishop of Ely: not a vestige of it now remains. There is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists, and a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Huntingdon, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1402. A. P., £8,229.

SOMERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Boosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Stubbin. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Ipswich, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 446. A. P., £1,252.

SOMERS-TOWN. See ST PANCRAS.

SOMERTON, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies in the centre of the co., and comprises nine parishes, with the market-town of Somerton. Pop., in 1831, 5452.

SOMERTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Somerton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 0s. 7½d. Church—an ancient structure with an octagonal embattled tower—ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. The very ancient and once royal town of Somerton, is situated near the centre of the county, in a pleasant and fertile spot a little to the west of the river Carey, over which it has a good stone bridge. Ina, with several of his successors, kings of the West Saxons, frequently held their courts here. The castle, which was the royal residence, was subsequently converted into a state-prison, where many distinguished personages, and, among others, John, king of France in the reign of Edward III., have been reluctant residents. It is now the site of the goal, which was constructed out of the materials of the ancient edifice. The houses here are low, but they are built of stone, and the streets are well paved. There is a market here every Tuesday; and there are fairs on the Tuesday in Passion week, and the 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th Tuesdays following, for cattle; and for cattle, hogs, &c. &c., on the 30th of September and the 8th of November. The town is governed by a bailiff and constables, chosen by the inhabitants. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is an excellent free school, and an endowed almshouse for eight poor women. Distance from Ilchester, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1145; in 1831, 1786. A. P., £6,049.

SOMERTON, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Devonshire.

SOMERTON, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Wintle. Here is a free school for 15 boys, and another for girls, endowed by the countess of Jersey with £20 per annum. The Cherwell has its course through this parish, as also the Oxford and Birmingham canal. There is within the limits of the parish a powerfully petrifying spring, so copious, as to form of itself a small cascade. Distance from Deddington, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 392. A. P., £3,437.

SOMERTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of West Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Winterton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church—which has long ago been demolished—was ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Winterton. Distance from Caistor, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 54. A. P., £1,049.

SOMERTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of West Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16, returned at £30. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Greves, Esq. Distance from Caistor, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,104.

SOMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 7s. The church—which has been recently enlarged by the aid of the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels—has a curious tower at the west end, apparently of a more ancient date than the church itself. Patron, in 1829, E. Barker, Esq. Distance from Worthing, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 519. A. P., £2,252.

SONNING, a hundred in the co. of Berks. It lies in the east end of the county and comprises six parishes, including the borough of Wokingham. Pop., in 1831, 5835.

SONNING, a parish partly in the hundred of Binfield, co. of Oxford, but chiefly in the hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £26 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The village of Sonning is situated on the Thames. It is very ancient, and is said to have been at one time the seat of a bishop's see. It has a free school, founded in 1666 by Sir Thomas Rich, and endowed with an estate yielding upwards of £50 per annum, for educating and clothing twenty boys and apprenticing three of them annually in London, to which was added in 1709, a rent charge of £5, for placing out an additional apprentice. Distance from Reading, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of that part of the parish which is in the co. of Oxford, 705, in the co. of Berks, 1233, total 1938; in 1831, of the former, 887, of the latter, 1701, total, 2588. A. P. of the Oxford division, £3,296, of the Berkshire, £6,000, total £9,296.

SOOTHILL, a township in the parish of Dewsbury, W. R., co. of York, 6 m. W.N.W.

from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 5134; in 1831, 3849. A. P., £4,042.

SOPLEY, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New Forest, west division, co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 16s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Mr Willis. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Distance from Christ-Church, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 840; in 1831, 1012. A. P., £1,027.

SOPWELL, in the parish of St Peter, co. of Hertford. Here are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, subject to the abbey of St Alban's, in which, at the suppression, were nine nuns whose yearly revenues were estimated at, £68 8s.

SOPWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Malmesbury, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,960.

SOTBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoss, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king.

SOTHERTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Uggheshall, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patronage with the rectory of Uggheshall. Distance from Halesworth, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 196. A. P., £966.

SOTTERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, M. Barne, Esq. Distance from Beccles, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,358.

SOTWELL, a parish in the hundred of Moreton, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the rectory of St Leonard, Wallingford, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the rector of St Leonard, Wallingford. Distance from Wallingford, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,398.

SOUGHTON, a township in the parish of Llansallin, co. of Salop, 4 m. S.W. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,037.

SOULBURY, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £108. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Lovett. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school, liberally endowed, for twenty boys and girls. One of the former is apprenticed every year. Distance from Buckingham, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 578. A. P., £4,390.

SOULBY, a township in the parish of Dacre,

co. of Cumberland. It is situated on the margin of the beautiful Ulla-water, 5 m. S.W. from Penrith. Pop. with the parish.

SOULBY, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkby-Stephen, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. J. Musgrave, Bart. Soullby is a handsome village situated on the Eden, which is here crossed by a good bridge of three arches. It has fairs the Tuesday before Easter, and August 30th. There is also a small endowment for educating three boys. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,354.

SOULDERN, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. The Cherwell bounds this parish on the west, and it is intersected by the Oxford and Birmingham canal. Here is a school on the national plan, supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. Distance from Deddington, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 599. A. P., £2,877.

SOULDROP, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Knotting, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Knotting rectory. Distance from Higham-Ferrers, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 242. A. P., £843.

SOULTON, a township in the parish of Wem, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1831, 31. A. P. with the parish.

SOUND, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,032.

SOURTON, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bristow, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, the rector of Bristow. Distance from Oakhampton, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 625. A. P., £2,119.

SOUTH-ACRE, a parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 18s. 1d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, B. Fountain, Esq. South-Acre is separated from Castle-Acre by the small river Nar. Distance from Swaffham, 3½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 96. A. P., £3,366.

SOUTHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's-Cleeve, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. from Cheltenham. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHAM, a market-town and parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £22 17s. 6d. The church—a beautiful building, having a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire—is ded. to St James.

Patron, the king. Southam is a place of great antiquity, and had formerly a mint. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the east bank of the Stowe, over which is a neat stone bridge of two arches. The houses are modern and handsomely built. The market, which is well-supplied, especially with corn, is held on Monday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, the Monday after Holy Thursday, the 10th of July, the first Monday in Oct., and the first Monday in Lent. Southam is one of the polling places in the election of members for the southern division of the county. A head-borough and a constable are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The monks of Coventry had here an establishment, and at the July fair the procession of the Lady Godiva is celebrated, in imitation of that of Coventry. A cell of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Rowcester, subsisted for some time at Haliwell in this parish. It was carried back to the parent institution in the 19th of Edward II. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school endowed with upwards of £60 per ann. There is besides an endowment of £200 per annum for relieving the poor, and repairing the bridge; a dispensary and an infirmary are supported by subscription. Here are two mineral springs, one of them named Holywell, remarkable for intensely cold water. The Rev. Mr. Holyoake, at one time rector of this parish, compiled and published the first work in the form of a dictionary that was printed in the English language. Southam is distant from Warwick 10 m. E.S.E.; from London, 84 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1256. A. P., £5,871.

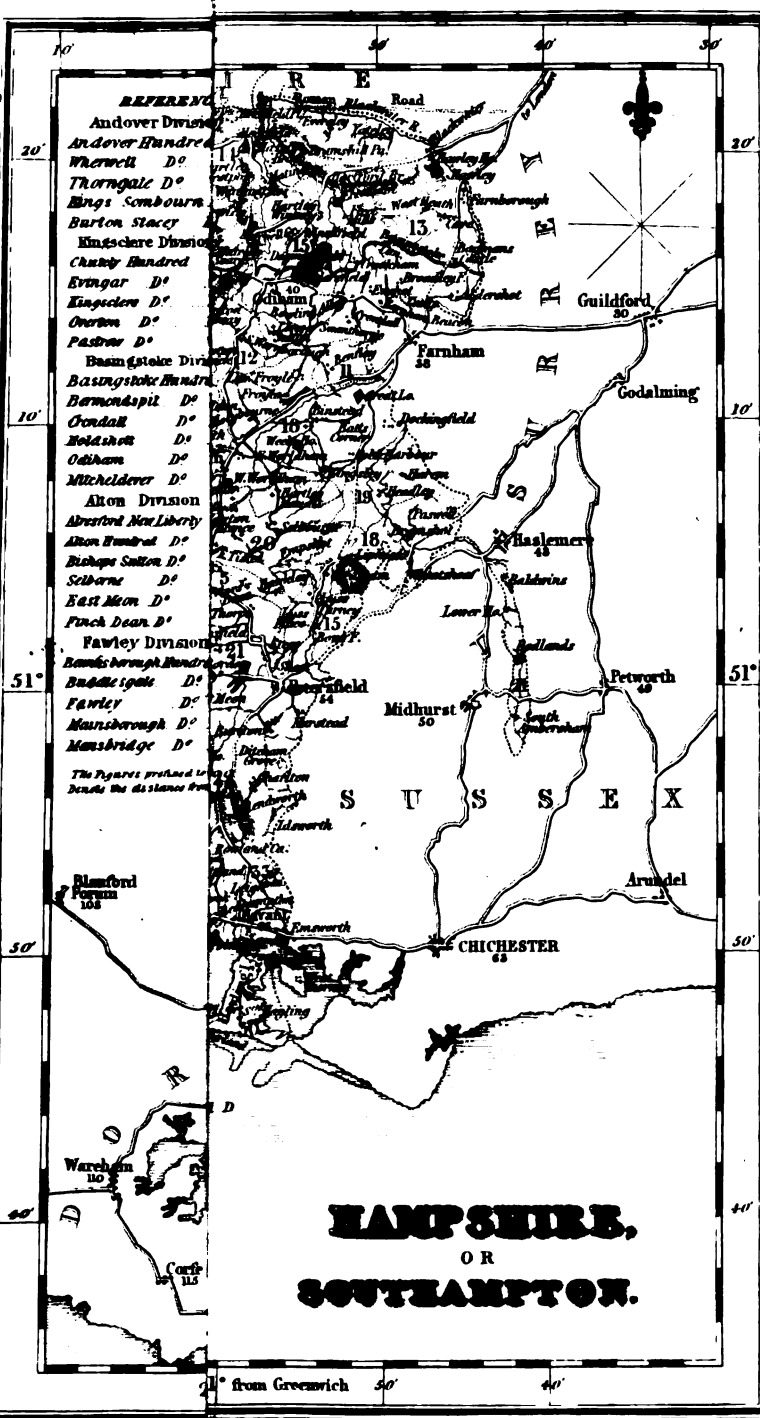
SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE,

A county, bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Surrey and Sussex; on the W. by Dorset and Wiltshires; and on the S. by the English channel. It extends—including the isle of Wight—from 50° 38' to 51° 43' N. Lat. and from 45' to 1° 53' W. Lon.; comprising, according to various calculations, an area of at least 1628 square miles, or 1,410,920 acres. Of these acres, exclusive of extensive forests, not less than 100,000 lie waste. Exclusive of the isle of Wight, the form of this county approaches to a square, having a triangular projection at its south-west corner; and in the report prepared for the consideration of the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, it is divided for the purposes of accurate description, into five districts. The first, denominated the woodland district, occupies the space north of a line passing from Farnham in Surrey to the south of Odiham, north of Basingstoke, and south of Kingsclere and Highclere, till it enters Berkshire near East Woodhay. This division includes the woodlands and wastes of Bagshot, with the commons of Cove, Aldershot, Farnborough, &c., and comprises an area of 103,944 acres. The predominating soil is a strong brown and grey loam, resting upon a tough blue or yellow clay, generally wet and in some places boggy.

REFERENCE

- Andover Division
- Andover Hundred
- Wharwell D^o
- Thornvale D^o
- Bings Combourn
- Barton Slacey
- Kingsclere Division
- Cheshy Hundred
- Evingar D^o
- Kingsclere D^o
- Overton D^o
- Pastrow D^o
- Basingstoke Division
- Basingstoke Hundred
- Barnodspit D^o
- Ordeal D^o
- Woldshott D^o
- Odiham D^o
- Mitcheldever D^o
- Alton Division
- Abresford New Liberty
- Alton Hundred D^o
- Bishops Sutton D^o
- Selborne D^o
- East Meon D^o
- Finch Dean D^o
- Fawley Division
- Banksborough Hundred
- Buddlesgate D^o
- Fawley D^o
- Mounsbrough D^o
- Mansbridge D^o

The Figures prefixed to the names of the Hundreds denote the distance from the Andover Division



HAMPSHIRE, OR SOUTHAMPTON.

from Greenwich 50' 40'

In the eastern part are tracts of a dark coloured sandy or gravelly mould of a good depth, and resting upon a dry sub-soil; but even these are intermingled with a strong wet and brown loam. Along the borders of the rivulets lie tracts of meadow and pasture land, the soil of which is a sandy loam resting on clay, loam, peat, and gravel, and abounding in springs. Proceeding northward from the woodland valley, the soil becomes by degrees of a lighter quality, till the improvement is lost in a thin, sandy or gravelly mould, lying upon deep beds of white, red, and yellow sand and gravel, and a wet hungry loam upon a moist, loose, white and yellow clay. Along the south side of this district the soil is of a mixed character, something between the heavy loams we have just noticed, and the chalk, towards which on the south it is approaching. The wastes of this district and some of the enclosed grounds, afford peat, which is cut annually to a large extent, on the commons of Cove, Farnham, and Aldershot. The second district lies immediately to the south of that we have described, and like it extends, with the exception of a small district, across the county from east to west, being bounded by a line drawn from the north of Catherington on the eastern, and passing to the south of Bishop's-Waltham, to the vicinity of Sherfield-English on the western border. Of this large and central division, computed to contain 454,295 acres, the higher portion has the appearance of an elevated plain, broken into unequal portions and intersected by hollows, through which numerous brooks and rivulets rising in these upland tracts, find their way, for the most part in a southerly direction, to the sea. In these hollows are found extensive tracts of meadow and pasture land, and almost all the habitations of the people, the higher tracts being open and extensive sheep downs. The predominating soil on these downs is a thin grey loam, resting on a firm bed of chalk. Particular places have what is provincially termed a hazel mould, being light, dry, and friable, resting upon chalk rubble mixed with flint. This yields a short thick grass affording excellent pasturage for sheep. A third soil met with in these downs is a black vegetable mould, resting on a substratum scarcely different from the preceding. A fourth soil is a strong and flinty loam, resting from one to eight and ten feet deep, on the firm chalk—this is found chiefly on the flat summit of the lesser eminences, the acclivities of which give a fifth description of soil, consisting chiefly of decomposed chalk. This yields large crops of turnips and sainfoin. In lower situations the soil is a strong grey or red loam, difficult to labour, but uncommonly productive, especially in wheat. In numerous hollows, exclusive of the valleys that are traversed by running streams, the soil is termed shrave, formed of small flat flints, sometimes red pebbly gravel, combined with a small proportion of exceedingly tough loam, in a few places with dry sand or small gravel. Of the deeper valleys the soil is a black vegetable mould, resting on calcareous loam; large chasms occur which are occupied by masses of peat

which is dug for fuel, and in which are found numerous trunks of large trees. The third district—including the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt, the hills of Bingfield, Great and Little Worldham, Empshot, and Selborne, with the lower sides of the chalk hills which surround and form the vale of Petersfield—extends to about 49,525 acres. The soil, for the most part, is what goes here by the name of malm, a grey sandy loam of good staple lying on a bottom of soft sandy rock. The vale of Petersfield is a tough, brown, flinty clay, with tracts interspersed of light sandy loam resting upon chalk. Ascending from this valley in a north or north-easterly direction, is an extensive tract of sand and gravel, lying along the border of Sussex, within and upon the confines of Woolmer forest, which has been planted with Scotch fir. A little further on in the same direction the sand is mixed with loam, and is convertible into fine turnip land. The valleys here have a thin mossy soil, resting upon clay of different colours. Peat is found upon the wastes, and in the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt. The fourth district occupies the remaining part of the county situated on the mainland, a portion on the south-east excepted, and comprises an area of 433,439 acres. Besides extensive wastes and commons, this district includes the forest of Bere, the New Forest and Waltham-chase. It has variety of soils, but light, sandy, and gravelly loams predominate. The heaths and commons comprise the higher lands between Gosport and Titchfield, between Titchfield, Bursledon, and Botley, and between the two latter and the river Itchen. The extensive commons of Sherley and Southampton also make large inroads on the cultivated district lying to the north of Southampton, Millbrook, and Redbridge. Descending from the heaths towards the south, the appearance of the county is smooth and unbroken, except by Hill-common and Tachbury-mount, beyond which lies a wide extent of flat low ground including Netley marsh, extending thence towards Eling, and westward into the New Forest. The west border of the New Forest is broken into hills, and on the west of the Avon the country rises abruptly and spreads into extensive heaths and commons, large portions of which have been planted with forest trees. Peat abounds on the heaths and in many of the wastes and low grounds. The islands of Hayling, Thorney, and Portsea, with the tracts on the mainland opposite them—comprising about 26,895 acres—form the fifth and last agricultural division. In the islands and the low grounds of the mainland the soil is in some places a strong flinty, and in others a light hazel coloured loam. On Portsea island the soil is similar to the chalk district which we have already described. Portsea island is to a great extent occupied as gardens, and is very productive. Marshes lie along the east coast which are frequently overflowed by the tides, and are chiefly appropriated as salterns. Along the south side the soil is sandy, and on the south-east coast is an inexhaustible bed of shingles, affording excellent materials for making and repairing the high-

ways. The principal elevations in the county, on the mainland, are Farley hill, Portsdown hill, on which a large fair is held annually, July 30th, Weyhill, on which also there is an annual fair held October 11th, Danebury hill, Sitten hill, and Eaglehurst cliff. From all of these places the views are delightful, and from some of them peculiarly picturesque.

Rivers.—The rivers on the mainland are the Test, the Anton, the Itchen, the Avon, the Boldre, and the Exe. The Test has its sources near Whitechurch in the northern part of the county, is joined by the Anton which flows into it from the N.W. near Wherwell, whence flowing southwards by Stockbridge, Romsey, and Redbridge, it expands into Southampton-water, an arm of the sea extending in a south-easterly direction from that town to the sound at Calshot-castle. The Itchen rises about the middle of the county near Alresford, and being increased by the waters of a small stream called the Alne, flows westward to King's-Worthy, whence it pursues a southerly course by Winchester, Twyford, and Bishop's-Stoke, falling into Southampton-water about half a mile to the east of that town. This river expands considerably at its mouth, and it was brought into a regular channel and rendered navigable as far up as Winchester, by Godfrey de Lacy, bishop of that see, in the year 1215. The Avon enters the county from Wiltshire a little above Fording-bridge, and, augmented by numerous small streams, flows, frequently in separate channels, south, along the borders of the New Forest by Ringwood and Christ-church, where it receives the waters of the Stour from Dorsetshire and immediately after falls into Christ-church Bay. It was in the reign of Charles II. made navigable to Salisbury, in Wiltshire; but the works have been destroyed by floods and the navigation rendered impracticable. The Boldre, rising in the New Forest, flows to the south and falls into the sea below Lymington; it is an insignificant stream. The Exe, called also the Beaulieu river, rising also in the New Forest, flows south-east, and by a considerable estuary enters the sea below Exbury. A canal from Andover to the head of the Southampton-water, has been made along the valleys of the Test and Anton; passing by Stockbridge and Romsey, it terminates at Redbridge, in the parish of Millbrook. From Redbridge a branch proceeds direct to Southampton, while another extends westerly up the valley between East Dean and Lookerley, and East Tytherley to Aderbury-common near Salisbury. Both these branches have become unnavigable. This is the oldest canal in the kingdom, the act for its construction having been obtained in the reign of Charles I. It does not appear at any period to have realized the expectations of its projectors, probably from these expectations having been unreasonably sanguine. From Basingstoke a canal is carried directly eastward into Surry, where, by the Wey, it communicates with the Thames. This canal is upwards of 37 miles in length, and was executed at an expense of £100,000. In the neighbourhood of Odiham it is carried

through a hill by an arched tunnel, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Climate.—In the northern, or what is called the woodland district of the county, the climate, though mild, is considerably chilled by damp exhalations. The most prevalent winds are from the south-west; fogs are frequent, and often of several days' continuance. In the elevated and extensive chalk district the air is dry, thin, and healthy. Westerly winds are the most prevalent, and they sometimes blow with great violence. In the lower tracts approaching the coast, the climate is exceedingly mild, though the coast winds are at times violent. Along the borders of the Southampton-water—which are finely wooded and extremely beautiful, owing to the large tracts of midland that are overflowed by every tide—agues are common, as they are from the same cause on the shores of Hayling and Portsea.

Produce, &c.—Almost every kind of crop is successfully cultivated in one place of this county or another. Wheat, if early, is universally eaten off by sheep in the month of March; the produce varies greatly, but is in some places most abundant. Barley after turnips generally averages 35 bushels an acre. Oats, cultivated principally for feeding horses, averages about 30 bushels. The straw of both oats and barley is here considered a valuable addition to the stock of winter food for cattle. Rye is in most parts of the county sown for green food for cattle, where it is allowed to stand as part of the harvest crop, as is commonly the case in the vale of Avon; it yields about 18 bushels per acre. Pease of various kinds are in general cultivation, but they are considered an uncertain crop. Beans are also considered precarious, though they are often to be met with. Turnips and tares are universally cultivated; colseed, only for feeding sheep. Cabbages are cultivated on an extensive scale, not for the purpose of feeding cattle as in some other counties, but for supplying the large towns and the numerous ships which frequent the southern coast. Potatoes are extensively cultivated for the same purpose. The cultivated grasses are broad clover, rye grass, trefoil, sanfoin, and lucern. Of the herbage on the downs, burnet forms a large proportion; a larger and stronger variety is found in the low grounds and upon the cold clay loams, where, as upon the downs, it appears to be indigenous. Along that part of the county which borders on Surrey, hops form a principal article of culture. They participate in the character of the Farnham hops: that town lying only a few miles to the eastward. The manures chiefly employed are marl, which is found of different kinds and qualities in various districts, chalky clay, chalk, turf, peat, and coal ashes; rack or sea weed is used where it can be procured along the coasts. This county is particularly celebrated for its irrigated meadows which are of great extent, and yield generally from 80 to 86 hundred weight of hay per acre; they are for the most part situated along the courses of the different rivers to which we have already adverted. On

the heaths of Farnborough, Cove, and Aldershot, where the soil is remarkably retentive of moisture, a very peculiar species of industry is practised. Large dams have been constructed across the valleys and hollows which are generally stocked with carp and tench. These dams or ponds yield a very large profit to their owners, the fish being sent regularly to the London market. Gardening is carried on upon a large scale in the neighbourhood of all the large towns, and the best broccoli in the kingdom is said to be grown in the gardens of Portsea island. In the northern and middle districts, orchards are few in number and of small extent. In the south and south-western districts they abound; and cider is made in considerable quantities. The county has long been celebrated for its honey, being abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. It is called from the districts in which it is produced, heath or down honey, of which the latter is in the highest repute. Woods are numerous and often extensive in all parts of the county. The coppices are cut at different ages, the produce being used for hop poles, rafter poles, making wattled hurdles, hoops, and bavons, and faggots. Large exports for hoops are made from the southern districts to the West Indies. These coppices in the northern district consist chiefly of birch, willow, alder, hazel, wild cherry, ash, and sometimes oak; in the chalk district, of hazel, willow, ash, oak, maple, white thorn, beech, and wild cherry; in the southern parts of the county, of hazel, willow, alder, birch, holly, ash, beech, and wild cherry. In the chalk district, beech flourishes with peculiar vigour, and in all the woodlands there seems to be a pretty large proportion of this timber. Ash is found only in some places. Elm is scarce, but is occasionally met with, especially in the southern districts. When found large, they are in high demand at the royal dock yard, where they are used as keel pieces. The albe or aspen poplar, the lime or linden tree, and the Turin or Lombardy poplar are common, and firs of almost all varieties flourish in mixed plantations.

Forests.—There are not less than 100,000 acres of waste land in the county, exclusive of the forests, large portions of which can be classed under no other denomination. Of these forests, the most extensive is the New Forest, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror, who, says an old writer, "took away much land from God and men, and converted it to the use of wild beasts and the sport of his dogs, by which he demolished 36 mother churches, and drove away the poor inhabitants." Originally this forest seems to have embraced nearly, if not altogether, the whole south-west corner of the county, from the Southampton water to the sea on the south, and the Avon on the west. From the latest perambulation, in the 22d of Charles II., its extent seems still to be from Godshill, on the north-west, south-eastward to the sea, a distance of 23 miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, a distance of 15, comprising not less than 92,365 statute acres. There were, however, within the perambulation, manors, freeholds, copyholds, lease-

holds, and purprestures, or encroachments on the forest and lands enclosed and held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers, with their respective lodges, amounting to 28,520 acres, reducing the woods and waste lands to 63,845 acres, which then did, and still do, belong to the crown, subject to certain rights of commonage, pasturage, pannage, and fuel, possessed by the proprietors of estates within or adjacent to the forest. The crown, also, has certain rights and interests in all the properties that lie within the limits of the forest,—in the freehold rights relative to the deer and game,—in the copyholds to quit rents and fines, and to all the timber trees that grow upon them,—in the purprestures, or encroachments, to grant leases and to receive valuable considerations in return. All these rights have been defined by an act of the 9th and 10th of William III., for the preservation and increase of timber in the forest. By this act the crown was empowered to inclose 6000 acres as a nursery for timber, till the trees should be superior to the chances of being injured by deer or cattle, when these 6000 acres should be thrown open, and another 6000 inclosed, to be thrown open in the same manner as the former, followed by another inclosure, &c. &c. The crown, by this act, is also empowered to keep deer in the uninclosed part of the forest, at all times, and without any limitation.

For local purposes, the New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, which are again divided into 15 walks. It is under the government of a lord-warden, appointed by letters patent under the great seal during his majesty's pleasure. The lord-warden enjoys, by patent, a grant of the manor of Lyndhurst and the hundred of Redbridge, with various other privileges and emoluments. A riding forester is appointed in the same manner as the lord-warden, whose office is to ride before the king when he enters the forest. A bow-bearer and two rangers are appointed, during pleasure, by the lord-warden, and a woodward, during pleasure, by letters patent from the king. This officer acts by deputy. Four verderers, judges of the swanimote and attachment courts, are chosen by the freeholders of the county in pursuance of the king's writ. A high and an under steward are appointed, during pleasure, by the lord-warden. The duty of the latter is to attend at, and enrol the proceedings of the courts of attachment and swanimote, and to hold the court leet for the hundred of Redbridge, and the courts baron for the manor of Lyndhurst. Twelve regarders are chosen by the freeholders of the county. There are, besides, nine foresters, or master-keepers, and an indefinite number of under-foresters, or groom-keepers. There is also a naval purveyor for the forest, whose duty is to assign timber for the navy, and to prevent any fit for that important use from being cut and applied to other purposes. The forest courts are regularly held at Lyndhurst by the verderers, who preside in them. The New Forest affords many magnificent views of spreading woods, extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild heath, interspersed with rivulets, and terminating with

occasional glimpses of the far distant ocean. Owing, it is supposed, to the nature of the soil, the oaks are mostly gnarled, and their branches are twisted into the most singular and picturesque forms. In point of convenience, having easy communication by water with the royal and private dock-yards, the New Forest is superior to every other in the kingdom.—The forest of Bere lies to the north of the Port-down hills, and comprises 16,000 acres, of which about a third part is inclosed. It is divided into the East and West walks, to each of which are annexed several smaller divisions, called *purties*, all of them subject to the forest laws. Its officers are a warden, four verderers, two master-keepers, two under keepers, a ranger, a steward of the swanmote court, 12 regarders, and two agistors.—To the N.W. of Bere forest lies the chase of Bishop's-Waltham. It comprises about 2000 acres, and belongs to the see of Winchester.—On the eastern border of the county, approaching the confines of Surrey and Sussex, is the forest of Alice-Holt and Woolmer. It is divided into two parts, by intervening private property, and comprises 15,483 acres, of which 8694 belong to the crown.

Minerals.—The mineral productions of the county are not numerous. They consist of ironstone, found near the mouth of the Beaulieu river, washed up by the sea, and in the cliffs near Hordwell. The range of chalk hills crossing the county from east to west, and occupying the centre of it, forms a portion of that vast formation which constitutes so remarkable a feature in the geology of England. The chalk raised in the county is of two kinds—white and grey. Both are burned into lime of good quality. The latter forms an excellent cement under water, for which it is extensively employed. A hard red stone is found between Milton and Christchurch, which has been employed in the erection of various ancient structures in that part of the county. Potter's clay, in great variety, is found in various parts of the county.

The Isle of Wight.—The Isle of Wight, which forms a part of the county, is separated from the mainland by a strait, formerly called the Solent Sea, now the Sound, or more commonly the West Channel. This strait is at its west end about a mile across, at the east end nearly seven miles. The form of this fine island is rhomboidal, its greatest length from east to west being 23, and its breadth from north to south about 18 miles. The principal river is the Medina, which, rising at the bottom of St Catherine's down, in the south corner of the island, flows directly northward, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the sea at Cowes harbour. The inferior streams are the Yar, the Wooten, and the Ear; and the shores are indented by numerous creeks and bays which add greatly to the beauty of the island and to the convenience of the inhabitants. The surface of the island is finely diversified. A range of high hills runs through its centre from east to west, which command most delightful views over every part of the island, with the wide ocean on the south, and the beautiful

shore of Hampshire on the north.—They afford also fine pasturage for sheep. On the coast, particularly the south coast, the land is in some places very high, terminating in steep cliffs; on the north the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities. Towards the western extremity the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous, rising in some places 600 feet above the level of the sea, and terminating in what are called the Needles, sharp pointed rocks that have been disjoined from these cliffs by the action of the waves, and rising to the height of 120 feet above low water mark. One of them, some years ago, being undermined by the sea, fell, and totally disappeared. The highest point of land in the island is St Catherine's hill, 750 feet above the level of the sea. The soil and substrata of the island are very much varied. Of the inclosed and depastured marshes and low grounds bordering on the Yar, the Medina, &c. &c., the soil is a tender hazel coloured loam, lying upon a blue or black clay, from which it is separated, in some places, by a bed of coarse sand approaching to gravel. The surface mould of the low grounds and meadows, bordering the higher parts of the courses of these streams, is various, according to the quantity and quality of the adventitious matter washed down by the rains from the surrounding hills. In the northern part of the island, and along its southern shore, the prevailing soil is a rough strong clay, mixed in some places with a bluish argillaceous, and in others, with a pure white shell marl. Of the remaining parts, the predominating soil is red sand mixed with argillaceous and calcareous marl, chalk, and its usual accompaniments, red loam mixed with flints. These soils are fruitful in the highest degree; but there are some heaths intermixed, and a few commons, of which fertility is by no means the distinctive character. Small tracts of moor are to be met with, especially on the western branch of the Medina, on the Yar, on the inlets of Shalfleet and Newton, and in Braden haven. Of these, large portions have been embanked, and especially those of the parishes of Brading and Yaverland, form the richest feeding lands in the island. An attempt was made by Sir Bevis Thelwall, and Sir Hugh Middleton the constructor of the New River, to recover the whole of Brading marshes, by throwing an embankment across the narrow inlet by which they communicate with the sea. This they were fortunate enough to complete, but in a very wet season, when the inner haven was full of water, an unusually high spring-tide made a breach in the embankment, which has never been repaired, though, at low water, the gap or breach is not more than 20 yards in width. The marshes, of course, remain still in their ancient state. The chalk downs of Brading and Arreton form on the east coast an unbroken range, from Culver cliff to the valley by which they are separated from Staple's-heath. A highly cultivated valley, extending northward from Shorwell to Newport, separates those of Shorwell and Gatcombe from a range extending to the western extremity of the island, broken only by three gaps, one of which forms the pas-

sage from the head of Yarmouth river to the inner cove of Freshwater bay. Towards the southern extremity of the island, a tract of downs terminates abruptly towards the sea, in a precipice of limestone rock, which, seen at a distance, seems to be an immense stone wall overhanging the beautifully romantic tract called the under cliff, which stretches out towards the shore a distance of several miles.

The same variety of climate is experienced in the isle of Wight as in the other parts of the county; but, upon the whole, experience has demonstrated the fact of its being highly favourable to the human constitution. Its bland and salubrious character is especially apparent in the southern part of the island, which is annually the resort of numerous valetudinaries, many of whom find their complaints, especially those of a pulmonary kind, greatly relieved by a few weeks' residence. Strong, and even violent westerly gales prevail on the southern coast, from which the northern is wholly exempted, yet the crops on the former are always from 10 to 14 days earlier than on the latter. The agricultural produce does not appear to be different from what we have already noticed as belonging to the county. Orchards are here universal, and almost every farmer makes annually some hogheads of excellent cider, chiefly for the use of his own family. Much fine timber is grown in the island. The woods of Swainston, in the West Medina, are of considerable extent; and those of Wooton and Quarr, in the Eastern, occupy an area of 1000 acres. Parkhurst, or Carisbrook Forest, to the north-west of Newport, called also the King's Forest, includes about 3000 acres, but it is now nearly destitute of trees. At the western extremity of the island, the cliffs are frequented by an immense number of sea-birds, such as puffins, razor-bills, wilcocks, gulls, cormorants, and Cornish choughs; as also by daws, starlings, and wild pigeons. Of these, some remain only for a part of the season, others remain all the year round. Vipers abound in the island, and vast numbers of them are caught every year for medicinal purposes.

Of the isle of Wight, the numerous strata, of various kinds and formations, exhibiting great diversity of position, form an important field of study to the geologist. At the northern foot of the downs, in the Western Medina, grist, or quarry stone, of a yellowish grey colour, and very porous, is dug up in detached masses, and often used for building; and in the southern side of the island, a strong liver-coloured building stone, rising in cubical masses, incrustated with a brown ochre, and inclosing specimens of very rich ironstone, frequently occurs. A rough calcareous free stone is frequently found in detached pieces at the bottom of marl pits; and to the north of Arreton-downs, a close grey limestone is raised, the beds of which are separated from each other by thin layers of marine shells, cemented together by alum. Near Sandown-fort, a plum-pudding stone is found in large quantities, and is in great request for paving and flooring. Ochres of divers colours and qualities are found in various places, and at

the north-west extremity of the island is a vein of fine white, which is in high demand for the glass-houses of all the three kingdoms.

Animals.—Southamptonshire has no particular breed of cattle. Those of all the neighbouring counties are indiscriminately met with in all situations. Many cows are kept for the sole purpose of suckling calves, which, when fed, are sent to the markets of London, Portsmouth, Chichester, Winchester, &c. &c. Sheep are kept in immense droves. The old Hampshire, or Wiltshire breed, were formerly preferred in the woodland district. They are now often crossed, especially with the new Leicester. A great extent of the county, especially on the open chalk downs, both on the mainland and in the isle of Wight, is occupied by the South Down breed. In the isle of Wight the Dorsetshire breed is sometimes preferred. Hogs are kept in great numbers, and in the end of autumn fed upon the mast in the woodlands and forests, from which circumstance, or rather, perhaps, from a superior mode of curing, the bacon of the county is famed for its exquisite taste and flavour. The native hog is a coarse, raw-boned, flat-sided, ugly animal, but is now often superseded by the Berkshire hog, or by a cross between that and different other breeds. The horses have a coarse and heavy appearance. Light small horses, termed heath-croppers, are bred upon the heaths, and in the forests, where they propagate indiscriminately, and where they succeed in maintaining an existence the whole year round.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of the county are various, but not, if we except ship-building, extensive. In the numerous creeks and harbours of the county, but especially in the royal dock-yard at Portsmouth, ship-building is extensively carried on. Other productions of the county are chiefly woollen goods, bedtick, sacking, light silk articles, leather, and a coarse kind of earthenware. Silk mills are carried on at Overton; and in that neighbourhood the young female peasantry are extensively employed in plaiting straw for bonnets, which are manufactured in most of the towns in the county. The making of paper is extensively carried on in some places, and at Lymington is a manufactory of salt. To set forth the facilities this county possesses for commerce, it is only necessary to name its roadsteads and harbours. Hayling and Portsmouth harbours, with their numerous dependencies; Southampton-Water, with the mouths of the Itchen and Test; their ship-yards, with the havens of Redbridge, Eling, Hythe, Cadland, and Fawley. On the Hamble, Humble, Botley, and Bursledon. The Beaulieu, with its dependencies; the Boldre, with numerous creeks through the Salterns, including Keyhaven and Christchurch, with its branches, forming the mouth of the rivers Avon and Stour. In the isle of Wight are the harbours of Brading, Cowes, Hithes, and South Yarmouth. The roadsteads separating the isle of Wight from the main body of the county, are St Helena, Motherbank, Spithead, Cowes, Southampton bay, and Yarmouth roads. This last is terminated westward by the Needles,

and by a broad bank of shingles thrown up by the sea, which beats here with extreme violence, is contracted to the space of a mile in breadth. Upon the projecting south-east point of this bank stands Hurst-castle, built to command the passage in the reign of Henry VIII. Salmon are taken in all the rivers and creeks which discharge their waters into the sea. The fishery on the Southampton water is particularly extensive, and the boats frequently make long coasting voyages in quest of fish, which are not to be found in the Southampton water. The produce, except such as will not pay the carriage, is all sent by light vans, kept for the purpose, to the London market. On the flat and rocky shores of the isle of Wight, a number of persons are employed taking shrimps and prawns,—crabs and lobsters are taken on its border shores.

History.—At the period of the Roman invasion, the southern part of this county seems to have been possessed by the Regni, the more northern by the Belgic Gauls, who had violently dispossessed the former inhabitants. By the Romans it was included in the division, *Britannia Prima*. The isle of Wight, by that people called *Vectis*, according to Suetonius, was conquered by Vespasian about the year 43. A few coins, however, are all the traces of Roman occupation that have ever been found in it. At a subsequent period this county was the scene of many bloody conflicts with the Saxons. On the first formation, by Cerdic, of the kingdom of Wessex, part of it was included in that kingdom, while its southern shores, with the isle of Wight, was included in the kingdom of Kent. Preparatory to the establishment of this kingdom, was the overthrow, in what now constitutes part of the New Forest, in 508, of Natanleod, a British king, who, with 5000 of his subjects, fell in the conflict. In 519, from which the Saxon chronicle dates the permanent reign of the West Saxon kings, Cerdic, and his son, Cynric, obtained another victory over the Britons at Cerdices-ford; and in 530 they subdued the isle of Wight, with the slaughter of a great part of the inhabitants. Cerdic died in 534, only four years after this event. The operations of this active and enterprising chieftain seem to have been confined to this county, but he laid so firmly the foundations of his power, that his kingdom, under his successors, finally swallowed up the other kingdoms into which the island was divided. Wulfere, king of Mercia, in 661, conquered the isle of Wight, and bestowed it upon the king of the South Saxons, but it was reannexed to the kingdom of Wessex, by Coadwalla, a descendent of Cerdic, only 15 years after. In 860, the northern sea-kings made a descent upon the coast, and ravaged the country as far as Winchester, at that time the capital of the united heptarchy. In returning to their ships, however, heavily laden with plunder, they were pursued, overtaken, and many of them cut off. Previously, these marauders had seized upon the isle of Wight, which they converted into a dépôt for the plunder they carried off from the neighbouring coast, and used as a place of retreat

when they were occasionally repulsed. How long they maintained themselves in it is uncertain, but in the reign of Alfred they again landed upon the island and plundered the inhabitants. In the reign of Ethelred II., 1001, they took and kept possession of it for many years. At Winchester the cruel and impolitic massacre of that people was commenced, by Ethelred's orders, on the 13th of November, 1002. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the isle of Wight was twice ravaged by Earl Godwin; and again by Earl Tosti, in the reign of Harold. Between 1066 and 1086, the south-western part of the county was laid waste, and 36 parochial churches destroyed by William I., for the purpose of forming a royal chase, now known by the name of the New Forest. In this forest, in 1081, Richard, the son of William I., was dashed by his horse against a tree and killed. In the same forest, Richard, the son of Duke Robert, and nephew to William Rufus, was killed; and, in the same year, the 2d of August, 1100, William Rufus himself was in like manner killed by an arrow, inadvertently shot by Walter Tyrrel, knight of Pontoise; all which accidents were, by the people of those times, construed as immediate visitations from heaven for the iniquity of the monarch, not so much in taking the means of life from so many people in forming his royal chase or hunting grounds, but in taking down 36 mother churches. On the death of William Rufus, Henry, his younger brother, hastened to Winchester, where he possessed himself of the royal treasure, and thence to London, where he was proclaimed king. In the succeeding year, Robert, duke of Normandy, his elder brother, landed with an army at Portsmouth, for the purpose of disputing the succession, but yielded at last to the mediation of the barons. The Empress Maud, and her brother, Robert, earl of Gloucester, in 1140, landed at the same place with only 140 attendants, designing to wrest the throne from the usurper Stephen, and in the internal commotions that ensued, the county was the scene of much bloodshed. To Odiham, in this county, John retired from Oxford, when he found himself overmatched by his refractory barons, whence he repaired to Runymede, and on the 19th of June, 1215, signed and sealed *Magna Charta*, which ever since has been regarded as the palladium of British liberty, and to the isle of Wight the treacherous monarch retired after the signature of that celebrated document, whence he despatched messengers to the pope, who absolved him from the obligation of the deed, and to the continent, to raise mercenaries whereby he might make a successful war upon the infant liberties of his people. In the sequel of this quarrel, the barons having invited to their aid a French army, under the command of Louis the Dauphin, in the year 1016, Odiham castle was defended for John, by only three officers and 15 men, against the Dauphin and his whole army for 15 days. In 1338, Southampton was plundered and burnt by a fleet of French, Spaniards, and Genoese. A son of the king of Sicily, and 300 of the invaders, fell

in the action. Edward III., his son, the Black Prince, and the army with which they achieved the victory of Cressy, sailed from Southampton on the 10th of July, 1346. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., the isle of Wight was invaded by the French on various occasions, partially plundered, and, on one occasion, the towns of Yarmouth and Newton had a heavy contribution levied on the inhabitants, and an oath exacted of them, that in case the invaders returned within the year, they should oppose to them no resistance. A conspiracy against the life of Henry V. was discovered at Southampton, while he was preparing to embark with the army, that afterwards gained the victory of Agincourt, and the leaders, the earl of Cambridge and Sir Thomas Grey, put to death in consequence. In the 15th of Henry VI., Henry, duke of Warwick was, by patent from Henry, who himself assisted at the coronation, constituted king of the isle of Wight, but that nobleman dying soon after, the lordship of the island was given by the same monarch to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. In the 1st of Henry VII., the lordship was given to Sir Edward, who, to ingratiate himself with the king, persuaded the principal part of the inhabitants to undertake, with him, an expedition into France, in aid of the duke of Brittany, who was in arms against the French monarch; all of whom, together with their leader, with the exception of one boy, who brought home the melancholy tidings, fell in a battle fought near St Aubins. To encourage population, so much reduced by this disaster, a law was passed, prohibiting any one individual to hold lands, farms, or tithes, above the annual value of ten marks. At Winchester, Henry VIII. entertained Charles V. in 1573; and, in the same town, Philip, afterwards II. of Spain, was united in marriage with Mary, queen of England, July 25th, 1554. At Portsmouth, in this county, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated in 1628. At the same port was landed, on the 14th of May, 1662, the Infanta of Portugal, who was the next day given in marriage to Charles II. The Bellerophon, in 1815, approached this port, having on board Napoleon Buonaparte, who had given himself up to the British government, and expected to have been allowed a residence in England, but was ordered to St Helena. In the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, the isle of Wight was early secured for the parliament, and it enjoyed profound tranquillity, while almost every other part of the kingdom was a scene of destruction and bloodshed. At Alton, in this county, on the mainland, there was a severe engagement in the month of December, 1643, in which the royalist, Colonel Bowles, was killed, and his regiment taken prisoners by the parliamentary forces, under Sir William Waller. Basinghouse, which had been heroically defended by the marquess of Winchester, from the month of August, 1643, was, in October, 1645, stormed by Oliver Cromwell in person. After his escape from Hampton-court, in 1647, Charles concealed himself at Titchfield-house, in this county,

till he there delivered himself up to Colonel Hammon, then governor of the isle of Wight, by whom he was conveyed to Carisbrook-castle. After a residence, partly as a guest, and partly as prisoner, of 13 months in Carisbrook-castle, he was brought in close custody, November 29th, 1648, to Hurst-castle, and thence to London, where he was shortly after tried, condemned, and executed.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of the county consist of Roman remains, such as coins, rings, bricks, and pottery, found principally in the neighbourhood of Silchester, camps found in various places, roads, &c. Religious, formerly existing in the county, have been stated to be 53. Of some of them there are still interesting remains, descriptions of which will be found under the heads of the places where they are situated. See BEAULIEU, HIDE, NETLEY, QUARR, WINCHESTER, &c. Modern residences of the nobility and gentry are very numerous all over the county, and the habitations of the peasantry have an extremely pleasing and comfortable appearance. Chalybeate springs are found in various places in the isle of Wight. At Pitland is one strongly impregnated with sulphur, and at Shanklin, another tinctured with alum. In the northern woodlands the waters are strongly chalybeate; in the bogs and swamps, charged with a solution of iron. In the strong loam, woodland, clay, and chalk districts, the want of water, particularly in dry seasons, is severely felt. Fuel in the woodland districts is in tolerable supply. Formerly the peasantry had a claim of *snap wood*, i. e. fallen branches, and such withered pieces as they could snap off by hand, or with a hook fastened to a long pole; but making too free in the use of it, it has been taken from them. Turf is paired on the commons, and peat is sometimes used. Vast quantities of furze are cut on the waste lands for fuel, and the parishes that lie contiguous to the forests have a right of turbary in them. Coal can be procured only at the ports or along the canals, and that at an extremely high price.

Divisions, &c.—The county of Southampton is included in the diocese of Winchester and province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry with that of Winchester, comprising the deaneries of Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Sombourn, Southampton, isle of Wight, and Winchester. It is divided into 305 parishes, of which 154 are rectories, 72 vicarages, the remainder being curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into 13 divisions, viz. Alton-North, Alton-South, Andover, Basingstoke, Fawley, Kingsclere, New Forest East, New Forest West, Portsmouth, Portsmouth, borough and town of Portsea, Southampton town and county, Winchester city, soke, and liberty, and the isle of Wight. These divisions are again sub-divided into 37 hundreds. It contains one city, Winchester, eleven boroughs, and twelve market-towns. It sends four knights for the shire to parliament, namely, two for the northern, and two for the southern division of the county. The former are elected at Winchester, the latter at South-

ampt. By the reform bill the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth in the isle of Wight, and the borough of Stockbridge on the mainland, have been disfranchised, while the boroughs of Christ-church and Petersfield have been reduced to one member each. It is included in the western circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 219,656; in 1831, 314,700. A. P., £1,130,952.

SOUTHAMPTON,

A seaport, borough, market-town, and county of itself, designated the town and county of the town of Southampton, locally situated in the county of Southampton. The livings are, All Saints, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 1s. 10d., returned at £145. Patron, the king.—Holyrood, a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 1s. 10d., returned at £115 9s. 3d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford.—St Jesus, a curacy, not in charge, returned at £61 5s. Patrons, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Silvester.—St John, a discharged rectory with that of St Lawrence, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £98 8s. 4d. Patron, the king.—St Lawrence, a discharged rectory, rated at £7 10s. Patron, the king.—St Mary, a rectory, rated at £37 5s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester.—St Michael, a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 11s. 10d., returned at £88 2s. Patron, the king. The livings are all in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, with the exception of St Mary's, which is a peculiar in the jurisdiction of the rector. The church of All Saints is a modern structure in the Grecian style of architecture, having at the east end a turret rising from a square pedestal, surrounded by six Corinthian columns supporting a Corinthian entablature surmounted by a dome. The interior is handsome and appropriate. The area beneath is divided into arched catacombs, in one of which lie the remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator. The church of Holyrood is an ancient edifice, having a tower and spire, with a portico in front where the elections are held. Within, is a monument to Miss E. Stanley, with an epitaph written by the author of the seasons, who has also paid a tribute to her memory in that divine work. The church of St John's has been demolished. St Lawrence, to which it is united, is a small and very ancient structure. St Mary's is modern, with an extensive burying ground annexed. St Michael's is a large and ancient fabric in the Norman style of architecture. It has a tower and spire rising between the nave and chancel. Within, is an old Roman font and several antique monuments, and in the chapel attached to it is a cenotaph to Chancellor Wriothesley, who passed sentence of death upon Ann Boleyn.

Description.—Southampton is delightfully situated on a peninsular tract of ground rising from the north-eastern shore of the Southampton-water; bounded on the east by the Itchen, over which is a bridge leading to Gosport; and on the south and west by the fine estuary formed by the mouth of the Test. The shores of this estuary are richly clothed with wood, affording

a rich succession of finely diversified scenery, the vicinity being enlivened by villages, villas, and princely mansions. The town, rising gradually from the margin of the bay, has a most beautiful and imposing aspect, and the approach from the London road through an avenue of fine old elms and a well-built suburb, is striking in no common degree. The principal entrance is through Bar-gate, on the north front of which are two gigantic figures representing Sir Bevois of Southampton, and the giant Ascupart, who, as the legend goes, was slain by Sir Bevois in single combat. From this ancient gate, a spacious street upwards of half a mile in length, and surpassing most of the streets in the metropolis, leads directly to the quay, for the improvement of which, what was called the Water-gate, has been taken down. A wall about a mile and a quarter in length, encompassed the old town; considerable portions of this wall are still entire, but its circular towers are mostly in ruins. Of the ancient gates, besides that we have already mentioned, the west and south gates are still entire. The old and the new towns are distinguished in regard to their situations; with regard to Bar-gate by the terms above and below, the new being above, and the old below Bar. The town contains a number of fine streets, particularly one recently built from the street Above Bar to the western shore, with a terrace which commands an exceedingly fine view of the surrounding scenery. The streets are well-paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water collected from springs on an adjoining common, which is conveyed from a general reservoir into public conduits and into many private houses. The public buildings are, a guild-hall, sessions-hall, audit house, prisons, &c., of which it would be tedious to give a particular description. There is also here an old castle, supposed to be of Saxon origin. On the ruins of the old keep, a round tower has been erected, which affords a delightful view of the surrounding country. The theatre, in French-street, is tastefully decorated, and is occupied by a regular company at certain seasons. The botanic gardens, on the west bank of the Southampton-water, are richly stocked with curious and rare plants, both indigenous and exotic, and they form a most agreeable promenade. There are in the town several extensive libraries and well-furnished reading rooms, and there is a philosophical society established by a proprietary of 30 members, and supported by an unlimited number of annual subscribers of £1 1s. per annum. Lectures are delivered in this society at regular intervals, and the lecture room, during six months of the year, in which it is unoccupied by the society, serves as an exhibition room for the sale of paintings, which, from the great resort of company to the town, is very considerable. From the salubrity of the air and the extremely beautiful scenery which every where surrounds it, Southampton is a favourite resort for sea-bathing from all the surrounding county, and nothing has been neglected that can in any degree contribute to the comfort or convenience of the visitors. Buildings have been erected at an ex-

pense of upwards of £7,000, in which hot, cold, medicated, and vapour baths have been constructed upon the most approved principles. An elegant and spacious promenade room is attached, commanding a full view of the water, which is in the summer season covered with fine yachts and pleasure boats of every description. Along the beach is a broad causey, extending half a mile in length and bordered with fine trees; and on the platform, which has been much enlarged, is an ancient piece of ordnance presented to the town by Henry VIII., and recently mounted, at the expense of John Fleming, Esq., one of the members for the county, upon a handsome cast-iron carriage. From the port—the jurisdiction of which extends from Langstone harbour on the east, to Hurst-castle on the west, and midway from the castle of Calshot to the isle of Wight—an extensive trade is carried on with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic. The imports are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a considerable trade with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. All the wool shipped for these islands from any other port, must be re-landed here or pay duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. A pretty constant intercourse is carried on with Wales, whence iron and slabs are imported, and with Newcastle, whence are imported coals, lead, and glass. The quay—upon which stands the custom-house—is very convenient, and the harbour, which is spacious, affords good anchorage where vessels may in all winds ride with perfect security. During the summer and autumn, steam vessels proceed regularly to Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the isle of Wight, Portsmouth, &c., and there are sailing packets on the same destination, at other seasons daily. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and the market is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind. The fairs are held, May 6th and 7th, and on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. This last is proclaimed by the mayor with special ceremonies on the preceding Saturday. During its continuance the senior bailiff presides and entertains the corporation, in a booth erected for the purpose. A court of pie-powder is attached, and during the fair all persons are free from arrest for debt within the precincts of the borough. The fair, which is chiefly for cattle, horses, and pigs, is held on the east side of the town, near the site of an ancient hermitage formerly occupied by William Geoffrey, to whom its revenue was originally granted.

History.—The town was first incorporated in the reign of Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by Richard I., and by John, who assigned the customs of the port, together with those of Portsmouth, to the burgesses, for an annual payment of £200. These privileges were confirmed and extended by Henry, who erected the town with the surrounding district into a county of itself. The government, according to a charter from Charles I., is vested in a mayor, a sheriff, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two coroners,

four sergeants at mace, &c. The mayor, who is admiral of the port, the late mayor, the recorder, five senior aldermen, and two senior common-councilmen, together with the bishop of Winchester, are justices of the peace within the borough and liberties. The freedom can be obtained only by election of the corporation, which has the power of increasing the list of burgesses to an indefinite extent. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and they have the privilege of holding assizes, when the judges are travelling the western circuit, to try capital offences committed within the limits of the town and county of the town. The inhabitants paying scot and lot have a right of commonage on the town lands, the most extensive of which is Southampton-common, which contains about 350 acres. Upon this common horse races are run annually in the month of August. The town sends two members to parliament.

Charitable Institutions, &c.—Besides the established churches and the chapels connected with them, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The endowment does not exceed £30 per annum. Perhaps the most eminent individual educated at this establishment was Dr Isaac Watts, whose father kept a boarding-school in the town of Southampton. Alderman Taunton of this town, who left considerable funds for charitable uses, founded and endowed here in 1760, a charity school for qualifying 20 boys for the sea service. The original number of scholars has been, by a decree of the court of chancery, reduced to ten, who are permitted to choose any mechanical trade, if they prefer a trade to the sea-service, and an apprentice fee of £5, and a present of £5 5s., on the expiry of the indenture, on producing a certificate of good conduct. From the same funds, aided by a bequest of the late Charles D'Ausey, Esq., £10 per annum is paid to 16 decayed persons of the town, and £40 as a reward to female servants, and a portion on their marriage. A national school for 150 boys and an equal number of girls, is supported by subscription. There are several infant schools, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations, both of the establishment and among the dissenters. The barracks, erected during the late war, have, under the patronage of that father of British soldiers, the late duke of York, been converted into a branch of the military asylum at Chelsea, for the orphan or motherless children of soldiers, whose fathers are absent on service. The buildings are handsome and commodious, and are appropriated to the reception of female children only. The almshouses and the different charitable bequests are too numerous to be here specified. The most ancient of them is the hospital of Domus Dei, founded in the reign of Henry III., partly for a convent of nuns and partly as a chapel to a neighbouring priory. It was burned by the French in the reign of Edward III., and by him bestowed on Queen's

college, Oxford. It is filled by a warden, and four brothers, and four sisters, who have besides residence, 2s. each weekly from the college, with a supply of coals from another bequest. Thorner's almshouses accommodate 26 widows, who are allowed each four shillings weekly. A dispensary and lying in hospital are liberally supported by subscription. On the river, about 2 m. above the town, there stood formerly a priory of Black canons. It had at the dissolution, nine religious, with an annual income of £91 9s. "Here were also an hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and a college of Franciscan or Grey friars." Distance from London, 76½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 7629; in 1831, 19,324. A. P., £39,359.

SOUTHARP, a tything in the parish of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Returns with the parish.

SOUTHAY, a hamlet in the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi, co. of Somerset, 5 m. N.E. from Ilminster.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Tunbridge, co. of Kent. A new district church has been erected here by subscription, at an expense of £8,436. The sittings are 486, of which 286 are free. The property and the patronage is vested in five trustees. The village consists of a number of scattered houses situated between Tunbridge and the Wells. It has a free school for educating 50 children. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTH-BURN, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burn, E. R., co. of York, 3½ m. S.W. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,177.

SOUTH-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £27 0s. 10d. This parish is bounded on the south by the Thames, and has some excellent oyster beds. Distance from South-End, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 401. A. P., £3206.

SOUTHCOATES, a township in the parish of Drypool, E. R. co. York, 1½ m. E.N.E. from

Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 1114. A. P. £7,788.

SOUTHCOT, a tything in the parish of St Mary, Reading, co. of Berks, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Reading. Pop., in 1811, 45; in 1831, 84. A. P. with that of the parish.

SOUTHEASE, a parish in the hundred of Holmatrow, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £16 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Henry Chatfield, Esq. Distance from Lewes, 3¼ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 142. A. P., £870.

SOUTH-END, a hamlet in the parish of Prittlewell, co. of Essex, situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper town, the latter the ancient fishing village, consists chiefly of an irregular line of houses lying along the shore, to which several neat rows of houses have been added at the eastern extremity; a small but neat theatre has been erected, which is regularly opened during the fashionable season. The Uppertown, called New South-End, is considered the more fashionable part of the town. It occupies an eminence fronting the sea, and commands fine views of the Nore, Sheerness, and the Medway. A handsome range of houses called the Terrace, has been finished in a beautiful and uniform style, adjoining to which is the Royal Hotel, which contains numerous and elegant suites of apartments, an assembly room 60 feet by 24, music gallery, and other necessary appendages. South-End has of late years become celebrated as a bathing station, the air being dry and salubrious, and the water, though mixed with that of the Thames, clear and salt. Every necessary accommodation has been provided, and a pier of frame work has recently been constructed by an incorporated company of proprietors. The surrounding scenery is rich, and views across the channel from the isle of Thanet, and along the fine hills of Kent, highly picturesque. Distance from Prittlewell, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

END OF VOL. III.

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A NEW
AND
COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES,

PRESENTING

**UNDER EACH ARTICLE RESPECTIVELY, THE POPULATION OF THE TOWNS AND PARISHES,
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1831, AND THE STATE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, AS
FIXED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE REFORM BILL.**

BY JAMES BELL,

**AUTHOR OF CRITICAL RESEARCHES IN GEOGRAPHY—A SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC—AND
EDITOR OF ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY.**

**ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, FORMING A COMPLETE COUNTY
ATLAS OF ENGLAND.**

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

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SOUTH-END (ELTHAM), a hamlet in the parish in Eltham, co. of Kent, 10 m. E.S.E. from St Paul's, London. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTH-END (LEWISHAM), a hamlet in the parish of Lewisham, co. of Kent, 9½ m. S.S.E. from St Paul's, London. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHERNBY-BOUND, a township in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, co. of Cumberland, 11½ m. N.W. by W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 162. A. P. with the parish.

SOUTHERNDOWN, a hamlet and bathing-place in the parish of St Bride, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, situated on the Bristol channel. It is remarkable for an extensive and firm strand at the foot of a mural cliff of stratified limestone 300 feet in height. Pop., in 1811, 357; in 1831, 340. A. P. with that of the parish.

SOUTHERY, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Robert Martin, Esq. Distance from Downham-Market, 6½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 737. A. P., £3,059.

SOUTHFIELDS, a liberty in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Pop., in 1821, 762; in 1831, 1608. A. P. not returned.

SOUTHFLEET, a parish in the hundred of Axton, lathes of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £51 15s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. This is named from its relative situation to Northfleet, and from its standing on a fleet, or broad expanse of water, which formerly flowed up from the Thames, and but for the embankment, along which the main road is carried, would do so still. It was anciently a Roman

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station, and coins, coffins, urns, &c., belonging to that people, have frequently been found. The church contains many beautiful monuments, and a number of ancient brasses, with a very ancient font of admirable workmanship. Here is a free school, endowed by the Sedley family with a rent charge of £20. Distance from Gravesend, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 624. A. P., £3,256.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet in the parish of Pen-Arth, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 m. S.W. from Swansea. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHGATE, a chapelry in the parish of Edmonton, co. of Middlesex. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, endowed with the estate of Orsett, in the co. of Essex. Patron, the vicar of Edmonton. This is a handsome village, situated on the New River at the south gate, whence its name, or entrance into Enfield chase. The neighbourhood is well wooded. The duke of Buckingham has a residence here, in whose grounds there is a fine old oak tree, that covers with its shade nearly an acre of ground. In Camp-field, which lies adjacent to this place, several pieces of cannon have been dug up, and a gorget that had belonged to Oliver Cromwell, having his initials handsomely inlaid with jewels. This curious relic is deposited in the British museum. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Independents, and a Lancasterian school. There is, besides, a bequest for educating nine boys and nine girls. Distance from London, 8 m. N. by W. Returns with those of the parish.

SOUTH-HILL, a parish in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Callington, annexed to the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £38. Church ded. to St Sampson. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clinton. There is here a bequest of £5 per annum for educating the children of the

poor. Distance from Callington, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 530. A. P., £2,622.

SOUTH-HILL, a parish and township in the hundred of Wixamtree, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Old-Warden, annexed to the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 15s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, W. H. Whitbread, Esq. In the church is the following inscription to the memory of the unfortunate Admiral Byng:—"To the perpetual disgrace of public justice, the honourable John Byng, vice-admiral of the blue, fell a martyr to political persecution on March 14th, 1757, when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer." The Baptists have here a place of worship. Distance from Biggleswade, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 621; of the entire parish, 985; in 1831, of the former, 675; of the latter, 1267. A. P., of the entire parish, £4,250.

SOUTH-MEAD, an extra-parochial hamlet in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. It lies adjacent to, and south of the city of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 834. A. P., £1,629.

SOUTHHOE, a parish in the hundred of Toesland, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Hale-Weston, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 2s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Pointer. Distance from St Neots, 3½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 283. A. P., £2,049.

SOUTHOLT, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Worlingworth, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patronage with the rectory of Worlingworth. Distance from Eye, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,077.

SOUTHORPE, an extra-parochial township in the north division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. N.E. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 36. A. P., £655.

SOUTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Barnack, co. of Northampton, 3 m. N.E. from Wandsford. Pop., in 1811, 92; in 1831, 137. A. P., with that of the parish.

SOUTHORPE, a township in the parish of Hook-Norton, or Norton-Hook, co. of Oxford. 5 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Norton. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHOVER, a parish in the hundred of Barcombe, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 12s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Here was formerly a celebrated priory [see LEWES]. Distance from Lewes, ¼ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, included with that of St Thomas-in-the-Cliff.

SOUTHPORT, a chapelry in the parish of North-Meols, co.-palatine of Lancaster, situated at the mouth of the Ribble, on the shore

of the Irish sea. It consists of one principal street, the houses built of brick, and ornamented with gardens in front, and is much frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing, for which it possesses every requisite accommodation. The chapel, called Christ Church, was built in 1820. Patron, — Hesketh, Esq. The Independents and the Methodists have also places of worship in the village. Here is 'the Strangers Charity,' formed for the express purpose of affording to the valetudinary poor the benefits of sea air and bathing; a dispensary has also been erected for furnishing the necessary medical aid. Distance from Ormskirk, 9 m. N.W. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHREPPS, a parish in the hundred of North-Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16. Distance from North-Walsbam, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,624.

SOUTHROP, a parish in the hundred of Brightwell's-Barrow, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £5 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the master and fellows of Wadham college, Oxford. Distance from Lechlade, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,937.

SOUTHROP, a tything in the parish of Herriard, co. of Southampton, 5 m. N.W. from Alton. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTH-TEIGN, a tything in the parish of Chagford, co. of Devon, termed *Terra Regis*, the tenants, with the exception of one mill, being all free. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTH-TOWN, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Gorleston, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. The church—now in ruins—was ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the rector of Gorleston. South-Town, called also Little Yarmouth, forms a populous suburb to the borough of Yarmouth, in the co. of Norfolk. It extends from Yarmouth-bridge to the southward, about half a mile along the west bank of the river, one side of the road being occupied by elegant private houses, the other with wharfs, docks, and yards for ship-building. Distance from Great-Yarmouth, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1304. A. P. not returned separately.

SOUTHWARK. See article LONDON.

SOUTHWELL and **SCROOBY**, a liberty in the co. of Nottingham. It lies in the southern part of the co., and comprises 18 parishes, including the town of Southwell. Pop., in 1831, £11,051.

SOUTHWELL, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the chapter, rated at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £110. The church—the only one in England, that of Rippon excepted, which is both parochial and collegiate—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the presbiterary of Normanton. The town, which is pleasantly situated on a gentle and richly-wood-

cul eminence near the small river Greet, celebrated for the abundance and excellence of its red trout, is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, of various elevation, and derived its name from one of the numerous wells that formerly existed in this neighbourhood, only a few of which are now to be met with. It is very ancient, and was distinguished as the site of one of the first Christian churches erected in this part of the country. The houses are, in general, well built, the streets carefully paved, and its general appearance is neat and prepossessing. The principal trade is in malt and hops. There are a few tanyards, and, on the river, a mill for throwing silk. A suite of rooms, for the purpose of accommodating assemblies, have recently been erected, with a bandomoe theatre, and a harmonic society has long been well supported. The air of the place is accounted salubrious, and fine walks abound in the neighbourhood. The market is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on Whit-Monday, and October 21st. The town is divided into two separate jurisdictions, called the Burrage and the Prebendage. The former, called also the Soke of Southwell-cum-Scrooby, includes 20 townships, for which courts of session are held quarterly by a Custos Rotulorum, and justices of the peace, nominated by the archbishop of York and the chapter of Southwell, for the trial of all but capital offenders. The latter includes 28 parishes, over which the collegiate chapter, with their vicar-general, exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all episcopal functions, confirmation and ordination excepted. The local police is regulated by a constable or bailiff, and two head boroughs, for each of the four districts into which the town is divided, viz. the Burrage, the Hightown, Easthorpe, and Westhorpe. Easthorpe has a house of industry, and in Burrage is a house of correction for the county, built at different times, but completed in 1829, comprising yards, work-shops, tread-mill, chapel, infirmary, governor's-house, &c. &c. The church, founded here in the early part of the 7th century, by Paulinus, a missionary, sent into England by Pope Gregory VII., at the request of Ethelburga, wife of Edwin, king of Northumberland, being made collegiate, the town seems to have gradually formed around it, and to have flourished, under the special favour of the prelates of York, till the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., when the archbishop and the prebendaries of Southwell surrendered the church into the possession of that monarch, by whom, at the request of Cranmer, the chapter was re-founded in 1541. Southwell, two years after, was erected into a see in favour of Dr Cox, hence translated to Ely. By Edward VI., soon after his accession to the throne, the chapter was dissolved, and the prebendal estates granted to John, earl of Warwick. That nobleman being soon afterwards attainted, these estates reverted to the crown, and were restored by Queen Mary, who re-established the chapter upon its ancient foundation. By Queen Elizabeth it was finally confirmed, and reduced to its present form. It has 16 prebendaries, all in the patronage of the archbishop of York, six

vicars-choral, six singing-men, six choristers, six singing boys, &c. &c. Here was a splendid archiepiscopal palace, in which Charles I., during the civil war, frequently held his court; and at the King's Arms Inn, now the Saracen's-Head, in this town, that infatuated tyrant, as a last resource for regaining his lost power, surrendered himself to the Scottish commissioners, May 6th, 1646. During their stay in the town, the parliamentary troops converted the church into a stable, broke the monuments, defaced the ornaments, and the palace of the archbishop they nearly demolished. All of that princely pile, which was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey during the last summer which he was permitted to see, now remaining, is the chapel and the great hall, which have been fitted up as a private residence.

The church of Southwell is a very noble cruciform structure, chiefly of Norman, with portions of the early decorated and later styles of English architecture. A low tower rises from the centre, and two, each of seven stages, richly ornamented, from the west end. Between these towers is the principal entrance through a fine semicircular arch, with a large window above it of the later style, highly enriched with elegant tracery. The nave and transepts are Norman. The former, which is divided from the aisles, and supported by a range of low, massive, circular columns and arches, has a flat roof of panelled oak richly carved. The roof of the aisles is finely groined in stone. The arches and piers supporting the central tower, are, from their simplicity of style and stateliness of elevation, strikingly beautiful, and the choir and the eastern transepts are specimens of the early English style, perhaps unrivalled for purity of design and fidelity of minute detail. The stalls and screen are of a later style, but very beautiful. The charity, or singing school, on the east side of the north transept, has been converted into a library for the college, and contains a very extensive and valuable collection of books, especially on divinity. On the north side of the church is the chapter-house, of decorated pointed architecture, with an elegantly ornamented door-way, and there are houses for the prebends, all handsome buildings.

Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school, under the patronage of the collegiate chapter, open for gratuitous instruction to the boys of the town, with two scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, for boys who have been choristers in the collegiate church. Various benefactions have been left at different times for clothing and educating the children of the poor, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations in the town. The ruins of the episcopal palace, overspread with ivy, form an interesting ornament to the town. The northern portion of the building is nearly entire, and has been fitted up as a modern residence. The extensive quadrangle has been converted into a garden. A very large gold ring, with the inscription, *Mieu moser qui change ma foi*, on the inside, was

dug up here in 1780; and in 1823, a large brass seal, with the device of a female kneeling and holding in her right hand a tilting spear, bearing a breast-plate, out of which rises a unicorn's head, and in her left hand a shield, with the arms of Cavendish and Kemp quartered, and on a scroll encircling the device, the legend, 'Gorge Rygmayden,' in Saxon characters. This seal has been presented to the museum at York. Distance from Nottingham, 14 m. N.E.; from London, 132 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2305; in 1831, 3384. A. P., £10,462.

SOUTHWELL-PARK. See HARGRAVE.

SOUTHWICK, a township in the parish of Monk-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham. This township, lying along the banks of the Wear, has considerable manufactories of glass and earthenware, several yards for ship-building, and a number of lime-kilns. Human bones, sometimes entire skeletons, are found in removing the soil above the limestone in Southwick hills. Distance from Sunderland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 1301. A. P., £1,805.

SOUTHWICK, a parish in the hundred of Wilbybrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicar in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, F. Lynn, Esq. Distance from Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,190.

SOUTHWICK, a parish in the hundred of Portsdown, Portsdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, T. Thistlethwayte, Esq. The publicans of Southwick are exempted from having soldiers billeted upon them; and it possessed a priory of Black canons, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £314 17s. 10d. per annum. In this priory Henry VI. was united to Margaret of Anjou, and there are still some remains of the buildings to be seen in Southwick-Park. The manor-house here was the residence of Charles I. at the time his profligate minister, Buckingham, was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton. It is a large embattled building of considerable antiquity. A market, granted to the priory, has long been disused; but a fair is still held April 5th, chiefly for horses. Distance from Fareham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 723. A. P., £4,602.

SOUTHWICK, a parish in the hundred of Fibergate, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 13s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. There is here a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from New-Shoreham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,289.

SOUTHWICK, a chapel in the parish of North-Bradley, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North-Bradley, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, endowed with £3,400 by parliamentary grant, and by £1200 private benefaction. There are also places of worship

for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Trowbridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1146; in 1831, 1452. A. P., £3,399.

SOUTHWOLD, a seaport, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction though locally in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Reydon, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £82 2s. The church—a most superb edifice, having a lofty tower surmounted by an elegant spire, constructed of free stone intermixed with flint of various colours—is ded. to St Edmund. The town is situated upon an eminence, nearly surrounded by the river Blythe, at its influx into the German sea. It contains many good houses, a guild-hall, gaol, &c., and has a considerable sea-trade, the harbour having been greatly improved by the construction of two piers, and the clearing out of the haven, which had been choked up with sand. A breakwater has also been constructed beneath Gun-Hill cliff, to prevent the encroachments of the sea, which had become serious. Red herrings and red sprats are cured here in large quantities. Salt is also manufactured, and malt forms an important article in the trade of the town. Possessing a fine beach, Southwold has, for some years back, been much resorted to for sea-bathing. For the accommodation of the visitors every convenience has been provided, a fine promenade formed, a reading-room furnished; there is a good assembly room, and races are held annually. On the cliffs are two batteries, mounting 6 eighteen pounders, presented to the town by William, duke of Cumberland, who landed here from the continent, October 17th, 1745. Formerly there was here an ancient fort, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes in 1010; some parts of it are still visible on Eye-cliff. Fossil remains of the mammoth and the elephant have been found in the neighbourhood. This part of the coast is also remarkable for the early arrival and the late departure of the swallow. The bay too, called Southwold-bay, or more commonly Sole-bay, is remarkable for the sanguinary naval engagement with the Dutch in 1672, when the British fleet was commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James VII. The combatants were parted by the darkness of the night, during which the Dutch withdrew their shattered fleet, which the British, being equally shattered, were unable to follow.

The town was made corporate by Henry VII., and is governed by a high-steward, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, and a recorder. The high-steward and bailiffs are justices of the peace, and hold sessions regularly for the trial of felonies and other offences. The same persons hold a court of record every Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. A dreadful fire, in 1659, consumed nearly the whole town, and among other public matters destroyed all the court-baron rolls, in consequence of which the whole body of copy-holders under the corporation became freeholders. The market-day is Thursday, and there are fairs for toys on Trinity Monday and St Bartholomew's day. Besides the established church there are places of

worship for the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ipswich, 36 m. N.E.; from London, 104 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1054; in 1831, 1875. A. P., £1,849.

SOUTHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Blofield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Limpenhoe, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, the vicar of Limpenhoe. Distance from Acle, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 54. A. P., £567.

SOUTHWORTH AND CROFT, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster. A hall here, that once belonged to the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst, is still in possession of people belonging to that persuasion, and is now used as a place of worship. Distance from Newton-in-Makerfield, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 956; in 1831, 1329.

SOW, a parish, partly in the hundred of Knightlow, and partly in the co. of Coventry. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. The inhabitants are divided between the coal mines and the ribbon manufactories, both of which are extensively carried on here. Distance from Coventry, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 1414. A. P., £8,150.

SOWERBY. See **INSKIP**.

SOWERBY, a township in the parish of Thirsk, N.R. co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Thirsk, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £14, returned at £20. Patron, the archbishop of York. Distance from Thirsk, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 756. A. P., £4,471.

SOWERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £12 2s. 8d., returned at £78. The chapel—containing a monumental statue of Archbishop Tillotson, who was born here—is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Woollen and cotton goods are manufactured here to a large extent, and there are places of worship belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, with a bequest of £16 for a school. Distance from Halifax, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 4275; in 1831, 6457. A. P., £6,763.

SOWERBY-BRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £6, returned at £144 17s. 5d. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. An elegant and spacious chapel has recently been erected here, of which a third part of the sittings are free. There is also a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The Calder, on which there are a great number of corn mills, and three large iron foundries, passes near this village, as does also the Rochdale canal. Cotton and woollen manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent. Distance from Halifax, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop. with the parish.

SOWERBY-CASTLE, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £17 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Kentigern. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. This parish takes its appellation from a hill called the Castle-hill, which has spacious roads cut in the rock, and leading to the summit, on which is a large circular cavity with a narrow entrance, in which it is supposed cattle were secured against the inroads of the marauding borderers. Here is a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from Penrith, 12 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 937; in 1831, 961. A. P., £7,254.

SOWERBY UNDER COTLIFFE, a township in the parish of Kirby-Siggeston, N. R., co. of York, 3 m. E. from Northallerton. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 67. A. P., £867.

SOWERBY (TEMPLE), a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Thore, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £500 private benefaction. Chapel ded. to St James. Patron, the earl of Thanet. The village is situated on the Eden, over which it has a bridge, considered the neatest in the county. It consists of two spacious streets of well-built houses, has several commodious inns, and is surrounded with handsome villas inhabited by genteel families. It has fairs on the last Thursdays of February, March, and October, and on the second Thursday of May. Distance from Appleby, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,604.

SOWTON, a parish, partly in the hundred of Budleigh, but chiefly in that of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a small annuity, upon which five poor children are educated. Distance from Exeter, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 391. A. P., £2,275.

SOYLAND, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York, 5½ m. S.W. from Halifax. Cotton and woollen manufactures are carried on here to a large extent. Pop., in 1801, 1888; in 1831, 3589. A. P., £4,757.

SPALDING, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £70. The church, a beautiful light structure with a handsome spire, is ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, W. Willesby, Esq. The town, which takes its name from a spa or spring of chalybeate water in the market-place, is situated on the river Welland, by which it is nearly surrounded. The streets are clean and remarkably well-paved, the houses handsome and abundantly supplied with water. It has a spacious market-place, a neat small theatre, assembly and card rooms, a prison, and a substantial brick built town-hall, in the upper part of which the various courts are held. The lower part of the building is occupied as shops. This town is a member of the port of Boston, and since the Welland has been made navigable,

has carried on a considerable trade in coals, corn, and wool. The principal support, however, of the inhabitants, is agriculture and grazing. Very large quantities of hemp and flax are grown in the neighbourhood. Here was formerly an antiquarian society, of which Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr Stukeley, and other distinguished names, were members. The room appropriated to the meetings of this society is now used for a permanent subscription library. Quarter-sessions for the parts of Holland are held here regularly, and petty-sessions for the wapentake of Elloe once a week. Here are also held courts of sewers, courts of requests, courts-leet, courts-baron, &c. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have all places of worship here. There is a free grammar school endowed with 89 acres of land, to which several additions have been made. The school is open to the children of all householders in the parish. The Petit school has an endowment of 60 acres of land. The Blue-coat has a small endowment in land, and is aided by voluntary contributions. Here are two almshouses, one for 22 poor persons, and one for eight, and there are considerable estates vested in trustees for the benefit of the poor. Here was an abbey valued at the dissolution at £878 18s. 3d. per annum; part of the buildings still remain. Distance from Lincoln, 44 m. S.S.E.; from London, 100 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 8296; in 1831, 6497. A. P., £17,079.

SPALDINGTON, a township in the parish of Bubwith, E. R., co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Howden. It gives name to that extensive tract of land "Spalding Moor;" has a Methodist chapel, and an ancient and much admired mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 80. A. P., £721.

SPALDWICK, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the prebendary of Longstow, in Lincoln cathedral. The Baptists and the Independents have both chapels here. Distance from Kimbolton, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 368. A. P., £2,103.

SPALFORD, a hamlet in the parish of North Clifton, co. of Nottingham, 7 m. S.E. from Tuxford. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 80. A. P., £721.

SPANBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Swaton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the vicar of Swaton. Distance from Folkingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,211.

SPARHAM, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 17s. 11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Edward Lamb, Esq. Distance from Reepham, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,387.

SPARKENHOE, a hundred in the co. of Leicester. It lies in the west part of the co., bordering on Warwickshire, and comprises 39 parishes, including the towns of Market-Bosworth and Hinckley. Pop., in 1831, 88,904.

SPARKFORD, a parish in the hundred of Cateash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, James Bennett, Esq. Distance from Cartlebury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,973.

SPARKFORD (BISHOP'S), a tything in the parish of St Faith, co. of Southampton, adjacent to Winchester. Pop. with the parish.

SPARKFORD (WEST), a tything adjacent to Sparkford-Bishop's, parish of St Faith, co. of Somerset. Pop. with the parish.

SPARKHAYS, or **SPARKS-HAY**, a tything in the parish of Porlock, co. of Somerset. Pop. with the parish.

SPARSHOLT, a parish in the hundred of Wantage, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 2s. 3d. The church—built in the Norman style, containing three stone stalls and a piscina, enriched with trefoil ornaments and crocketed pinnacles—is ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. This parish is intersected with the Berks and Wilts canal, and the Iknield road passes to the south of the village through the Vale of White Horse. There is here a school endowed with £63 per annum, for all the children of the parish. Here is also a small bequest of £2 10s. per annum, which is appropriated to the education of eight poor children. Distance from Wantage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 874. A. P., £7,169.

SPARSHOLT, a parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £16 10s. 2d. Church ded. to St Stephen. Patron, the king. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester every Thursday for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Winchester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,432.

SPAUNTON, a township in the parish of Lestingham, N.R., co. of York, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,185.

SPAXTON, a parish in the hundred of Cannington, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £24 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Wm Gordon. Here is a bequest of lands by the Rev. Joseph Cook, in 1708, producing a liberal income which is applied to the maintenance of six poor persons, the educating of poor children, &c. Distance from Bridgewater, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 963. A. P., £5,248.

SPECTON, a chapelry in the parish of Brid-

llington, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £3 5s. 6d., returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, W. J. Denison, Esq. Distance from Bridlington, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,859.

SPEEN, a parish, partly in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, and partly in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 0s. 10d. The church—containing some curious monumental figures—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. The Kennet, with the Keanet and Avon canal, bounds this parish on the south, and the Lambourn on the north. It was a Roman station, and Roman coins, urns, and altars, have been at different times discovered. It was also the principal scene of the second battle of Newbury, fought October 27th, 1644. A market, held on Monday, has gone into desuetude. Distance from London, 56 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1747; in 1831, 3044. A. P., £7,977.

SPEENHAMLAND, a tything in the parish of Speen, co. of Berks, adjoining to the town of Newbury. Here is an almshouse for two poor widows, with an allowance of two shillings each per week. Pop. with the parish.

SPEKE, a township in the parish of Chidwall, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. S.S.W. from Preest. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 514. A. P., £4,712.

SPELDHURST, a parish partly in the hundred of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, but chiefly in the hundred of Washington, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £15 5s. Overch ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1828, Robert Burgess, Esq. This parish abounds in iron ore, and is intersected by a branch of the Medway, upon which there are a number of mills, and an extensive iron foundry. Most of the springs here are chalybeate; the strongest, however, are those of Tunbridge, which is partly in this parish, *vide* see. Distance from Tunbridge, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1618; in 1831, 2640. A. P., £6,858.

SPELHOE, a hundred in the co. of Northampton, situated near its centre and containing ten parishes. Pop. in 1831, 5850.

SPELSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 8s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Here is a triangular entrenchment, inclosing about 24 acres. Distance from Oxford, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 609. A. P., £4,667.

SPELTHORNE, a hundred in the co. of Middlesex. It forms the south-west extremity of the co., is bounded by the Thames and contains twelve parishes. Pop., in 1801, 15,212.

SPENNITHORNE, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £20 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.

John Hutchinson, celebrated as a Hebraist, was born here, 1667. Distance from Middleham, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 170, of the entire parish, 655; in 1831, of the former, 198, of the latter, 848. A. P., of the township, £2,141, of the entire parish, £6,921.

SPERNAL, a parish in the Alcester division of the hundred of Earlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Chambers. Distance from Alcester, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,127.

SPETCHLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6 11s. 3d., returned at £110. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Dineley. Several monuments in the church merit notice, especially two belonging to the Berkeley family. Distance from Worcester, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,713.

SPETTSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Loosebarrow, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory with the living of Charlton-Marshall annexed, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £28 18s. 1½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Rackett, Esq. The Stour washes the village of Spetsbury, and there is here a bequest by Bishop Hall of £20 per annum, for supplying the poor with bibles. Here was a priory, a cell to the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy, and gifted to the Carthusians at Witham, by Henry V., as part of the possessions, of which it was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy and Dorothy his wife. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 667. A. P., £3,641.

SPEXHAL, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Halesworth, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,468.

SPILSBY, a market-town and parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy with that of Earsby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £12, returned at £74. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the rector of Portney. The town, which consists of four streets diverging from a spacious square, forming the market-place, and having an octagonal cross—stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view to the south-east, over a wide tract of fens bounded by the ocean. It has a good subscription library and news room, connected with the principal inn; a court house and house of correction, built at an expense of £25,000. The site of these buildings, which are very complete in their kind, occupies two acres of ground, surrounded by a lofty brick wall, the entrance being through a handsome Doric portico. The quarter-sessions for the

division are held here twice a year. The market is on Monday, and there are fairs the Monday before and the two next after Whit-Monday, when Whitsuntide falls in May, otherwise there is no fair on the latter day, and on the third Monday in July. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Methodists, and there is an endowed grammar school, which affords gratuitous instruction to 30 boys. There is also an endowed school which educates and clothes 20 boys. Sabbath schools are attached to the several chapels. There are still to be seen here extensive remains of a chapel which was collegiate, for a master and 12 priests. It was ded. to the Holy Trinity. An elegant mansion, belonging to the duke of Ancaster here, was destroyed by fire, 1769, one pillar alone remaining. Distance from Lincoln, 31 m. E. from London, 133 m. Pop., in 1801, 932; in 1831, 1384. A. P., £4,607.

SPINDLESTONE, a township in the parish of Bamboorough, co. of Northumberland, 3½ m. S. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 932; in 1831, 101. A. P., with the parish.

SPITTAL, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £5 10s., returned at £44 8s. Patrons, — Philipps, Esq., two turns, and — Edwards, Esq. one. Distance from Haverford-West, 5½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 452. A. P., £1,288.

SPITTAL-ON-THE-STREET, a chapelry in the parish of Glentworth, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Glentworth, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £6 10s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the vicar of Glentworth. Here is an hospital for poor women. Distance from Lincoln, 12 m. N. Pop. with the parish.

SPITTAL. See **POULTON**.

SPITTLE, a township in the parish of Tweedmouth, Islandshire, co.-palatine of Durham, situated on the sea-shore at the mouth of the Tweed. It is a considerable village, and was long famous for smuggling. It is now noted for the curing of herrings, and for a very powerful chalybeate spring, for the benefit of which, together with sea-bathing, it is much frequented during the summer months. Distance from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. S. Pop. with the parish.

SPITTLE, a township in the parish of Ovingham, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 7. A. P. with the parish.

SPITTLE, a township in the parish of Fangfoss, E. R. co. of York, 3½ m. N.W. from Pocklington. Pop. with the parish.

SPITTLE-GATE, a township in the parish of Grantham, from which it is distant 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 1063. A. P., £4,866.

SPITTLE-HILL, a township in the parish of Mitford, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 6; in 1831, 11. A. P. with Mitford.

SPIXWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, E. Longe, Esq. Distance from Norwich, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 54. A. P., £1,388.

SPOFORTH, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £73 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Here was anciently the seat of the Percy family, whose princely dwelling was thrown down by the Yorkists after the battle of Towton, 1461, in which the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, Sir Richard Percy, were slain. The great hall of this magnificent castle can yet be traced out. It is 76 feet in length, by 37 in breadth, and is, or rather was, lighted by a large cathedral window. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Wetherby, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 859; of the entire parish, 2181; in 1831, of the former, 914; of the latter, 3233. A. P. of the township, £3,792; of the entire parish, £13,980.

SPONDON, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 14s. 7d., returned at £183 8s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. D. Lowe, Esq. The village of Spordon stands upon an eminence overlooking the beautiful vale of Derwent. It is of considerable size, and has a number of genteel families resident. The principal business of the inhabitants is the manufacturing of stockings, lace, and net, for the Nottingham market, and the spinning and weaving of cotton. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school endowed with a small annuity, and a national school supported by subscription. Distance from Derby, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1119; in 1831, 1867. A. P., £7,781.

SPOONBED, a tything in the parish of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to the town of which it lies adjacent. Pop., in 1831, 899. A. P. with the parish.

SPORLE WITH PALGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage with that of Little-Palgrave, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 8s. 6½d. Church—ancient and spacious, built of flints, having a tower embattled and quoined with freestone—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Eton college. Here was an alien priory of Black monks, the revenues of which were given by Henry VI. to the endowing of Eton college. A small rent charge is appropriated to the educating of eight boys. Distance from Swaffham, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 746. A. P., £3,622.

SPOTLANDS, FURTHERSIDE AND NEARER-SIDE, two townships, forming a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. Patron the vicar of Roch-

dale. This chapelry forms an extensive suburb to the town of Rochdale, in the extensive cotton trade of which it has a large proportion. It has a free school endowed with £31 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 9031; in 1831, 15,325. A. P., £21,901.

SPRATTON, a parish in the hundred of Spelthoe, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Luke. Patron, in 1829, Robert Andrew, Esq. The tower of the church, surmounted by an octagonal spire, is considered a fine specimen of the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture. Distance from Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 850; in 1831, 1012. A. P., £4,130.

SPREYTON, a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 5s. 8d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, R. Holland, Esq. A lead mine is worked here, though, it is said, with little profit. Distance from Oakhampton, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 423. A. P., £1,770.

SPRIDLINGTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. Church ded. to St Hilary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Frederick Gildart. Distance from Market-Raisen, 9 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 250. A. P., £1,732.

SPRINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in two portions, but consolidated by Bishop Sherlock, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated, Bosworth's portion at £11 6s. 8d., Richard's portion at £11 4s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees under the marriage settlement of the earl of Arran. This parish, which derives its name from the great number of springs within its boundaries, is watered by the Chelmer. Goldsmith is said to have written the *Deserted Village*, while he resided at a farm-house opposite the church here; and Joseph Strutt, engraver and antiquary, was born here. Distance from Chelmsford, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1851. A. P., £7,545.

SPRINGTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St George and St Lawrence. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Gainsborough, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 194. A. P., £811.

SPROATLEY, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £7 0s. 10d. Church—modern built, of white brick—ded. to All Saints.—The old one was ded. to St Swithin. Patron, the earl of Cardigan. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with an endowment worth

£90 per annum. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,003.

SPROSTON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. E. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,512.

SPROTBOROUGH, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £44 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, S. J. Copley, Bart. Here was an hospital ded. to St Edmund, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were valued at £9 13s. 11d. Distance from Doncaster, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 250; of the entire parish, 405; in 1831, of the former, 322; of the latter, 500. A. P. of the township, £4,655; of the entire parish, £6,089.

SPROUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 18s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. This parish is intersected by the Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation. Distance from Ipswich, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,555.

SPROWSTON, a parish in the hundred of Taverham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £48 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary and St Margaret. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Miles Corbet, one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I., has in the church here a marble monument, on which are carved figures of himself and his two wives. Distance from Norwich, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 1179. A. P., £2,349.

SPROXTON, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 4s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. This parish is watered by the small river Eye, and it has one chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 8 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 378. A. P., £2,282.

SPROXTON, a township in the parish of Helmsley, N. R., co. of York, 2 m. S. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 195. A. P., £2,230.

SPURSTOW, a township in the parish of Bunbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a mineral spring called Spurstow-Spa, over which baths have been erected, and formerly the concourse of visitants was very considerable. At present it is rather out of repute. Distance from Tarporley, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 588. A. P., £1,929.

STADHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Dorchester, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of Dorchester, endowed with £600 royal bounty, £400 parliamentary grant, and £16 per annum private benefaction.

Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, C. Peers, Esq. This parish was the birth-place of the eminently pious and learned nonconformist divine, Dr John Owen. He was dean of Christ-church, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford in the time of the commonwealth. The Thame waters the parish on the west. Distance from Oxford, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,282.

STADMERSLOW, a township in the parish of Wolstanton, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 151; in 1831, 290.

STAFFIELD, or STAFOL, a township in the parish of Kirk-Oswald, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Kirk-Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 265. A. P., £3,274.

STAFFORD,

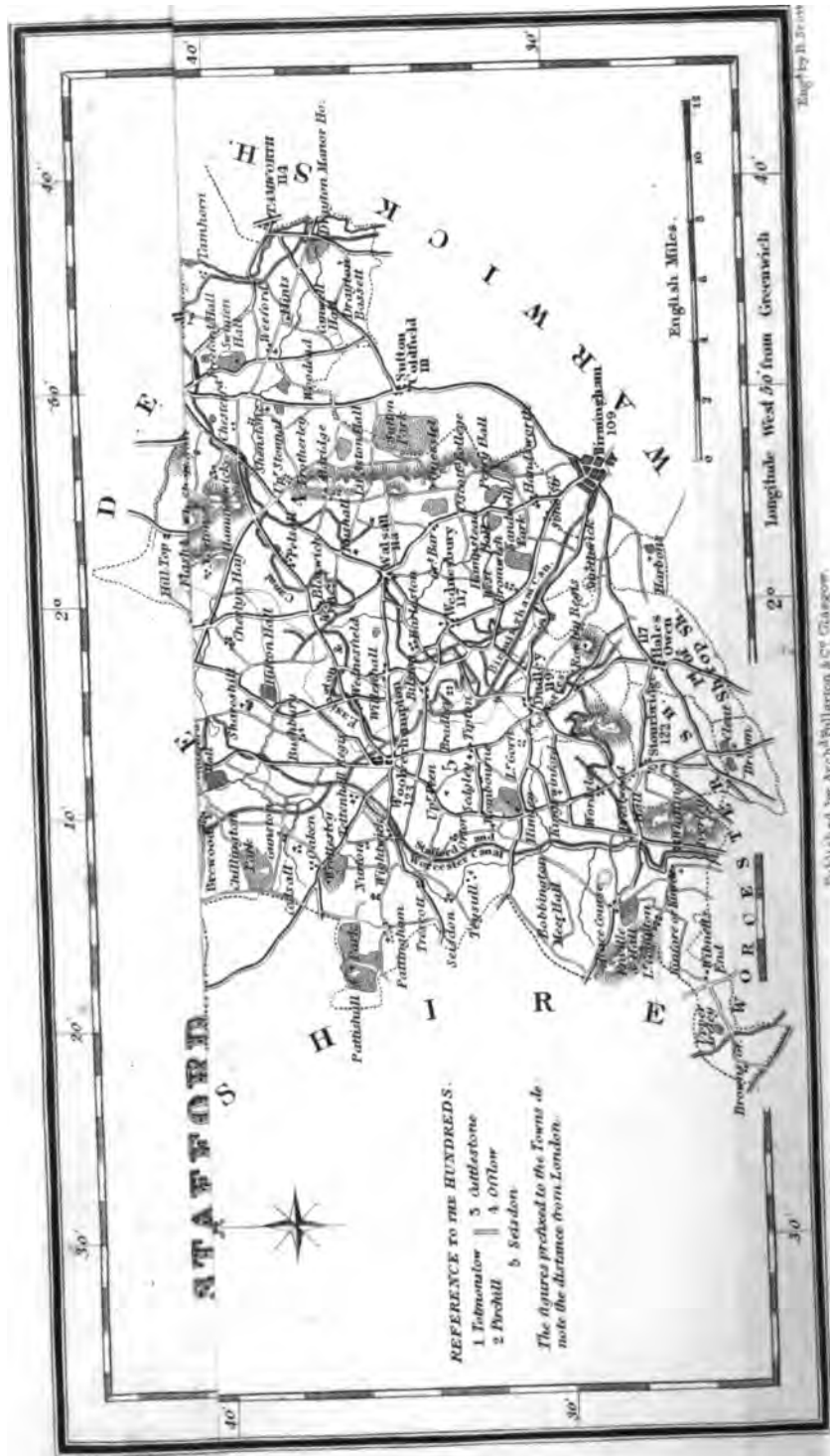
A borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford, of which co. it is the capital. The living comprises the united parishes of St Mary and St Chad, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, the former not in charge. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The latter certified at £7 10s., returned at £49. Patron, the prebendary of Pipe-Minor in Lichfield cathedral. The church of St Mary—formerly collegiate for a dean and 13 prebendaries, the deanery being valued, the 26th of Henry VIII., at £35 13s. 10d.; the 13 prebendaries taken together at £38 per annum—is an ancient cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty octagonal tower rising from the intersection, the upper part of which is of later date. The north entrance is ornamented with delicate shafts and bold hollows, enriched with flowers and foliage. The arrangement of the interior is in the highest degree beautiful. The pews and arches are of the early English, passing into the decorated style, and to the east of the transepts, gradually diminishing in height. The windows are intermixed, but are generally in the decorated style. The east window is an elegant specimen of the later English style. The chancel is spacious, the roof being supported on finely pointed arches and piers of clustered columns. The north transept has an ancient font of great beauty, and there are many ancient monuments. The church of St Chad is a small edifice, originally in the Norman style, but defaced by modern additions.

Description.—The town of Stafford is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Sow, about six miles above its confluence with the Trent. The entrance into the town, from the London road, is by a substantial bridge, formerly one of the ancient gates. The houses are in general well built, though the material is brick, and, especially those of modern date, many of them elegant. The county-hall, a large stone building, forms one side of a spacious square which serves as the market-place. An upper apartment in this building is occupied as an armory, in which are deposited the arms of

the Staffordshire militia. The county-gaol and house of correction is also a spacious and substantial modern building. It comprises the governor's house, a chapel in which divine service is performed every Sunday, and twice during the week, an infirmary, a school-room, 19 wards, 19 day-rooms, 17 work-rooms, 19 airing-yards, and two tread-mills, one of them for grinding corn, the other for raising water for the supply of the prison. The situation is airy and healthy, and the regulations are reported to be excellent. The principal trade is the tanning of leather, and manufacturing it into shoes for the London market. Ale is made of an excellent quality, but not in great quantity. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs April 5th, May 14th, June 25th, October 3d, and December 5th.

Municipal Government.—Stafford is an ancient borough. Its first formal charter was granted by King John, confirming all privileges exercised before that time. It bears date 1208, being a year prior to that of London, and seven to the signing of Magna Charta. This charter was forfeited in 1826, vacancies not having been filled up according to the terms prescribed by it. A new one, however, was obtained the following year, 1827, restoring and confirming all former privileges, the exemption of serving on juries alone excepted. The government is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, 10 principal burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The mayor and two senior aldermen are justices of the peace within the borough, and the corporation hold, or have power to hold, courts quarterly within the borough, for trying all offences not capital. All causes, however, requiring the decision of a jury, they transfer to the judges travelling the circuit. They have also power to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. No court of the kind has, however, been held for a considerable number of years. The borough sends two members to parliament. The right of election is enjoyed by about 490 voters on the new principle of franchise. Formerly the whole resident burgesses voted. The mayor is the returning officer. The freedom of the town is inherited by birth, obtained by servitude, or may be purchased.

History.—Stafford was originally called Stadedford, from the Saxon Stade, signifying a place on a river. It is said to have been chosen as a place of devotional retirement by St Bertelin, the son of a Mercian king, in 706, the hermitage of the saint having been the first residence occupied in this now populous town. In 918, Ethelfleda, countess of Mercia, surrounded it with a wall and fosse, and erected a castle on the north side of the river. Edward the Elder, brother to Ethelfleda, shortly after the erection of the castle, built a tower, the site of which is supposed to have been the mount which Speed has noticed under the name of Castle-hill. From this period to the Conquest the town seems to have increased considerably. In Doomsday-book it is called a city, in which the king had 18 burgesses in demesne, and the earls of Mercia 20 mansions.



STAFFORDSHIRE



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.
 1 Tamworth 5 Lichfield
 2 Pechill 4 Offlow
 3 Seddon

The figures prefixed to the Towns de-
 note the distance from London.

English Miles.



Longitude West 50° from Greenwich

30°

40°

50°

20°

10°

20°

30°

40°

30°

40°

30°

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Out of all the manors in the county, the Conqueror reserved this only for himself; and here, to keep the barons in subjection, he built a castle, appointing, as governor, Robert de Toeni, on whom he bestowed all the other manors in the county, with the title of Baron de Stafford. Ralph de Stafford, a celebrated warrior in the reign of Edward III., rebuilt the castle, which, in the time of the parliamentary wars, being held for Charles, was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and taken and demolished. It has been begun to be rebuilt in modern times, but only one front and two round towers have been completed.

Benevolent Institutions.—Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists of the Old and the New connexion, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar school is endowed, with an annual revenue of £370, two-thirds of which is paid to the master, and one to the usher, who most probably performs the whole of the duty. It is open to all boys of the town, and there are no less than 13 upon the establishment! A Lancasterian school is supported by subscription, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations belonging to the town. There are twelve almshouses, inhabited by poor families who receive a weekly allowance from the corporation. There is also here an excellent institution for the relief of widows and orphans of poor clergymen of the archdeaconry, the several peculiars, and county of Stafford. It is supported by annual subscriptions and by donations. The county infirmary, situated here, is capable of accommodating 80 patients, who receive professional assistance from two physicians, three surgeons, and a chaplain, attached to the institution. The average number of patients admitted through the course of the year is about 600, besides out-patients to the amount of 800, who receive advice and medicines at their own dwellings. This institution has funded property to the amount of between £2,000 and £3,000, and is further supported by donations and annual subscriptions. A lunatic asylum for the county is also established here, with funds nearly equal to those of the infirmary, besides being liberally supported by donations and annual subscriptions. The buildings belonging to this institution are spacious and well-adapted to promote the health and comfort of the inmates. The gardens and pleasure grounds comprise 30 acres, and a small stream running through the inclosure gives to it an air of lively gayety peculiarly suitable to the purpose for which it was planned. The arrangements and the general management of the place is highly commended, and it ranks among the principal establishments of the kind in the island. We have already noticed the church which was collegiate here, and there was besides a priory of Black canons, ded. to St Thomas à Becket, the yearly revenues of which at the suppression, were estimated at £198 0s. 9d. Here was also an hospital, ded. to St John, a Sytell or free chapel, ded. to St Leonard, together with houses of Austin and

Grey friars, the latter of which at the dissolution, had a revenue of £35 10s. 10d. per ann. That of St John was £10, that of St Leonard £4 12s. 4d. Isaac Walton, the well-known author of the art of angling, was a native of this town, which gives the title of baron to the family of Jerminham, and that of marquess to the family of Gower. Distance from London, 136 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3927; in 1831, 6098. A. P., £5,780.

STAFFORDSHIRE,

An inland county, situated nearly in the centre of South Britain, bounded on the N.N.W. by Cheshire; on the N.N.E. and E. by Derbyshire; on the S.E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; and on the W. by Shropshire. Its extreme length from N. to S. is about 55, and its extreme breadth about 24 miles, including an area of 1148 square miles, or 734,720 acres. The surface of this county is of a very diversified character. The northern part called the moorlands, constitutes the southern extremity of that long and rugged mountainous range, which, extending hence, runs through the north portion of Derbyshire and along the western confines of Yorkshire. The moorlands comprise large tracts of waste land appropriated almost solely to the pasturing of sheep. Extensive portions of them are inclosed with stone walls, the only fence to be seen in this part of the country; but in these inclosures there are no subdivisions, and large breadths, seldom trodden by the foot, seem never to have felt the hand of man. Pleasant spots occur here and there, such as the vale in which is situated the town of Cheddle, but it is inclosed by high barren hills, composed of huge heaps of gravel. The wastes among these hills extend far and wide in every direction, their sole produce being heath, broom, whortle berries, and mountain cinquefoil. To the north of this commences an extensive tract of limestone country, comprising an area of 50 or 60 square miles. This is by far the most valuable part of the moorlands, the soil naturally producing a fine herbage. The hills here—which are immense masses of limestone—rise to a considerable height in various places, presenting huge perpendicular cliffs. In the southern part of this district the Weaver hills rise in common with the principal peaks of the moorlands, to the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and command most delightfully extensive views. Of the other parts of the moorlands, extensive tracts, notwithstanding their great elevation, are entirely soft wet peat moors or moss, such as on Morrage, Axedge, the Cloud-heath, High-Forest, Leek-Frith, and Mole-Cop. Of these hills the summits generally terminate in huge cliffs, composed of a coarse grit stone. This is particularly the case with Leek-Rocks and Ipstone's Sharp-cliffs, which are strikingly rugged and precipitous, the vale below being heaped with prodigious masses shaken from their frowning summits by the imperceptible but irresistible hand of time. One of the most serious obstacles indeed to the im-

provement of these districts rises from the huge accumulation of stones scattered over them, or rising above them. Of these masses, besides those already noticed, are Wetley rocks, those on the High-Forest, the Cloud-heath, and Mole-Cop common, with the waste lying to the north of it. The middle and southern parts of the county are, with some exceptions, level or finely diversified by gentle eminences. From this description, however, must be excepted the limestone hills of Dudley and Sedgley, the parish of Rowley-Regis occupying principally an isolated mountain terminating in various peaks, the loftiest called Turner's-Hill, being 900 feet above high water mark in the Thames at Brentford. This is, however, the highest ground in the south of the county. The hills of Clent—in the detached portion of the county lying to the south of Stourbridge in Worcestershire—are but little inferior to those of Rowley. Barbeacon rises nearly to the height of 700 feet above the level of the sea, and there are others of less elevation which afford most delightful views of this and the neighbouring counties.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Tame, the Blythe, the Penk, and the Sow. The Trent, considered the third largest river in England, rising from New-Pool near Biddulph, on the borders of Cheshire, flows to the south through the district of the potteries, to Trentham, and thence south-eastward by the town of Stone. Receiving near the centre of the county the waters of the Penk and the Sow, it gradually assumes an easterly direction, and as it approaches Derbyshire forms several islands. Joined by the Tame from the south it becomes the boundary between this county and that of Derby, which it continues to be, winding in a north-easterly direction till it reaches the town of Burton, where it becomes navigable, and a little below which, being joined by the Dove, it enters Derbyshire after a course through this county and bordering upon it for upwards of fifty miles. In its progress through this county it is a bold, rapid, and clear stream, bordered by luxuriant meadows or flowery banks, adorned with elegant mansions and richly ornamented pleasure grounds. The Dove forms throughout its whole course the boundary between this county and that of Derby. Rising in the moorland hills to the north-west of Longnor, near the point where the three counties of Stafford, Derby, and Chester meet, it immediately enters the beautiful and often celebrated Dove-Dale, flowing through it in a southerly direction, till it reaches Ashbourn in Derbyshire, whence it flows south towards Uttoxeter, near which town it assumes a south-easterly direction by Tutbury, till it falls into the Trent to the north-east of Burton. From the great inclination of its bed, the Dove flows with singular rapidity in some places, dashing over rugged masses of rock, and in others forming beautiful cascades. Near the village of Ilam it receives a large augmentation by the waters of the rivers Manifold and Hamps. The former rises near the source of the Dove, takes a circuitous route through a romantic vale in the north-eastern part of the county. Between the villages of

Butterton and Wetton, to the south of Ecton-hill, it sinks into the earth and emerges again at Ilam, a distance of four miles from the place where it disappears. During its subterraneous course the Manifold is augmented by the Hamps, which has also a subterraneous course for a considerable length. Shortly after emerging into day, their united streams fall into the Dove. The Churnet, a powerful stream formed by the junction of two moorland rivulets near Leek, pours its waters into the Dove a little below Rochester. The Tame, formed from numerous sources in the vicinity of Walsall, flows south-easterly and enters Warwickshire near Aston. After making a considerable sweep through the northern part of that county, it re-enters Staffordshire at Tamworth, having previously, for a short distance, formed the boundary line between the two counties. From Tamworth it flows in an irregular but northerly direction till it falls into the Trent, as that river is about to enter Derbyshire. The Blythe has its source near Watley-moor, in the northern part of the county, runs nearly parallel with the Trent, into which it falls near King's-Bromley. The Penk rises near the western borders of the county, flows northward by the town of Penkridge, below which it falls into the Sow, both shortly after falling into the Trent. The Dane has its source not far from that of the Dove, and taking a westerly direction enters Chichester, having formed for upwards of ten miles the boundary between the two counties. Several streams from the south-west part of the county flow towards the Severn. Of these the principal is the Stour, which enters this county from Shropshire. Lakes in Staffordshire are neither numerous nor extensive. The principal is Aqualate-meer, on the borders of Shropshire, which is 1848 yards long, and 672 broad. Ludford-Pool is supposed to contain about 60 acres.

Climate.—The climate generally is cold and wet. The quantity of rain that falls in the moorland and mountainous district is very great. Snow also falls to a great depth, and continues long upon the ground, and having no fences but uncemented stone walls, the piercing coldness of the atmosphere is at all times felt with unmitigated rigour.

Soil.—The arable soils have been considered under: first, strong clay of two kinds, one harsh, stiff, and untractable, and one mild and friable, both commonly resting on a substratum of marl with hard rock underneath. Lands of this nature occupy a very extensive tract, stretching across the middle of the county from the borders of Derbyshire to that of Shropshire. From this, however, must be excepted the extensive waste of Cannock-heath, and the country lying east of Stafford between that town and the Trent. The same kind of soil predominates in that part of the county lying to the east of the Tame, and in a few parishes in the south-west of the county. A second kind of soil is loose light sand, admirably adapted to the growth of turnips, and occupying a tract bounded on the north by the Trent, on the east by the Tame, on the south by the

limits of the county, and on the west by a supposed line extending from the village of Armistage near the Trent, southward by Longdon, Aldridge, &c., to the verge of the county near Birmingham. Of the same quality is a considerable tract lying to the south-west of Dudley and Wolverhampton, extending from the border of Worcestershire to that of Shropshire. A small patch of a similar soil extends west from Brewood, and includes the village of Sheriff-Hales. A third soil is the calcareous, resting on a substratum of limestone. This comprehends the great northern district with a few exceptions, a small tract to the north and north-west of Dudley, and of another to the north-east of Walsall. The fourth and last is a mixture of all the preceding in various proportions, with frequently the addition of gravel and other adventitious matter, and comprehending the remaining portions of the county. The substrata are various, including sand, gravel, clay, marl, and stone of different qualities. In the uncultivated tracts thin black peaty earth is met with resting upon gravel. The meadow soils are most commonly the same as the adjoining fields. Sometimes they show alluvial deposits, sometimes they are composed of peat earth to the depth of several feet and containing trunks of large trees. This kind of soil requires to be drained in order to convert it into meadow, during the process of which it sinks several inches and forms meadow land of the most valuable kind.

The extent of land in the county, subjected to some degree of cultivation, is estimated at 600,000 acres, of which 100,000 is supposed to be pasture, the remaining 500,000 in a state of tillage. Two hundred thousand acres are supposed to be of the clayey or of the more friable of the mixed loams, an equal quantity to be of the sandy or calcareous kind, and the remainder to be light sandy or gravelly loams. The course of cropping is by no means uniform, though the Norfolk system is commonly followed upon the light soils. This system includes in rotation turnips, barley, clover, and wheat. The crops generally cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and pease. Wheat averages 25 bushels per acre, barley 30, and oats from 30 to 35. Pease and beans are exceedingly precarious, sometimes yielding an abundant return, at other times nothing but fodder. Rye is seldom sown except in some places as spring food for sheep. In the moorlands, oats alone are sown, and generally for three years in succession, after which the land is laid down for a certain time in grass. Oatmeal here, notwithstanding the scornful sneering of weak Englishmen, is as much the food of man as it is in Scotland. Buck wheat, here called French wheat, is cultivated sometimes as a crop, sometimes to be ploughed down as manure. Hemp and flax are grown, but upon a small scale; tenants being, by their leases, in many cases restricted from cultivating them. Cabbages are extensively cultivated in many places of the county, with turnips, both Swedish and common, as also rape and tares. The artificial grasses are red clover, white clover, trefoil, and rye grass.

Burnet and rib-grass are sown extensively, with mixtures of the various hay-seeds. The lowlands on the banks of the rivers and brooks, are for the most part meadow or pasture, and by the overflowing of water have generally acquired a stratum of peat earth upon the surface. Considerable tracts of flat land have acquired the same property. The meadows lying upon the larger streams, by the occasional overflowing of their waters, are rendered highly productive. The produce, however, is frequently swept away by the early floods. The meadows on the banks of the Dove, and they are in some places nearly a mile wide, are from the calcareous particles left by the stream when it overflows all its banks, rendered proverbially fertile. Grass lands are very extensive in the neighbourhood of all the large towns. Lime and marl, which is found under the loamy and gravelly soils, appear to be the principal manures.

Animals.—More cattle are bred in this county than it can feed, the surplus being disposed of to the dealers from the different neighbouring counties. They are of the long horned breed, and the dairies to which they are appropriated—for few or no oxen are kept—vary from 10 to 40, sometimes to 70 cows each. Of sheep, Staffordshire has four distinct native breeds. The first, grey faced and without horns, is native on Cannock-beath and the neighbouring commons. The second, black faced, horned, and with fine wool, is peculiar to the commons on the western side of the county, towards Drayton in Shropshire. The third is the white faced with long combing wool, peculiar to the eastern parts of the moorlands. The fourth is found upon the uncultivated inclosures and wastes of the western parts of the moorlands, and is much inferior to the last mentioned. The commons in the southernmost parts of the county are stocked with a mixed breed, with wool of a good clothing quality. The pasture flocks are of various sorts, and of crosses of various sorts, such as the Cotswold, the Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, but chiefly the Old and New Leicester breeds. Hogs are fattened upon every farm, the breed being a cross between the large slouch-eared kind and dwarf breed, which is finer boned, broad, and plump. Innumerable rabbits are reared upon the sandy parts of the waste lands.

Productions.—Gardening—we ought to have remarked before leaving the cultivated products of the soil—forms no part of, or at least a very small part of, the general economy of Staffordshire. Neither do its orchards claim any particular notice. The parish of Tettenhall alone is celebrated for the great quantities it produces of a peculiar kind of pear, called from the place where it grows, the Tettenhall pear. The county of course opens a ready market for, and takes off the superabundance of its neighbouring county, Worcester. The county, however, though not favourable to the growth of fruit, affords fair specimens of every species of forest trees common to the island. Not alone around the seats of the nobility and gentry are these to be met with, but even on parts of the steep moor-

land hills, particularly those of Dilthorne, Kingsby, and Oakmoor. About the commencement of the present century, before the passing of the act for its inclosure, Needwood-Forest, situated between the rivers Trent and Dove, was one wild tract of nearly 10,000 acres, affording scenery of the most romantic and beautiful kind, as well as pasture to numerous herds of deer. Of the remaining wastes Cannock-heath is the most extensive. It lies in the centre of the county and contains upwards of 25,000 acres. Of this wide waste the eastern and southern parts are cold, wet, and gravelly; but there is a tract on the west side which is accounted good sheep pasture. Much of the south and eastern parts are entirely barren, producing little besides heath, whortle-berries, lichens, and mosses. Not a tree is now to be seen here though it is said to have been at a former period covered with majestic oaks, and to have been a favourite chace of the Saxon Mercian monarchs. There are numerous other wastes of less extent, such as Walsall-wood, Whittington-heath, Weeford-Flats, Morrage, Wetley-moor, Stanton-moor, Hollington-heath, Caversal-common, &c., used only as sheep walks, though the greater part of them bear the marks of having been in former times cultivated. Peat is dug extensively on Morrage and Axedge commons, though there is no want of coal in the county.

Minerals.—The mineral productions of Staffordshire are numerous and valuable. They consist of coal, iron, lead, copper, marble, alabaster, with stones of various kinds and qualities. In the south of the county the coal district extends from Cannock-heath, a part of which it includes, to near Stour-bridge in Worcestershire, and from Wolverhampton to Walsall. This mineral is also raised in abundance in the north of the county, in the neighbourhood of the potteries near Lane-end, and Hollybush, and in the vicinity of Cheadle and Dilthorne. In the southern district, the seam of coal, or stratum, is frequently 8, 10, and sometimes 12 yards in thickness. The dip is towards the west, seemingly occasioned by a mass of red sandstone, occupying a tract of 12 miles in breadth between this and the Shropshire coal formation. The colliery of Birch-hill, near Walsall, yields what is called blind coal, being deprived of its bitumen by a bed of trap, or green stone, lying over it. At Hanley is raised a singular kind of coal, called from the prismatic colours it exhibits, Peacock coal. In the district of the potteries, the strata intervening between the different beds of coal consist chiefly of clays, some of which make admirable fire bricks, which are largely used for building kilns, and forming the sagars, or cases, in which the stoneware is burned. Iron ore is found in all the coal mines. In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, Tipton, Bilston, Sedgley, and to the west of Newcastle, the ironstone strata are extensive, lying generally under coal. It is also plentiful on Cannock-heath, but of little value. The number of men employed in coal and iron mines, and at the foundries, blast-furnaces, slitting-mills, &c., connected with these mines, is immense. Copper and lead ores are

raised at Ecton, near Warlaw, copper alone at Mixon, and lead on Stanton-moor, in the same division of the county. Limestone forms the substratum of a great part of the county, and immense quantities of it are raised for burning into lime, particularly on Caldron-Low, and in the neighbourhood of the Weaver-hills. In several places of the county the limestone has many of the qualities of marble, and takes a fine polish; in others, it seems to be composed entirely of petrified marine substances. Rance-marble, white with red veins, and taking a polish which fits it for being used as chimney-pieces, is found in great abundance in Yelperley Tor, and the adjoining hills. Grey marble is found at Stansop, and a very hard black marble in Powke-hill. Veins of alabaster are found on the banks of the Dove, and between Needwood-Forest and Tutbury. Many of the moulds used in the potteries are composed of this material, after it has been ground into fine powder, and formed into a paste. Extensive quarries of freestone are found in many parts of the county; that obtained at Bilston is peculiarly fine. A very peculiar kind of stone forms the basis of the hills of Rowley. It is devoid of any gritty quality, and is carried to Birmingham and other towns, where it is used for paving. This stone, called Rowley-ragstone, is found in no regular strata, but in rude heaps and masses, sometimes projecting above the surface. Clays of almost all descriptions are found in the county, and form a principal source of its wealth. Potter's clay is found in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyne. At Amblecot, in the south part of the county, is a bluish clay which makes glass-house pots of a very superior quality, and vast quantities of it are used for that purpose. Ochres, yellow and red, are found in the county. At Darlston is obtained a blue clay much used by glovers. Black chalk is found in Langley-Close, and red earth, little inferior to the red chalk of France, near Himley-hall.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Staffordshire are various and extensive. Hardware, especially in the southern districts, forms a most important article, and affords employment to many thousand persons. Edge-tools, augers, files, japanned goods, &c., give scope to the industry of Wolverhampton and its vicinity. Walsall is famous for bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, and spurs. The making of nails employs the many thousands of the populous parishes of Sedgley, Rowley, West-Bromwich, Smethwick, Tipton, Wombourne, and Pelsall. Even the women and children of these parishes find employment in making the very light and fine kinds, at which they are even more handy than the men. Other kinds of hardware are also produced in different places, such as plated, lackered, japanned, and enamelled goods, toys, tobacco and snuff-boxes of iron and polished steel. Steam-engines are also among the articles produced here, and fowling-pieces of good quality. Brass is made, and tin-plates prepared, in the northern part of the county. Glass-houses are to be met with in the neigh-

lourhood of Stourbridge and Dudley, on the borders of Worcestershire, where the manufacture of glass is extensively prosecuted. The manufacture of china and earthenware is the most extensive and important in the kingdom. It has given name to a district (the Potteries) of about 10 square miles, which is covered with villages, and contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The making of earthenware has long been practised here, but it was not till the latter end of last century that it was raised to such a superlative degree of excellence. The several species of ware invented by the late ingenious Josiah Wedgewood, varied by the industry and ingenuity of the workmen into an almost infinity of forms, variously painted and embellished, may be said to constitute nearly the whole of the fine earthenwares manufactured in England, forming the material of a very extensive and lucrative traffic. Of these wares the following are the principal:—Queen's-ware, composed of white clays from Derby and Dorsetshires, mixed with ground flint.—Terra cotta, resembling porphyry, granite, and other stones of the silicious and crystalline order.—Basaltes, or black ware.—Porcelain biscuit, possessing properties nearly the same as the natural stone of that name.—Jasper, a white porcelain biscuit of exquisite delicacy, possessing the general properties of the basaltes, with the singular one of receiving through its whole substance, from the mixture of metallic calces, the same colours which these calces communicate to glass or enamels in fusion, a property which no other porcelain or earthenware has been found to possess.—Bamboo, or cane-coloured porcelain biscuit, possessing nearly the same qualities as the white.—Lastly, a porcelain of a hardness little inferior to agate. The glazes are of vitreous composition. The raw materials for this manufacture are brought from the most distant parts of the kingdom, and many individuals make an honest livelihood in collecting them. After being collected on the most distant shores of the island, they are brought to the nearest ports, conveyed by the Newfoundland fishing vessels, during the season they are unemployed in fishing. By the different inland navigations they are forwarded in small craft to the potteries. From these potteries nearly the whole kingdom of Great Britain is supplied with earthenware, yet the far greater proportion made there is sent to foreign countries. The United States, alone, take off 60,000 packages annually. Almost no wool is manufactured here, the produce of the county being sold to the hosiery and clothing districts in the neighbouring counties. Cotton is manufactured on a large scale at Rochester, on the Dove, at Fazeley, and at Tutbury. Silk and mohair are manufactured at Leek, the articles being sewing-silk, twist, buttons, ribbands, ferrets, shawls, and handkerchiefs. Tape is manufactured at Cheadle and Tean, boots and shoes at Stafford, and ale of the first quality is made in this county at Burton-upon-Trent.

Canals.—The facilities for commerce and trade in this county are incalculably augmented by the numerous canals by which it is intersect-

ed in every direction. The Grand Trunk canal enters it from Cheshire, near Lawton, on the north-east, and, passing through the very heart of the county, enters Derbyshire a little to the north of Burton-on-the-East. The Stafford and Worcestershire canal branches off from the Grand Trunk at Haywood, near the confluence of the Sow and Trent, proceeding up the valley of the former for several miles in a westerly direction, and afterwards turning southward, it proceeds to the extremity of the county in its progress to the Severn. By this canal the communication is completed between the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The Coventry and Oxford canal branches from the Grand Trunk at Fradley-heath, whence, by a circuitous and southerly course, it proceeds into Warwickshire. From this a branch proceeds from Fazeley to Birmingham, called the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. The Wyrley and Essington canal, commencing at a place called Wyrley-bank, passes through Oldfield, over Essington-wood and Snead-commons, &c., till it forms a junction with the Birmingham canal near Wolverhampton. The branches of this canal are three,—one from the vicinity of Wolverhampton to Stow-heath,—one from Pool-Hayes to Ashmore-Park,—and a third from Lapley-Hayes to Ashmore-Park. The Wyrley and Essington extension is a branch from the Coventry canal, commencing at Huddlesford, and proceeding to the south of Lichfield, over part of Cannock-heath, till it joins the Wyrley and Essington canal near Bloxwich; a branch is also carried southward by Walsall-wood to the lime-works at Hayhead. The Birmingham canal, from that town in Warwickshire, is carried by a north-westerly course to Wolverhampton, and thence to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, a little to the north of that town, after a course of 22 miles. Of this canal the branches are far too numerous to be here particularized. The reader is referred to the accompanying map, where one glance of the eye will give him a better idea of these various ramifications, than pages of description could possibly do.

History.—Of this county the ancient British inhabitants were the Cornavii, and, by the Romans, it was included in the division called Flavia Cesariensis. Under the Anglo-Saxon octarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. In the calamitous results of the Danish invasions, this portion of the country seems to have had its full share. Dreadful ravages were committed in this county during the reign of Henry I., by Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, who supported by open revolt the claims of Robert, duke of Normandy. In the rebellion against Edward II., Thomas, earl of Lancaster, was defeated in a severe battle at Burton-upon-Trent. During the sanguinary struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, a severe engagement took place at Blore-heath, in this county, between the earl of Salisbury, who was proceeding to join the duke of York, and Lord Audley, who commanded the royal army. The latter was defeated, with the loss of his own life and the lives of 2400 of his followers.

In the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, both parties had numerous partizans in this county, and many sanguinary conflicts ensued. In 1643, an action took place on Hop-ton-heath, near Stafford, between the royalists, under the earl of Northampton, and the parliamentarians, under Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton, in which, though the royalists had at first the advantage, the earl of Northumberland was, in the attempt to pursue, surrounded and slain. Stafford soon after surrendered to the parliament, as did Wolverhampton and the castle of Eccleshall. The latter stood, however, a siege, and the royalists attempting to relieve it, were signally defeated by Sir William Brereton. Tutbury, after a vigorous siege, was also reduced by Sir William Brereton. Burton-upon-Trent was plundered by the parliamentarians, who left a garrison in it. Lichfield-Close was the same year, 1643, reduced by Sir John Gell for the parliament, but the garrison left in it was in a short time compelled to deliver it up by Prince Rupert, who also reduced Burton. In 1644, Dudley-castle was besieged by the parliamentarians, but relieved by a party of the king's forces. Sturton-castle also, this year, surrendered to the king, whose friends also successfully defended Lord Paget's manor-house near Burton-upon-Trent. In the course of the year 1646, the whole county was reduced by the parliamentarians. In 1745, Charles Stuart, in his retreat from Derby, halted at Leek, in this county, while the duke of Cumberland was at Stone. The former, however, resumed his retreat before the latter could come up with him, and since that era the smile of peace has continued to cheer, without interruption, the toils of honest industry.

Divisions.—With the exception of two parishes, Brome and Clent, Staffordshire lies in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry, containing eight deaneries, and comprises 146 parishes, of which 45 are rectories, and 44 vicarages, the remainder being curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into five hundreds, each of which has two divisions, one city, Lichfield, the borough and market-towns of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, and Stoke-upon-Trent. Four knights of the shire are returned for the county, two for the northern, and two for the southern divisions. The county is included in the Oxford circuit, Stafford being the seat of the quarter sessions.

The county is not remarkable for monuments of antiquity. Some stones, supposed to be druidical, some ancient camps, Roman remains, cathedrals, church fonts, &c. &c., will be found described under the several parishes wherein they lie. Pop., in 1801, 239,265; in '931, 410,400. A. P., £1,150,285.

STAFFORD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Collingford-Tree, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory with that of Frome-Billet, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £10 8s. 1½d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Floyer. Distance from Dorches-

ter, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 184. A. P., £2,199.

STAGBACH, a hamlet in the parish of Leominster, 2 m. W.S.W. from Leominster. Pop. with the township of Livingston.

STAGENHOE, a hamlet in the parish of St Paul's, Walden, 3½ m. W. from Stevenage. Pop. with the parish.

STAGSDEN, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, Lord Hampden. Distance from Bedford, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 597. A. P., £3,376.

STAGSHAW-BANK, a hamlet in the parish of Corbridge, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Hexham.

STAINBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Silkstone, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Silkstone, in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Silkstone. Here, in an extensive park, with various picturesque views, stands Stainborough-hall, or Wentworth-castle, built by Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, about the year 1630. It is a large quadrangular building, the most remarkable part of which is its stately portico, and it contains a collection of fine paintings and statues. Here is also a school, endowed with £10 per annum, which educates from 15 to 20 children. Distance from Barnesley, 3¼ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,704.

STAINBURN, a township in the parish of Workington, co. of Cumberland. Here in the olden time was an oratory, subordinate to the monastery of St Bees. Distance from Workington, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 174. A. P. with the parish.

STAINBURN, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Overblows, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Kirkby-Overblows, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £18, returned at £40. Patron, the rector of Kirkby-Overblows. Distance from Otley, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,026.

STAINBY, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Gunby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harborough. Distance from Colsterworth, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 186. A. P., £1,763.

STAINCLIFFE AND EWCROSS, a wapentake in the W. R. of the co. of York. It lies in the north-west of the county bordering on Lancashire, comprises 30 parishes, including 3 market-towns, 79 townships, and 9 chapelries. Pop., in 1831, 70,319.

STAINCROSS, a wapentake in the W. R. of the co. of York. It lies in the west side of the county bordering on Cheshire, and comprises 10 parishes, including 2 market-towns, 32 townships, and 6 chapelries. Pop., in 1831, 38,684.

STAINDROP, a parish and township in the south-west division of Darlington ward, co-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £4 5s., returned at £98. The church—formerly collegiate and containing many monuments—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Cleveland. The town of Staindrop, which is very ancient, consists principally of one wide and well-built street. A weekly market on Saturday, which had gone into desuetude, has been revived, and is well supplied. The annual fair on the vigil of St Thomas and two following days, has also been revived. Here is a good subscription library and news-room. Extensive works for smelting lead ore are carried on in Langley-Dale. Petty-sessions are held by the magistrates every alternate Saturday, and courts leet and baron for the lordship of Raby, are held at Michaelmas by the lord of the manor. At the former, constables are sworn in. At the latter, debts of 40s. are recoverable. Raby-castle, which was the residence of King Canute, is considered to be one of the most perfect remains of the style of building in feudal times, to be found in the kingdom. Here was a collegiate establishment, founded in the reign of Henry IV., by Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for a master, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, &c. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £170 4s. 6d. per annum. The Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Presbyterians, have each a place of worship here, and there is a school with an endowment of £15 per annum, which educates about 30 children. Distance from Barnard-castle, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 1156, of the entire parish, 1772; in 1831, of the former, 1478, of the latter, 2395. A. P., of the township, £2,701, of the entire parish, £10,167.

STAINES, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Ashford and Loleham, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 3s. 4d. The church—which stands a short distance from the town—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The town of Staines is situated on the east bank of the Thames, over which it had an iron bridge, now re-placed by a substantial stone one. A fine new street has been formed in a line with this bridge, by which the access to the town has been greatly improved. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Stana*, a stone, in allusion to the mark stone which stands a little above the bridge at Coln-ditch. This stone bears date, 1280, and it marks the boundary of the jurisdiction of the city of London, over the river to the west. The town is chiefly composed of houses on each side of the highway, which forms the principal street. It has been greatly improved of late years. The market is on Friday, and there are fairs, May 11th and September 19th. Duncroft-house—where King John slept the night after signing Magna Charta, at Runymede—is in this parish. A forest in ancient times ex-

tended from this place to Hounslow, but has been partly inclosed. Staines is a lordship of the crown, and is governed by two constables, and four head boroughs, chosen annually by the king's stewards. Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Independents, a national and a Lancasterian school for boys, and a national school and a school of industry for girls. Distance from London, 17 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1750; in 1831, 2486. A. P., £10,188.

STAINFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Haconby, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Bourne. Pop. with the parish.

STAINFIELD, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy with that of Appleby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £6. Patron, the vicar of Haconby. "Henry Percy, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II., built and endowed here a priory for nuns of the Benedictine order, which, at the suppression, had belonging to it 16 religious. Their possessions were then valued at £98 8s. per ann. Dugd., £112 5s. Speed., £120 Leland."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Wragby, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 136. A. P., £2,745.

STAINFORTH, a township in the parish of Hatfield, W. R., co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Unitarians have here places of worship, and there is a small bequest for the educating of poor children. Distance from Thorne, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 852. A. P., £3,969.

STAINFORTH, a township in the parish of Giggleswick, W. R., co. of York. Here is a very fine waterfall on the Ribbles, known by the name of Stainforth-Force. Distance from Settle, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 263. A. P., £3,787.

STAININGHALL. See **HORSTEAD**.

STAININGTON, a chapelry newly erected in the parish of Ecclesfield, W. R., co. of York. The chapel—built under the authority of the commissioners appointed by parliament for the erection—was finished in November, 1829, at an expense of £2,607 19s. 3d. It contains upwards of 700 sittings, more than one-half being free. Pop. with the parish.

STAINLAND, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton, and paper. Several ancient fortifications are to be met with in this neighbourhood, and Roman coins have at different times been discovered. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is another chapel, in which the service is performed according to the ritual of the church of England. Distance from Halifax, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1800; in 1831, 3037. A. P., £3,155.

STANLEY (NORTH) WITH LENINGFORD, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R., co. of York, 5 m. N.N.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 407. A. P., £4,146.

STANLEY (SOUTH), a parish in the lower

division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £1, returned at £61. Patrons, in 1829, Horner Reynard, Esq., and the heirs of the late Mrs Gibson. Distance from Ripley, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,316.

STAINMORE, a chapelry in the parish of Brough, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Brough, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £80. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Here are extensive collieries, freestone quarries, and a lead mine. Stainmore Forest is partly in the parish of Brough, partly in that of Kirkby-Stephen, and partly in the parish of Bowes, Yorkshire. There is a school house adjoining to the chapel with an endowment of £8 per annum. Distance from Brough, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 707. A. P., £4,923.

STAINS-ACRE, a hamlet in the parish of Whitby, N. R., co. of York, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Whitby. Pop. with the parish.

STAINSBY, a township in the parish of Ault-Hucknall, co. of Derby, 5½ m. S.E. from Chesterfield. Pop. with the parish.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Stanwix, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. N.W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 67. A. P. with the parish.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Dacre, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. S.W. from Penrith. Here is a small bequest upon which eight poor children are educated. Pop. with the parish.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Urswick, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. S.E. from Dalton. Pop. with the parish.

STANTON (GREAT), a parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a well endowed school. Distance from Darlington, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 248. A. P., £3,164.

STANTON by LANGWORTH, in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Wragby, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 238. A. P., £3,434.

STANTON, or STEYNTON, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9 17s. 3½d. Patron, the king. This parish—the area of which comprises about 6000 acres—lies adjacent to Milford-haven on the south, and to Haverford-West on the north. Sir William Jones, the son of a miller, who, without any patronage further than that which was gained by his genius and perseverance, rose to the rank of a commodore in the navy. Elder Butler, of Trinity-house, governor of Greenwich-hospital,

Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of parliament for West Looe, received his education at a school in this parish. Distance from Milford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1291; in 1831, 2984. A. P., £6,263.

STANTON, a chapelry in the parish of Haversham, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 private benefaction. Patron, the vicar of Haversham. On the Beck, a small stream which falls into the Belo, are two flax mills, a woollen mill, a corn mill, and a mill for turning bobbins. The chapel, called Cross-Crake chapel, founded in the reign of Richard II., was rebuilt in 1773. Cross-Crake school, adjoining to the chapel, has been lately rebuilt by subscription. It has an endowment of £5, and is attended by about 70 children, who pay each a small quarterage. Distance from Kendal, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 388. A. P., £2,860.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Downholme, N. R., co. of York, 5½ m. W.S.W. from Richmond. Pop., in 1811, 91; in 1831, 44. A. P. not returned separately.

STANTON, a parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Thornaby, annexed in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £5 14s. 2d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Stokesley, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 272, of the entire parish, 798; in 1831, of the former, 271, of the latter, 1000. A. P., of the township, £3,110, of the entire parish, £11,189.

STANTON, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 15s. Church ded. to St Winifred. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Doncaster, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 254. A. P., £2,423.

STANTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Bishopton, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. N.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 54. A. P., £911.

STANTON-LE-VALE, a parish in the east division of Walscroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 17s. 6d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, J. Angerstein, Esq. Distance from Market-Raisen, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,750.

STANTON-MARKET, a town and parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £6, returned at £50 7s. 10d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Mr Dickenson. Monday was the market-day, but the market has gone into desuetude; and a fair that used to be held here, October 29th, has

been transferred to Horncastle, and is called Horncastle-Stainton fair. Distance from Wragby, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 132. A. P., £1,185.

STAINTON-DALE, a township in the parish of Scalby, N. R., co. of York, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 252. A. P., £984.

STAITHES, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Easington, and partly in that of Hinderwell, N. R. co. of York. It lies upon the sea coast and is surrounded on all sides, except a small opening to the sea, by hills and cliffs of immense height. It is inhabited solely by fishermen. It is 10 m. N.W. from Whitby. Pop. with the parish of Hinderwell.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Brownhull, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £27 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Corpus-Christi college, Cambridge. Stalbridge is situated near the Stour, upon a rock, out of which the town has been built, and which furnishes building materials for the neighbourhood. The streets are but indifferently paved, and only partially lighted; but there is an abundant supply of excellent water. Near the centre of the town is a cross standing on three octagonal flights of steps. It is ornamented with sculptured representations of the crucifixion, a figure of the Saviour with a lamb at his feet, with shrines, shield arms, &c., and reaches to the height of 30 feet. The parish is intersected by the Stour, and by the Dorsetshire and Somersetshire canal, from which its facilities of communication must be greatly improved; yet the stocking manufacture, which was prosecuted here with considerable success, has declined. This has been succeeded by the winding of silk, though not to a great extent. The Methodists have here a place of worship, and a national school for both sexes is supported by subscription. The market-day is Tuesday, and fairs are held May 6th and September 4th, for cattle. Distance from Sherborne, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E.; from London, 112 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1245; in 1831, 1773. A. P., £10,615.

STALEY-BRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, co.-palatine of Lancaster, partly in the parish of Stockport, and partly in the parish of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Ashton-under-Line, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1,600 parliamentary grant. The chapel—a handsome building, occupying an elevated site—is ded. to St George. Patron, the earl of Stamford. Staley-bridge is situated on the Tame, and derives its name from the family of the Staneleighs who formerly resided here, and from the bridge across the Tame, which connects the two counties-palatine, Lancaster and Chester. The streets are partially paved, lighted with gas, and the supply of water is abundant. Since the year 1776, when the first cotton-mill was erected here, the advance of the trade and population of the

town have been singularly rapid. A steam-engine was introduced into the first built mill here in 1795. In 1828 there were 24 factories, worked by 83 steam-engines, and by six water-wheels, having the aggregate power of 898 horses, turning 393,116 spindles, and working 2900 power-loom, the tending of which, give employment to nearly 7000 persons. The number of mills since that period has been greatly increased, and in the course of the last three years, upwards of 800 dwelling-houses have been erected. The great road from Manchester to Sheffield passes on the north side of the town, and the Huddersfield canal, in the vicinity, by which the commercial facilities of the place are greatly augmented. Here are places of worship for Baptists, general and particular, and for Wesleyan Methodists, both of the old and new connexion. Sabbath schools are attached to all these congregations, which are attended by upwards of 2000 children. Notwithstanding the importance of this place, its population, amounting to upwards of 12,000, has hitherto been returned under the different parishes and townships in which it happens to be situated. It is 8 m. N.E. from Stockport.

STALHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happening, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess Cholmondeley. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from North-Walsham, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 613. A. P., £1,864.

STALISFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £88. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Charing, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 342. A. P., £1,432.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 10d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a small bequest upon which are educated four poor children. Distance from Great-Grimsby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 366. A. P., £5,630.

STALLING-BUSK, a chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth, N. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £94. Patron, the vicar of Aysgarth. The river Ure, passing near this chapelry, forms an admired cataract. Distance from Middleham, 17 m. W.S.W. Pop. with the parish.

STALMINE WITH STANHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £28 12s. 4d., returned at £102 16s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Lancaster.

Distance from Poulton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 504. A. P., £2,345.

STAMBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is a place of worship for the Independents, and a small school supported by annual contributions. Distance from Hedingham, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 475. A. P., £2,004.

STAMBRIDGE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house, London. Distance from Rochford, 1½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 405. A. P., £3,456.

STAMBRIDGE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £12, returned at £142. Patron, the king. Distance from Rochford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,048.

STAMFORD,

A borough and market-town having separate jurisdiction, locally in the wapentake of Nees, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. The livings are, 1st, the vicarage of All Saints consolidated with the rectory of St Peters, rated at £12 7s. 8½d. The church, built 1465 by John Brown, a merchant of Calais, whose remains repose in it, is ded., as its name implies, to All Saints. Patrons, the marquess of Exeter two turns, and the lord-chancellor one.—2d. The discharged rectory of St George united with that of St Paul's, rated at £5 3s. 11½d., and returned at £126 7s. 10d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the marquess of Exeter.—3d. St Michael's, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of St Andrew and the rectory of St Stephen, rated at £8 14s. 2d., and returned at £128 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the marquess of Exeter two turns, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and the mayor of Stamford, one each.—4th. St John the Baptist's, a rectory with St Clement's united, rated at £8 6s. 8½d., and returned at £144 3s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the corporation of Stamford two turns, and the marquess of Exeter one.—5th. St Mary's, a discharged rectory, rated at £4 18s. 9d., and returned at £80. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the marquess of Exeter.

Description.—Stamford is pleasantly situated on a gently rising hill, on the north bank of the Welland, across which, a stone-bridge of five arches connects it with Stamford-Baron, or St Martin's, in Northamptonshire. The houses are well built, generally of free stone obtained from the neighbouring quarries of Ketten and Barnock. The streets are indifferently paved and lighted by gas. Water is brought from Wothorpe by pipes, the distance being about a

mile. In the principal street leading from the bridge stands the town-hall, a handsome building, erected in 1776 on the site of an old structure which had fallen into ruins. It contains apartments used for transacting the business of the corporation, holding the sessions, and a house of correction. The town has also a theatre, which is neat and commodious, and assembly-rooms. Races are run in March and July, upon an excellent course on Wittering heath, of about a mile in length, and on the banks of the river are excellent hot and cold baths. The Welland is navigable up to the town for boats and small barges, but the trade is inconsiderable. It consists principally in malt, coal, timber, and free-stone. The market days are Monday and Friday, the latter especially for corn. The butchers' and fish markets were erected by the corporation in 1807. Fairs are held on Tuesday preceding February 13th, Monday before Mid-Lent, Mid-Lent Monday, Monday before May 12th, Monday after the festival of Corpus Christi, and the 8th of November. The town was governed by aldermen in the time of William the Conqueror, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Edward IV. By charter granted in the reign of Charles II., confirmed by James II., the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses, who appoint a recorder, coroner, town-clerk, and other subordinate officers. The mayor and aldermen are elected annually by the members of the corporation. The office of coroner is held in succession to that of mayor. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace, and hold quarter sessions, and a court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £40 if contracted within the limits of the borough. They have also the power of trying for capital offences; but this they do not exercise. The freedom is inherited, acquired by apprenticeship, by purchase, and by gift of the corporation. The custom of Borough English prevails here, by which, when the father dies intestate, the youngest son succeeds to the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder branches of the family. Stamford sends two members to parliament, the elective franchise, on the new principle, is enjoyed by about 500 individuals. The mayor is the returning officer.

History.—Stamford, originally called *Stam-forde*, is of great antiquity; its origin being, by tradition, placed in a period antecedent to the Christian era. The earliest authentic notice of it that occurs in history, however, is that by Henry of Huntingdon, who records it as the place where the Picts and the Scots, after having ravaged the country so far, were defeated by the Britons, assisted by the Saxons under the command of Hengist. It was one of the five cities among which the Danes, after being defeated, were distributed by Alfred, whence they were called *Fif-burgenses*, or five Burghers. The other cities were Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, to which were subsequently added Chester and York, whence the appellation was changed into *Sea-fenburghenses*. Ed-

ward the Elder, in the early part of the tenth century, to check the incursions of the Danes, and to awe the Five Burghers, erected a castle on the bank of the river, opposite the town, of which there is not a vestige remaining. Of a castle on the north-west of the town, which was fortified by Stephen during the war with the Empress Matilda, the foundations were still visible. The town at this period seems to have been walled; but of the walls no trace can now be discovered. At Stamford, the barons, in the 17th of King John, concerted those measures which led to the signing of the famed Magna Charta. In the reign of Henry III., the Carmelites and numbers of other religious fraternities commenced giving lectures here in divinity and the liberal arts, which being attended by a number of youths of good family, led to the erection of a college, and Stamford became celebrated as a place of education. From this celebrity, when the dissensions at Oxford in the reign of Edward III. ran high between the students of the southern and the students of the northern counties, the latter, with several professors at their head, retired to Stamford, where they remained till they were recalled by royal proclamation. Statutes were soon after passed by both universities, which put an end to the college of Stamford. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, a great part of the town was burnt to the ground, since which it has never attained to the same importance. Previously to this disaster, which took place in 1461, the town had 14 parish churches, a number of which were destroyed in the burning of the city; they were still farther reduced at the dissolution of the religious houses, and it was not till 1547 that an act of parliament was passed for the preservation of the five that still remain.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Besides the established church, there are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A free grammar school was founded in 1500, by Alderman William Radcliffe, and endowed with estates now amounting to nearly £500 per annum. By authority of parliament, the aldermen of Stamford appoint the master, by the advice, and with the consent of the master of St John's college, Cambridge. The master has a house provided for him, receives the whole endowment, from which he pays an under teacher, and repairs the school-house. This school is entitled to one of twenty-four scholarships founded by Lord Burghley at St John's college, Cambridge, and its scholars, other things being equal, are entitled to the preference upon three fellowships and eight scholarships, founded at Clare-Hall college, Cambridge, by Thomas, Lord Exeter. The Blue-coat school, endowed by a subscription made among the inhabitants in 1704, educates about 40 boys, and a school for girls upon the national system has been established a few years ago. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberally endowed. The principal is the hospital, or head-house, founded in 1493, and largely endowed by William Browne, for a warden, confrater, 12 poor aged men, and a nurse,

who are incorporated, and have a common seal. Truesdale's hospital, in Scot-street, was founded in 1700, and eight poor men with their wives are lodged in it, receiving a weekly allowance of 5s., with an allowance for coal and clothing annually. Snowden's hospital affords an asylum to eight poor women, with a weekly allowance of 2s. each. Williamson's almshouse has apartments for 10 poor women, with a weekly allowance of 6s. All Saints and Peter's Hill almshouses have each small endowments, and they share pretty largely in several charitable bequests left for the poor of the place. A lying-in charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and an infirmary, partly by legacies left for the purpose, and partly by subscriptions and donations. Here was a Benedictine priory, ded. to St Leonard, valued at the dissolution at £36 17s. per annum. It is now a farm-house belonging to the earl of Exeter, and, with the small manor adjoining, still bears the name of St Cuthbert's-Fee. Of the priory of Carmelites the west gate is still standing. It is a handsome specimen of the architecture of the period. Of the convent of Grey friars, founded by Henry III., all that remains, is a postern and part of an outer wall. Here were also priories of Augustines, Gilbertines, and Dominicans, and an hospital, or house of lepers. On St Brice's day there is still observed the custom of bull-running, which is said to have originated in the reign of King John, by William, earl of Warren, having granted a meadow for the use of the butchers of the town, on condition that they should find a bull, to be hunted and baited annually on that day, for the amusement of the inhabitants. Stamford gives the title of earl to the Greys of Groby. Distance from Lincoln, 46 m. S.E.; from London, 89 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4022; in 1831, 5897. A. P., £10,699.

STAMFORD, a township in the parish of Embleton, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. N.N.E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,750.

STAMFORD-BARON. See ST MARTIN'S.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE (EAST), a township in the parish of Catton, and partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., co. of York. Distance from York, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 385. A. P., £1,229.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE (WEST), with SCOREBY, a township in the parish of Catton, E. R., co. of York. This township, which is separated from East-Stamford by the Derwent, has a Wesleyan chapel, and a school endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from York, 7½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 151. A. P., £2,121.

STAMFORDHAM, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Lime and coal are abundant in this parish. A market, formerly held here, has gone into disuse; but there are fairs held the second Thursday of April, and the 14th of August. For hiring servants there are statute

fairs, Thursday before Old May day, November 14th, and the last Thursday in February. Here is a chapel belonging to the Scottish Presbyterians, and a free school endowed with £220 per annum. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 12 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1552; in 1831, 1736. A. P., £23,170.

STAMFORD-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of Hackney, co. of Middlesex. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Hackney. Distance from St Paul's, London, 3 m. N. by E. Pop. with the parish.

STANAGE, a lordship in the parish of Brompton-Bryan, co. of Radnor, South Wales., originally the seat of the Cornwalls, barons of Burford. It is 3 m. N.W. from Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,159.

STANAL, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Poulton. Pop. with the chapelry of Stalmine.

STANCIL WITH WELLINGLEY AND WILLSICK, a township in the parish of Tickhill, W. R., co. of York, 3 m. N.N.E. from Tickhill. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,357.

STANBOROUGH, a hundred in the co. of Devon. It lies on the south of the county, and comprises 19 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 14,521.

STANDBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard, co. of Bedford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leighton-Buzzard, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £8. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the vicar of Leighton-Buzzard. Distance from Leighton-Buzzard, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,261.

STANDBRIDGE. See HINTON-PARVA.

STANDBRIDGE, a tything in the parish of Romsey, co. of Southampton. It constitutes part of Romsey-Extra. with which the pop. is returned.

STANDEN, a chapelry in the parish of Arreton, isle of Wight. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Chapel in ruins. It was ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the vicar of Arreton. Distance from Newport, 3 m. S.E. Pop. with the parish.

STANDERWICK, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory with that of Beckington, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £2 9s. 7d. Patron, the rector of Beckington. Distance from Frome, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, included with Berkeley; in 1831, 97. A. P. with Berkeley.

STANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Lyvinge, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. There is here a bequest appropriated to the education of two poor children. Distance from Hythe, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,591.

STANDGROUND, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Farcott, annexed to the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the master and fellows of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. Distance from Peterborough, 1 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 907; in 1831, 1242. A. P., £9,481.

STANDHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Pilton, co. of Oxford, 3 m. W.S.W. from Tetworth. Pop. with the parish.

STANDISH, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whetstone, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £44 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church—which is built in the decorated style of English architecture—is ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Distance from Stroud, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 536. A. P., £4,663.

STANDISH, a parish and township in the hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £45 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Patron, in 1833, Charles Standish, Esq. Coal is plentiful here, and there are manufactures of cotton and coarse linen. There is a free grammar school, endowed with lands yielding £100 per annum. There is also a school for 20 poor girls, endowed with £50 per annum. Of 12 ancient castles, which once were the boast of Lancashire, one of them was situated in Standish, but its site can now with difficulty be distinguished. Fairs are held here June 29th and November 22d. Distance from Wigan, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 1542; of the entire parish, 5489; in 1831, of the former, 2407; of the latter, 7719. A. P. of the township, £8,838; of the entire parish, £33,170.

STANDLAKE, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. There is here a small bequest appropriated to the instruction of 12 poor children. Distance from Witney, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 669. A. P., £3,485.

STANDLINCH, a parish in the hundred of Downton, co. of Wilts, 5 m. S.S.E. from Salisbury. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the Avon. A chantry was founded here by queen Elfrida to expiate the murder of Edward the Martyr, on the site of which a small chapel was built in 1147; it was rebuilt in 1677, but though still in existence, no living is attached to it, nor is it occupied as a place of worship except on particular occasions by the family of the lord of the manor, Earl Nelson of Trafalgar-house. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 31. A. P., £715.

STANDON, a parish in the hundred of Braughin, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. The Independents and the Wesleyan

Methodists have here places of worship. Here is a free school endowed with £33 per annum in 1612, and a college for Roman Catholics, founded on the expulsion of English students from the college of Douay at the commencement of the French revolution. Formerly there was a market on Friday. Here is still a fair held on the 25th of April. Distance from Hertford, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1846; in 1831, 2272. A. P., £8,612.

STANDON, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Walker. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Sow. Distance from Eccleshall, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 420. A. P., £4,194.

STANE, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Mablethorpe-St-Mary, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the rector of Mablethorpe. There is a school here with a small endowment. Distance from Alford, 6½ m. N. Pop. returned with Witherne.

STANFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Newcombe. Distance from East Dereham, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 234. A. P., £963.

STANFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Southill, co. of Bedford, 8½ m. S.S.W. from Biggleswade. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 335. A. P. with the parish.

STANFORD, a hamlet in the parish of St Helen, co. of Berks, adjacent to Abingdon. Pop., in 1811, 117; in 1831, 114. A. P. with the parish.

STANFORD, a parish in the hundred of Grimshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 13s. 1½d., returned at £61 7s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Distance from Wotton, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 153. A. P., £773.

STANFORD, a parish in the hundred of Guilborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 10s. 5d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Cave. The river Avon and the Grand Union canal pass through this parish. Distance from Luttermouth, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 24. A. P., £4,164.

STANFORD, or STANDFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. Limestone abounds in this parish, and the hop forms a

principal article in its cultivation. It is watered by the Teme. Distance from Bromyard, 8 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,402.

STANFORD (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £10. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Bromyard. Distance from Bromyard, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 362. A. P., £1,594.

STANFORD-REGIS, a township in the parish of Stanford-Bishops. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 93. A. P. with the parish.

STANFORD-DINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Faircros, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Dennis. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Valpy. Distance from Speenhamland, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,140.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, a parish in the hundred of Ganfield, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Goosey, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £21 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Dennis. Patron, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Here are two small bequests, appropriated to the educating of 20 or 25 poor children. Distance from Great Farringdon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 746; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £5,436.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, a parish in the hundred of Barstaple, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £12 19s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Bart. A part of the Thames called the Hope, bounds this parish on the south. Distance from Horndon-on-the-Hill, 1½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 330. A. P., £3,270.

STANFORD-RIVERS, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Independents have here a place of worship. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 905. A. P., £6,674.

STANFORD-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £9 7s. 6d. Church ded. to John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. F. Dashwood. This parish is intersected by the Trent. Distance from Loughborough, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 129. A. P., £2,681.

STANGOR, a hamlet in the parish of Crosthwaite, co. of Cumberland, 4 m. S.W. from Keswick. Pop. with the parish.

STANHOE WITH BARWICK, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16. Church ded.

to All Saints. Patrons, Mr and Mrs Hoste. Distance from Burnham-Westgate, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 436. A. P., £3,651.

STANHOPE, a parish in the north-west division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £67 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Thomas the apostle. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Stanhope, anciently a market-town, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Wear. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines, which are wrought here for a London company, upon a most extensive scale. Of these mines a tenth is claimed by the rector, which makes the living highly valuable. Petty-sessions are held here every alternate Friday, and courts-baron occasionally. Roman antiquities, altars, coins, &c., have often been found here. At the west end of the parish is the site of an ancient fortress, which in one of their predatory incursions was destroyed by the Scots. It rises 188 feet above the Wear, which washes its southern base, and it is defended on the north side by a deep ditch. The neighbourhood is bleak, rugged, and mountainous, abounding in limestone. Distance from Walsingham, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5155; in 1831, 9541. A. P., £16,339.

STANION, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage with that of Brigstock, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Rockingham, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,806.

STANLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Spondon, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Spondon, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £10, returned at £17 7s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the vicar of Spondon. One-fifth of West Hallam school belongs to this chapelry. Distance from Derby, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 391. A. P., £1,343.

STANLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Leek, co. of Stafford, 5 m. W.S.W. from Leek, having a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1831, 118. A. P., with Enden and Longdon, £6,294.

STANLEY WITH WRENTHORP, a township in the parish of Wakefield, W. R., co. of York, 2 m. N.N.E. from Wakefield. Here is a lunatic asylum for paupers. Roman antiquities have been found so often and so abundant, that there can be no doubt of its having been a station occupied by that people. According to old ballad lore it was also the scene of the conflict between Robin Hood, Will Scarlet, Little John, and the Pindar of Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 3260; in 1831, 5045. A. P., £11,318.

STANLEY (KING'S), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St George. Patrons, the mas-

ter and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. This is said to have been the residence of one of the Mercian kings. That portion of the parish called the Borough, is a distinct tything, and with other privileges possesses the right of choosing two bailiffs, who execute the office of constable within its precincts. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing manufacture. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists; and three small schools kept by females, are supported on an endowment of £18 per annum. Distance from Stroud, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1134; in 1831, 2438. A. P., £3,745.

STANLEY-ST-LEONARDS, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £34, returned at £105. The church—an ancient structure in the form of a cross, having a low tower at the intersection constructed with double walls, with a passage and recess between them—is ded. to St Swithin. Here was a monastery of Benedictines, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £126 0s. 8d. Of the monastic buildings considerable portions yet remain. The kitchen is now converted into a dairy. Stanley, in 1686, was almost entirely destroyed by a fire, and has never been restored to its former extent. Previously to this event it had a market on Saturday, and two fairs, St Swithin's day and November 6th. They are still held, but the market is discontinued. The inhabitants are, many of them, employed in the woollen manufacture, and there is a school endowed with lands yielding about £40 per annum. Distance from Stroud, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 942. A. P., £2,423.

STANLEY-PONT-LARGE, a parish in the hundred of Kiltgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Toddington, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Toddington. Distance from Winchcombe, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 62. A. P., £995.

STANLOW-HOUSE, an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. "John, constable of Chester and baron of Halston, founded here, A. D. 1172, an abbey for forty Cistercian monks to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; but upon a representation to Pope Nicholas IV., that by reason of its low situation this monastery was often much incommoded by the overflowings of the sea or water of the Mersey, he gave leave to translate these religious to Whalley, in Lancashire, where they had a better habitation provided for them by the pious munificence of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, about the year 1296." There were only four monks left here when a small cell seems to have continued till the dissolution. Some remains of the building is still visible as forming part of a farm-house. Distance from Chester, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 13. A. P. not returned separately.

STANMER, a parish in the hundred of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey. Living, a rectory,

a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £16, returned at £130. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Brighton, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 123. A. P., £654.

STANMORE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Gore, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, George Drummond, Esq. Stanmore is beautified with many handsome seats and villas belonging to the aristocratic classes of society; and the elevation of its common is such, that the ground-floors of the houses are said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow. It was at this place the prince regent, at the close of the late war, received his illustrious guests the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, in company with Louis XVIII.; and the late celebrated Dr Parr, at one period of his life, kept a small school here. Distance from London, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1144. A. P., in 1815, £6,257; in 1828, £4,313.

STANMORE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Gore, co. of Middlesex. Living, a curacy, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, not in charge. The church—an elegant structure, erected partly by the munificence of the duke of Chandos, to whom it is also indebted for its splendid internal decorations—is ded. to St Lawrence. The duke of Chandos, whose building taste has been immortalized by Pope, had his splendid mansion of Canons in this parish; and the rebuilding of the church here in 1715, seems to have been under his inspection, and, as noticed above, in a great measure at his expense. Laguerre had the painting of the ceiling and walls; a picture of the nativity and a dead Christ, by Bellucci, stands on each side of the altar, behind which is a recess for the organ, supported by Corinthian columns; Moses receiving the law, and Christ preaching, are represented in the back ground. Handel, who was chapel master at Canons, is said to have composed his sacred drama of Esther for the consecration of this church. On the north side of the chancel a vault was constructed by the noble duke for the interment of his family; and in a large chamber over it is a monument to the memory of his ancestor, James, first duke of Chandos. There is here a free grammar school with a considerable endowment; and there are almshouses for seven poor persons, with an endowment of £45 per annum. Distance from Edgware, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., including part of the village of Edgware, in 1801, 424; in 1831, 876. A. P., £4,730.

STANNEY (GREAT), a township in the parish of Stoke, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chester. It is intersected by the Chester canal. The soil is remarkable for the alluvial matter of which it is composed, and large trees are dug out of the meadows. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 31. A. P., £1,966.

STANNEY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Stoke, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m.

N. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 201. A. P., £1,203.

STANNINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, in 1829, T. Cook, Esq., and others. The ingenious Mrs Inchbald, authoress of novels, plays, criticisms, &c., was a native of this parish. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 306. A. P., £1,788.

STANNINGTON, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 13s. 4d. The church—which is very ancient, had formerly a chantry, and in the windows of which are some admirable specimens of stained glass—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The river Blythe divides this parish into two parts, called North and South. Coal is abundant in the mines, in which the greater part of the inhabitants find employment. There is here also a pretty extensive manufactory of floor-cloth. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Unitarians have here places of worship; and there is an endowment which educates eleven poor children. Distance from Morpeth, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1252; in 1831, 1021. A. P., £14,091.

STANSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Clare, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 470. A. P., £2,311.

STANSFIELD, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York, extending along the north bank of the Calder nearly six miles. Several rude pillars are met with in this township, which have been characterised—how truly we cannot pretend to determine—as Druidical remains. Distance from Halifax, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 4768; in 1831, 8262. A. P., £7,639.

STANSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Wrotham, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Wrotham. Distance from Wrotham, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,554.

STANSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. Sheen. Distance from Claro, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 353. A. P., £1,453.

STANSTEAD-ABBOTS, a parish in the hundred of Braughin, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £120. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, W. H. Field, Esq. Stanstead-Abbots, which was anciently a borough

town, is situated in an almost insulated vale, being bounded on the west by the navigable river Lea, on the north by the Ashe, and on the east and south-east by the Stort, also navigable. Here stood the Rye-house, famous in history for a supposed plot in the reign of Charles II. Part of the ancient structure still remains, and has been converted into the parish workhouse. Here is a free grammar school with an endowment of £20 per annum; and almshouses for six poor widows, who receive each two shillings per week. Distance from Hoddesdon, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 861; in 1831, 696. A. P., £4,329.

STANSTEAD-MOUNTFITCHET, a parish partly in the hundred of Clavering, but chiefly in that of Uttlesford, co. of Essex, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, E. F. Maitland, Esq. The Independents have here a place of worship, and a Sabbath school is supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from Chelmsford, 18 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1285; in 1831, 156. A. P., £7,307.

STANTHORNE, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, 1 m. W.N.W. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 149. A. P., 2,065.

STANTON, a chapelry in the parish of Youlgrave, co. of Derby, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, Sir Francis Burdett. Stanton is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Bakewell, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 744. A. P., £1,808.

STANTON AND NEWHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Stapenhill, co. of Derby, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and subject to its court of pleas for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1182. A. P., 2,464.

STANTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester, a discharged rectory with the curacy of Snows-hill, in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £17 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Wynniatt. Distance from Winchcombe, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 299. A. P., £1,216.

STANTON, a hamlet in the parish of Urawick, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. from Ulverstone. Pop. returned with the parish.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Longhorsley, co. of Northumberland. From the many foundations of buildings which are visible here, this is supposed to have been at one time a place of much more importance than it is at present. The ancient manor-house has been turned into a poor-house, and a chapel which stood a little to the north has

entirely disappeared. Here is a colliery and a number of lime-quarries, and from an eminence called Ruffe-Law, there is obtained one of the finest views in the north of England. Distance from Morpeth, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 135. A. P. with the parish.

STANTON, a township in the parish of Ellastone, co. of Stafford. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and subject to its court of pleas for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Ashbourn, 3½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,452.

STANTON-ALL-SAINTS, WITH STANTON-ST-JOHN'S, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, the discharged rectories of All Saints and St John united, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated, the former at £9 6s. 0½d., the latter at £9 4s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Capel Loft, Esq. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 10 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 1035. A. P., £3,628.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW, a parish, partly in the hundred of Stretford, but chiefly in that of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 17s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Kingston, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 596. A. P., £2,777.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON WITH HORSEPOOL, a township in the parish of Thornton, co. of Leicester. It is within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the manor of Groby. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Leicester, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 296. A. P., £1,536.

STANTON-ST-BERNARD, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. The living, a prebend and a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, the former a sinecure, rated at £12 11s. 5½d., the latter, at £7. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Pembroke. Distance from Devizes, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,689.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir George Crews, Bart. A bridge over the Trent connects this parish with Swarkston, whence the appellation 'By-Bridge.' Distance from Derby, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 215. A. P., £1,583.

STANTON-BY-DALE, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £56 13s. 10d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, in 1829, W. Woodward, &c. This parish is intersected by the Erwash and Nutbrook canal. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there for the recovery of small debts. The inhabitants are entitled to

the benefit of the free school at Risley. There are almshouses for six poor persons, endowed with £100 per annum. Distance from Derby, 9 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 468. A. P., £1,718.

STANTON-DREW, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 2s. 8½d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archdeacon of Bath. Here is a stupendous barrow, and some circles of huge stones spread over about ten acres of ground, are supposed to be the ruins of a druidical temple. Stanton-Drew possesses a bequest for educating and apprenticing poor children. It amounts to £60 per annum, and about 30 boys annually enjoy the benefit of it. Six poor girls are also educated upon a bequest of £5 per annum, the gift of a lady Elizabeth Lyde, in 1772. Distance from Pensford, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 731. A. P., £3,671.

STANTON-FITZWARREN, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Trenchard. Distance from Highworth, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 188. A. P., 2,222.

STANTON-ST-GABRIEL, a parish in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Whitechurch. On the boundary of this village is a signal station for directing the navigation of the English channel. Distance from Bridport, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 101. A. P., £1,140.

STANTON-FEN, a parish in the hundred of Toesland, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage with the chapel of Hilton, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the president and fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Distance from St Ives, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 704; in 1831, 968. A. P., £5,687.

STANTON-BURY, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £30. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Earl Spencer. Distance from Newport-Pagnel, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 51. A. P. not returned separately.

STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, a parish in the Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford-North, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Hill. Distance from Wem, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 579; in 1831, 722. A. P., £5,940.

STANTON, a township in the parish of

Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath. Pop., in 1831, 262. A. P. with the parish.

STANTON-HARCOURT, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Stanton-Harcourt lies at the confluence of the small river Windrush-with-the-Thames. It was gifted by Queen Adeliza, second wife of Henry I., to one of her kinswomen, whose daughter married Robert de Harcourt, whence its adjunct. In the ancient tower are three rooms above each other in good repair, the uppermost of which is called Pope's study, being the room where that poet is said to have translated his fifth volume of Homer. In the church are two epitaphs written by Pope, and one by Congreve. Some admirable monuments adorn the Harcourt aisle. There is a kitchen here which bears marks of great antiquity. Its erection has not been recorded, but it was repaired in the reign of Henry IV. Its appearance is much the same as that of the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. Here are some antique remains called the Devil's Quoits, supposed, upon what grounds we know not, to be commemorative of a victory gained by the Saxons over the Britons, in which upwards of 2000 of the latter were slain. Distance from Witney, 4½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 657. A. P., £4,939.

STANTON-ST-JOHN'S, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Here is a school with a considerable endowment, in which about 50 children are educated. Distance from Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 470. A. P., £3,486.

STANTON-LACY, a parish in the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the earl of Craven. Distance from Ludlow, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 905; in 1831, 1467. A. P., £9,705.

STANTON (LONG), a parish in the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7, returned at £127. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 7½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2,356.

STANTON (LOWER), a hamlet in the parish of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, co. of Monmouth, 5 m. N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop. with the parish.

STANTON (LONG), ALL SAINTS, a parish in the hundred of Northstow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £13 13s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Distance from Cambridge, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 428. A. P. with Stanton-St-Michael, £2,153.

STANTON (LONG), ST MICHAEL, a pa-

rish in the hundred of Northstow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 12s. 8½d. Church—a small thatched building—ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Distance from Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 127. A. P. with Stanton-All-Saints, £2,153.

STANTON-PRIOR, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 1s. 10½d., returned at £149 10s. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, W. G. Langton, Esq. The situation of this parish is peculiarly pleasant, in a finely wooded valley, surrounded by gently rising hills. On an isolated eminence called Stantonbury-Hill, are the remains of an ancient encampment, comprising about 30 acres. This eminence commands a fine view of the rich vale of the Avon and the city of Bath. Distance from Bath, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,878.

STANTON-ST-QUINTIN, a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 5s. 7½d. The church—which was formerly collegiate, and contains a font and three round arches, curious specimens of the Norman style of embellishment—is ded. to St Giles. Lime, slate, and a hard blue stone used for building, are abundant in this parish. Distance from Chippingham, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,868.

STANTON-STONEY, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, William Adams, Esq. Distance from Hinckley, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 549. A. P., £2,894.

STANWAY, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here, in 1764, in a stratum of sea sand and shells, was found imbedded a number of large bones and other remains of elephants, supposed to have been brought over by Claudius in the year 43. Distance from Colchester, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 665. A. P., £5,232.

STANWAY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Tewksbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9, returned at £71 17s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Viscountess Hereford. Limestone is abundant in this parish, and it has two schools supported by the earl of Wemyss. Distance from Winchcombe, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 401. A. P., £3,736.

STANWELL, a parish in the hundred of

Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £9. The church—built in the later style of English architecture—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Staines, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 893; in 1831, 1386. A. P., £9,455.

STANWICK, a parish in the hundred of Higham-Ferrers, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 9s. 4½d. The church—which is of a mixed style or rather a mixture of many styles of architecture, having an octangular tower with an enriched spire—is ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the king. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there are two small bequests for educating and clothing poor children. Distance from Higham-Ferrers, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 503. A. P., £2,111.

STANWICK-ST-JOHN, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R., co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £108 11s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, J. Wharton, Esq. An ancient encampment, inclosing about 1000 acres in this parish, is by some antiquaries supposed to be Scottish, by others Roman, and by Whitaker positively asserted to belong to the ancient Britons. Distance from Richmond, 7½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 80, of the entire parish, 817; in 1831, of the former, 73, of the latter, 955. A. P., of the township, £1,740, of the entire parish, £8,624.

STANWIX, a parish in Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £9. The church is an ancient edifice, ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The village of Stanwix is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Eden, which forms the boundary of the parish on the south, and over which there is a good stone bridge, which connects the village with Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 1274; in 1831, 1788. A. P., £1,779.

STAPELEY, a township in the parish of Wyburnbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 1½ m. S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,399.

STAPELEY WITH RYE, a tything in the parish of Odiham, co. of Southampton, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Hartford-Bridge. Pop. with Odiham.

STAPENHILL, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 6s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Anglesea. This parish—in which there is a number of extensive collieries—is watered by the Trent. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there every third Thursday for the recovery of small debts. John Hieron, an eminent non-conformist divine, was born here, 1608. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Distance

from Burton-upon-Trent, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1425; in 1831, 1926. A. P., £10,449.

STAPLE, a tything in the parish of Tisbury, co. of Wilts. Pop. with the parish.

STAPLE, a rape in the co. of Sussex. It lies at the east end of the co., and comprises four parishes.

STAPLE, a parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Adisham, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. The church—containing a curious font, supported by figures of dogs sitting, and sculptured with the symbols of the crucifixion, the Evangelists, &c.—is ded. to St James. Patron, the rector of Adisham. Distance from Wingham, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 502. A. P., £2,592.

STAPLE-FITZPAINE, a parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Bickenhall, annexed in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £17 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Distance from Taunton, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,202.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the hundred of Thrip, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Distance from Cambridge, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 464. A. P., £1,967.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the hundred of Hertford, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 6jd. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Abel Smith, Esq. This parish is watered by the Bean which sometimes occasions great damage by floods, to remedy which a cut has been made called the New cut, by S. Smith, Esq., at his own expense. Distance from Hertford, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,480.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18, returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harborough. Stapleford-hall, which stands upon the most elevated part of an extensive park, exhibits a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the period when it was built, about the year 1500. The windows have square heads and are divided by mullions. Its ornaments are numerous statues placed in niches. This parish is watered by the Eye, and the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal passes through it. It has an hospital for poor persons, with an endowment. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 185. A. P., £3,439.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Carlton-le-Moorland, in the archd. and dio. of Lin-

coln, rated at £5 8s. 4d., returned at £63 15s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Carlton-le-Moorland. Distance from Newark, 6½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 185. A. P., £2,371.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £6 8s. 10d., returned at £60. The church—which consists of a nave and two side aisles, having a spire with five bells—is ded. to St Helen. The river Erewash bounds this parish on the west. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the manufacture of stockings. It has a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an endowed school for girls, and a school upon the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Nottingham, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 748; in 1831, 1533. A. P., £2,392.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10, returned at £50 16s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Wilton, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 337. A. P., £2,443.

STAPLEFORD-ABBOTS, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £16 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Here is a school which educates 40 boys, it is endowed with three old cottages, and £25 per annum. Distance from Epping, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 507. A. P., £3,318.

STAPLEFORD (BRUEN), a township in the parish of Tarvin, co.-palatine of Chester, having a grammar school founded by Sir Thomas Moulton, Bart., and endowed with lands now yielding £150 per annum. Distance from Tarporley, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,672.

STAPLEFORD-FOULK, a township in the parish of Tarvin, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 224. A. P., £2,031.

STAPLEFORD-TAWNEY, a parish in the hundred of Ongar. Living, a rectory with that of Mount Thoydon, united in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15 8s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir Thomas Smith, Bart. Distance from Epping, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,721.

STAPLEGATE, an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It forms a suburb on the north to the city of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 247. A. P., £196.

STAPLEGROVE, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, Vinc. Stuckey, Esq. There is a small endowment in land for a school, at which a few children are educated gratuitously.

Distance from Taunton, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 457. A. P., £2,676.

STAPLEHURST, a parish partly in the hundred of Cranbrooke and partly in the hundred of Marden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £26 5s. 10d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. The village stands on the acclivity of a hill, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its air. Here is a Methodist chapel, and three schools which have divided among them about £60 annually arising from various bequests. Distance from Cranbrooke, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1290; in 1831, 1484. A. P., £6,110.

STAPLETON, a parish and township in Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £1 8s. 11½d., returned at £88 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Carlisle. On the north bank of the river Loire, which waters this parish, stand the ruins of Shank castle. Limestone is abundant in this parish, and a pretty extensive colliery has lately been set a-going. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. Distance from Longton, 10 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 239; of the entire parish, 736; in 1831, of the former, 447, of the latter, 1397. A. P., of the township, £2,444, of the entire parish, £6,675.

STAPLETON, a parish in the hundred of Barton-Regis, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, certified at £14. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Smith, Bart. Here is an endowment of £42 per annum, appropriated to the teaching of 30 poor children, and supporting three poor women in an almshouse adjoining to the school. Distance from Bristol, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1541; in 1831, 2715. A. P., £7,863.

STAPLETON WITH FROGSTREET, a township in the parish of Presteign, co. of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 156. A. P., £1,573.

STAPLETON, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Barwell, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Martin. Patron, the rector of Barwell. Distance from Hinckley, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 249. A. P., £2,097.

STAPLETON, a parish in the hundred of Condoover, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St John. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Downs. Distance from Shrewsbury, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 235. A. P., £3,926.

STAPLETON, a township in the parishes of St John Stanwick, and Croft, N. R., co. of York, 2 m. S.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 121. A. P., £1,874.

STAPLETON, a township in the parish of Dorrington, W. R., co. of York, 4½ m. E.S.E. from Pontefract. In this township stands the

spacious structure of Stapleton-hall, surrounded by an extensive and beautiful park, watered by a small stream a tributary to the Went. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 107. A. P., £607.

STAPLOE, a hundred in the county of Cambridge. It lies at the eastern extremity of the county bordering on Suffolk, from which it is separated by the Ouse, it contains nine parishes. Pop., in 1831, 10,615.

STARBOTTON. See **KETTLEWELL**.

STARCROSS, a chapelry in the parish of Kenton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Kenton. Starcross—situated on the western side of the mouth of the Exe, south of Powderham-castle, and opposite to Exmouth—is a thriving and agreeable watering-place. The trade of the place is principally in coals and timber, for the landing of which it has a good quay. A fair is held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. In the neighbourhood is a conspicuous land-mark called Belvidere, erected in 1773, by Lord Courtenay. It consists of a lofty triangular tower with a hexagonal turret rising from each corner, and commands some richly diversified views including the castle of Powderham, built in the reign of Edward I, by Isabella, the last of the long powerful family of Rivers. The parks, plantations, &c., surrounding this relic of feudal times, are upwards of 10 miles in circumference. Distance from Exmouth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

STARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Earsham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Distance from Harleston, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 449. A. P., £3,150.

STARTFORTH, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-West, N. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 0s. 10d., returned at £128 19s. 8d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 632. A. P., £2,453.

STATFOLD, a parish in the hundred of Offlow, south division, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Mary, in the city of Lichfield, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. The chapel is used only as a chapel for interment, but it is in a state of decent repair. Statfold, under its ancient name Stotfold, is one of the prebends in the cathedral church of Lichfield, the revenues of which, by act of parliament, have been formed into a "fabric fund," for repairs, &c.; no prebendary being appointed. Distance from Tamworth, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 41. A. P., £641.

STATH, a tything in the parish of Stoke-Gregory, co. of Somerset. Pop., in 1831, 267. A. P., with the parish.

STATHERN, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory

in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Guthlake. Patrons, the master and fellows of Peter-house, Cambridge. This parish is intersected by the Grantham canal, and it has a school with a trifling endowment. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 9 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 481. A. P., £2971.

STAUGHTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the president and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Kimbolton, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 805; in 1831, 1191. A. P., £3,731.

STAUGHTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Kimbolton, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 455. A. P., £1,660.

STAUNTON AND STREATHAM, a township in the parish of Gainsford, co.-palatine of Durham, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Barnard-Castle. Pop. in 1801, 272; in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,932.

STAUNTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £16 13s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev Dr Staunton. Distance from Newark, 7 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 173. A. P., £2,667.

STAUNTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 5s. The church—partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire—is ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Hill, Esq. Distance from Newent, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 348. A. P., £1,913.

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Distance from Hereford, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 544. A. P., £2,867.

STAUNTON-HARROLD, a township in the parish of Breedon, co. of Leicester. Here is a domestic chapel—belonging to Earl Ferrers—ded. to the Holy Trinity. The township is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 3½ m. N. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 342. A. P., £2,390.

STAVELEY, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in

the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. This parish is intersected by the Rother. The Chesterfield canal also passes through it, and several rail-roads. Here are two blast furnaces, in which great quantities of ironstone are smelted. Here is an endowed grammar school, and several bequests for the education of girls. Here is also an hospital for four aged persons of each sex, who receive each £8 per annum. Distance from Chesterfield, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2205; in 1831, 2926. A. P., £11,296.

STAVELEY, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £6 3s. 6d., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Lord G. Cavendish. Distance from Ulverstone, 9 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,591.

STAVELEY (NETHER), a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, 5 m. N.N.W. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,507.

STAVELEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 17s. 11d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev G. Astley. Distance from Borough-bridge, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 330. A. P., £1,922.

STAVELEY (OVER), a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 3s. 4d., returned at £105 10s. This chapelry, situated on the west bank of the river Kent, contains two extensive woollen manufactories, and three bobbin mills, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. It had formerly a weekly market and an annual fair, but both have gone into desuetude. It has an endowed school. Distance from Kendal, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 412. A. P., £1,507.

STAVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32 14s. 9½d. The small river Dart bounds this parish on the south. Blue and gray marble, limestone, and slates, are abundant, and the village is famous for its excellent cider. It has a small school supported by donations, bequests, and subscriptions. Distance from Totness, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1053; in 1831, 1055. A. P., £9,085.

STAVERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Boddington, a peculiar of Deerhurst, in the dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the king, in consequence of lunacy in the proper patron. The Cheltenham rail-road passes through this parish. Distance from Gloucester, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,012.

STAVERTON, a parish in the hundred of

Fawley, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £30. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. Here is a school with a considerable endowment. A Sabbath school is supported by subscription. Distance from Daventry, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 475. A. P., £3,818.

STAVERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Trowbridge, 2½ m. north from Trowbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Trowbridge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Trowbridge. There is here a considerable cloth manufactory. Pop. with the parish.

STAWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Moorlinch, co. of Somerset, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Bridgewater. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 214. A. P., £1,538.

STAWLEY, a parish in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 8s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, G. Hyde, Esq. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,114.

STAXTON, a township in the parish of Wilerby, E. R., co. of York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Scarborough, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 260. A. P. with the parish.

STAYLEY, a township in the parish of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.E. from Ashton. Stayley-bridge forms a part of the town, and the Huddersfield canal passes through it. Pop., in 1801, 1055; in 1831, 2440. A. P., £3,060.

STAYTHORPE, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. W. from Newark. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 61. A. P., £1,085.

STEAN, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Brockley, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 24. A. P., £1,405.

STEARSBY, a township in the parish of Bransby, N. R., co. of York, 7 m. E.N.E. from Easingwold. Pop. with the parish.

STEBBING, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Harts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Batt, Esq. The Independents have here a place of worship. Distance from Great-Dunmow, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1026; in 1831, 1434. A. P., £4,393.

STEDE, an extra-parochial chapelry in the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £3 19s.

1d. The chapel formerly belonged to a preceptory of the Knights Templars. It is of the age of King Stephen, the windows lancet-shaped, the doors pointed, and enriched with Saxon ornaments. In this once neglected edifice divine service is now performed on the last Sunday of every month. There is no reading-desk, the floor is covered with ancient grave-stones, and, through the broken east window, the creeping ivy has entered, and in rich festoons covers the altar. Distance from Ribchester, with which the pop. is returned, ½ m. N.

STEDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory with that of Heyshot, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £17 18s. 6½d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Lord Selsey. Distance from Midhurst, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 494. A. P., £1,875.

STEEP, a parish in the hundred of East-Meon, Alton (south) division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of East Meon, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of East Meon. Steep is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester every Thursday for recovering debts of any amount. Distance from Petersfield, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 835. A. P., £5,017.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rock in the Bristol channel belonging to the co. of Somerset. It rises perpendicularly out of the sea to the height of 400 feet. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and is inaccessible except at two points. There is one house on the island, built for the accommodation of the fishermen who frequent it at certain seasons. A few rabbits burrow on the rock, and immense numbers of sea-fowl breed in its overhanging and inaccessible cliffs. It is supposed to have been the site of a priory founded by Maurice, lord Berkeley, in the reign of Edward II. Distance from Uphall, 2 leagues W.N.W.

STEEPING (GREAT), a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Firsby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Firsby. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Spilsby, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 281. A. P., £1,817.

STEEPING (LITTLE), a parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 19s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydir. Distance from Spilsby, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,063.

STEEPLE, a parish in the hundred of Hasilor, Blandford division, co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, united to that of Tyneham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Wm. Richards, Esq. Distance

from Corfe-castle, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,702.

STEEPLE, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage with Stanegate, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15 18s. Church ded. to St Lawrence and All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, I. K. and T. Hunt, Esqrs. The Blackwater bounds this parish on the north. Distance from Bradwell-near-the-Sea, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 497. A. P., £3,829.

STEEPLETON-PRESTON, an extra-parochial chapelry, formerly a parish, in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 18s. 4d., returned at £125. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, P. Beckford, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 36. A. P., £1,326.

STEETON, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, ainstey of the city, and E. R., co. of York, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 85. A. P., £1,382.

STEETON WITH EASBURN, a township in the parish of Kildwick, W. R., co. of York. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Keighley, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 859. A. P., £3,017.

STELLA, a township in the parish of Ryton, co.-palatine of Durham, watered by the Tyne, which is navigable to the village, where there is a wharf erected by the London Lead company, and a coal staith. It was here that the Scottish covenanters, under the command of General Leslie, defeated the royal army and crossed the Tyne, August 28th, 1640, on their route to assist the English parliament. From the church of Newburn, where the Scottish cannon were placed, it has been called the battle of Newburn. Distance from Gateshead, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 482. A. P. not returned separately.

STELLING, a parish partly in the hundred of Loningborough, but chiefly in that of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Upper Hardrea, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Great Hardrea. The ancient Stane street forms the boundary of this parish to the west. Distance from Canterbury, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,242.

STELLING, a township in the parish of Bywell-St-Peter, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 17. A. P. with the parish.

STENBURY, a hamlet in the parish of Godshill, East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight.

STENIGOT, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 12s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, in 1829, Mrs Alington. Distance from

Louth, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 89. A. P., £904.

STENSON, a township in the parish of Barrow, co. of Derby. The inhabitants of this township are entitled to the benefit of Alsop's school at Findern. Distance from Derby, 4½ m. S.W. Pop. with the chapelry of Twyford.

STEPHEN (Str), a parish in the south division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Saltash, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Edwards, Esq. On a beautiful spot on the banks of the Lyner, are still to be seen the remains of the old castle of Trematon, which was built before the Conquest. Distance from Saltash, 1 m. W. Pop., exclusive of Saltash, in 1801, 1004; in 1831, 1455. A. P., £3,467.

STEPHENS (Str) WITH NEWPORT, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5. Patron, in 1829, Admiral Kempe. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Launceston, 1 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 1084. A. P., £3,467.

STEPHENS (Str) IN BRANNEL, a parish in the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy with that of St Denis, to the rectory of Carhaise, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, certified at £5. Patron, in 1829, Lord Grenville. Several tin and copper mines have been opened here, none of them productive except one called Strawberry mine, which continues to be worked upon a small scale. Moor-stone is abundant in this parish, and a species of fine white clay. In the beds of clay are also found a kind of black spar, and beautiful transparent regular polygonal crystals, generally known by the name of Cornish diamonds. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a small endowment for the education of the poor. Distance from St Austell, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1738; in 1831, 2477.

STEPHENS (Str), a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £15. Patron, in 1829, Alfred Fisher, Esq. This parish is watered by the Ver and the Colne. In the chancel of the church is a fine brass eagle with expanded wings upon a pedestal of the same metal, which was dug out of the churchyard. It serves as a stand for Fox's Martyrology. Roman coins are frequently found. Distance from St Alban's, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1746. A. P., £11,489.

STEPHENS (Str), co. of Kent. See HACKINGTON.

STEPINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Ampt-hill, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 348.

STEPNEY,

A parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. The living is a rectory, a peculiar of the commissary of London, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop, rated at £73 6s. 8d. The church, a spacious structure of flint and stone, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a low broad tower strengthened by buttresses, and surmounted by a turret crowned with a small dome, is ded. to St Dunstan. The parish of Stepney forming part of the eastern suburb of the metropolis, is situated on the north bank of the Thames. It extends for a considerable distance from the river to the principal road leading into Essex, and comprises many handsome ranges of buildings, with numerous handsome houses in detached situations. It is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the shipping in the river. The commercial road leading from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks, passes through the parish. It is seventy feet wide, and has a pavement on each side eight feet in width, and to its formation and repair all houses within the distance of a hundred yards on each side are assessed two shillings and ninepence in the pound. On the east side of the hamlet of Ratcliffe at the junction of the Regents canal with the Thames, is a basin or dock capable of containing 100 ships, and on the banks of the same canal, which crosses the Mile End road under a stone-bridge, are several coal and timber wharfs. In the hamlets of Mile-End, Old town, and Mile-End, New town, are a number of extensive breweries, a large distillery, an extensive floor-cloth manufactory, a manufactory of tobacco-pipes, and a spacious nursery ground. In the hamlet of Ratcliffe, the manufactories for sail-cloth, sails, chain-cables and mooring-chains, steam-engines and machinery, connected with the docks, are numerous, and upon the most extensive scale. There are here also most extensive establishments belonging to coopers for the West India trade, timber and hoop-merchants, ship-chandlers, sugar-boilers, rope-makers, &c. &c., for which its situation renders it so peculiarly favourable. A charter for a weekly market and an annual fair to be held on Mile-End green, was granted by Charles II. The market, however, is now held at Whitechapel. The fair was removed to Stratford-le-Bow, and finally suppressed.

Government.—Stepney is paved and lighted with gas, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament, and it is supplied with water by the East London company from their works at Old Ford, about two miles distant. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their sittings at the police office in Lambeth-street Whitechapel for the despatch of business relating to the hamlets of Mile-End, Old and New towns, and at the Thames police-office, Wapping, for what relates to the hamlet of Ratcliffe. Its local affairs are under the super-

intendence of 12 trustees, who, pursuant to the provisions of an act passed in 1810, are elected annually by the inhabitants at the town-hall in White-Horse-street on Easter-Monday, where, at the same time, the church-wardens, two overseers, a constable, and 14 head boroughs are chosen. It is under the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, held in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, for the recovery of small debts, and within the limits of the new police establishment. It was long an established opinion that all persons born at sea belonged to the parish of Stepney. How or in what manner this idea originated, we do not know; but persons have been passed from almost every parish in England to Stepney in consequence of it, and the parish has of course been subjected to serious expense. Some late decisions of the higher courts have tended to counteract this opinion, though it is not, as we suppose, finally set at rest.

Description.—Stepney was anciently of much greater extent than it is at present, a number of suburban hamlets having been, on account of their extent, at different times separated from it. From the then seclusion of its situation and the beauty of its varied and rural scenery, it was the favourite residence of many persons of distinction. Isabel, countess of Rutland, had a seat here in the end of the 16th century, at which period Sir Thomas Luke, secretary of state to James I., was also an occasional resident. Henry, the first marquis of Worcester, had a mansion near the parsonage house, of which the gateway, handsomely built of brick with a turret on one of the angles, is still preserved. It forms part of a house in which Dr Richard Mead was born, and in which he resided for many years. Of the ancient mansion itself, the site is now occupied as an academy for the education of young men intended for the ministry among the Baptists. Sir Henry Collet had a splendid residence to the west of the church called the Great Place, the site of which is now occupied by a place of public entertainment, known by the name of Spring Gardens. Traces of the moat that surrounded the ancient mansion, are still visible on two sides of the pleasure grounds.

History.—Stepney has at different times suffered severely under the calamitous inflictions of Divine Providence. In the year 1625, 2978 persons belonging to the parish died of the plague, and in 1665, upwards of 6583 persons died of the same disorder. So great was the depopulation in the latter year, that it is recorded, from the circumstance of the parish being inhabited principally by seafaring people, as a seeming impossibility at that time to man the fleet, which was preparing to engage in the Dutch war. In 1794, a pitch kettle, in a ship-builder's yard, having been allowed to boil over, occasioned a conflagration which consumed a full half of the hamlet of Ratcliffe, leaving several hundreds of families with nothing more than the clothes in which they escaped for their lives. Tents were furnished from the Tower, and pitched in an inclosure near the church for the benefit of the sufferers, and provisions issued for

their temporary subsistence; £16,000 was also subscribed at Lloyd's for their benefit. Still many families were irretrievably ruined.

Benevolent Institutions.—Besides the parish church, of which we have already spoken, a splendid chapel has recently been erected with the concurrence and by the aid of the parliamentary commissioners. Here are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Huntingdonian, the Wesleyan and the Calvinistic Methodists. The charity schools are, one at Ratchiffe, established in 1710 with a liberal endowment in lands and money. It has of late been enlarged and adapted to educate upwards of 300 children upon the national plan. Of the boys 40, and of the girls 25, are apprenticed every year; a suit of clothes is given to each on the occasion, generally green. A second school was established at Mile-End, Old Town, 1714, by subscription. It has now, from various bequests, an annual income of £144. One hundred and sixty boys, and one hundred and five girls are educated in this school upon the national plan. A third is the Stepney-street charity school, which was founded by subscription in 1788. It has an endowment of £188 per annum. It educates 130 boys and 60 girls. The fourth school is the charity school for Mile-End, New Town, established 1785, by subscription, by which means it is still principally supported. Thirty boys and thirty girls are educated here. There are Sabbath schools in connexion with the several congregations in the parish. Almshouses for 14 aged persons of both sexes, members, or belonging to members of the Coopers' company, were in 1538, founded by Toby Wood, Esq., and Mr Cloker, members of that company. The original endowment allowed £1 6s. 8d. for each of the inmates. Adjoining these almshouses is the free grammar school, liberally endowed for thirty boys, by Nicholas Gibson, master of the Coopers' company, and sheriff of London in the reign of Henry VIII. Among other eminent characters we observe the celebrated Bishop Andrews, to have been one who received here the rudiments of his education. In the great fire of 1794 the whole premises were burnt to the ground. They were rebuilt and more liberally endowed by the company in 1796. They now accommodate sixteen men and six women, who receive each a chaldron and a half of coal, with £15 each, annually. In the school at present, 50 boys are taught English reading and writing, and arithmetic. The master has a salary of £73 10s., per annum, a free house, and an allowance of coal, with the liberty of taking as many private pupils as his house can accommodate. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, having a chapel in the central range.

The almshouses belonging to the Vintners' company, originally founded in Thames-street, being burnt down in the great fire, 1666, were afterwards transferred to Mile-End. They consist of twelve separate tenements and a chapel, and are endowed for twelve widows of freemen of the Vintners' company, who receive each £36 per annum. A chaplain, who has a yearly

salary of £52 10s., performs divine service in the chapel weekly. The brethren of the Trinity-house have also almshouses here, consisting of twelve sets of apartments with a chapel in the centre, in the front windows of which are several armorial bearings in stained glass. In Mile-End road are 24 almshouses belonging to the Drapers' company, founded for aged men members of that company, with a school attached for 100 boys. The annual income is upwards of £4,000 per annum. The almsmen receive each £20 per annum, a chaldron and a half in coal, with a gown every third year. The boys are instructed in English reading, writing, and arithmetic, and on leaving school receive an apprentice fee, or the sum of £2 10s. to fit them out for service. The head master has a salary of £120, the second of £90 per annum, with house rent free and four chaldrons of coal annually. A chaplain, appointed by the master and wardens of the Drapers' company, has an annual stipend of £31 10s., and performs divine service in the chapel every Sabbath morning, on Christmas day, and Good Friday. John Fuller founded, 1592, and endowed with £50 per annum, twelve almshouses for 12 aged unmarried men. The Mercers' almshouses, close upon the churchyard, were founded 1691, and endowed by Dame Mico for 10 aged widows, who receive each £30 per annum. In 1715, Mrs Bowry erected eight almshouses between Mile-End and Stratford-le-Bow, and endowed them for decayed seamen and their widows. Four almshouses in the Grove-road, Mile-End, were founded by Captain James Cook and his wife, Dame Alice Row, for widows and seamen of Stepney. Mile-End has the exclusive right of presenting to these houses, on condition of keeping them in repair. In Mile-End Old-town, are eight almshouses founded and endowed by John Pennell, for aged widows, four of them to be widows of seamen belonging to the Hon. East India Company's service. Each of the inmates receives a monthly allowance of 6s. 8d., seven sacks of coal yearly, and a gown every alternate year. The East London institution for lying-in women, established by subscription, is handsomely supported and judiciously regulated. At Mile-End Old-town is the Jews' hospital for aged poor and for the destitute young belonging to that people domiciled in England, and directly opposite to it is the hospital for Spanish and Portuguese Jews. At a short distance, on the north side of the road, are two spacious cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese Jews, and a third belonging to the German Jews, in which several rabbins and other exalted individuals of that nation are interred. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 24,060; in 1831, 67,872. A. P., £193,408.

STERNDALÉ - EARL WITH MIDDLE-QUARTER, a chapelry in the parish of Hartington, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean's court for the manor of Hartington, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £3. The chapel is of recent erection. Patron, the vicar of Hartington. The Peak-

Forest and Cromford rail-road passes through the township, and it has a small bequest which educates four children. Distance from Buxton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 354. A. P., £3,006.

STERNFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Plumstead, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 14s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, C. Long, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,309.

STERT, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Urchfont, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Urchfont. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 186. A. P., £1,464.

STETCHWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 12s. 1d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, R. Eaton, Esq. Here is an almshouse for four persons, two men and two women, endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from New-Market, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 545. A. P., £1,986.

STETON, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, lower division of the ainstey of the city of York, 7 m. S.W. from York. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 83. A. P., £1,382.

STEVENAGE, a market town and parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £32 6s. 8d. The church, which stands on an eminence about half a mile from the town, having its approach through a fine avenue of trees, is ded. to St Nicholas. The town is pleasantly situated on the great north road from London to Edinburgh. It is chiefly comprised in one long street, the houses being but indifferently built. It has, however, some good shops, and it is well supplied with water. The principal trade is that of carcase butchers, who dispose of the slaughtered cattle at the Hertford and London markets. The females of the town and its vicinity are chiefly employed in making straw plait. A weekly market was established here by charter from James I., confirmed by William and Mary, but from the contiguity of other towns in which large markets are held, that of Stevenage has been discontinued. A fair is still held September 22d. Petty sessions for the division are held here, and a manorial court annually by the bishop of London. Stevenage formed originally a part of the demesne of the Saxon kings. By Edward the Confessor it was gifted to the abbey of Westminster, on the suppression of which it was by Edward VI. given to the see of London, to which the manor still belongs. On the south of the town are six large barrows, supposed to be of Danish origin, and sepulchral monuments. In Humbley-wood, about half a mile to the east of these barrows, are the apparent remains of an entrenched camp, but of unknown origin. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Method-

ists, and a free school was founded in the reign of Queen Mary. The teacher is appointed by the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the trustees are chosen from among the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The poor children of the parish are admitted at 2s. 6d. per quarter, those not belonging to the parish pay 5s. per quarter. The school stands at the north end of the town, and near it a commodious house for the master, with garden and orchard attached. Here is also an almshouse for three poor persons, called All-Christians-Souls-House. It was founded, 1501, by Stephen Hallard, who in the deed of settlement directed that the inmates should every day repeat a certain prayer for his soul and for all Christian souls. Distance from London, 31 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1254; in 1831, 1859. A. P., £5,001.

STEVENTON, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 5s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. The village has an ancient cross, consisting of a tall shaft rising from a base of a few steps. Of the castle, erected here in 1281 by Baldwin Wake, not a vestige remains. Here was a priory of Black monks, a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, founded in the reign of Henry I., which, at the suppression of foreign houses, was bestowed upon the abbot and convent of Westminster, and, as parcel of their possessions, was regranted to the dean and chapter there, upon the new foundation, 34th Henry VIII. Twelve children are instructed at a Sabbath school, supported upon a small bequest by John Anna, in 1811. Distance from Abingdon, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 691. A. P., £4,073.

STEVENTON, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, Edward Knight, Esq. The manor-house is very ancient, and appears to have been at one period a magnificent pile. Distance from Whitechurch, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,636.

STEVEINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 13s. 4d., returned at £11 18s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Bedford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 500. A. P., £1,766.

STEWKLEY, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d. The church—a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, the upper part of which is surrounded with 32 small intersecting circular arches attached to a wall—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Distance from Winslow, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 1053. A. P., £6,341.

STEWTON, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7, returned at £77. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Dudley North, Esq. Distance from Louth, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 69. A. P., £1,228.

STEYNING, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15. The church—considered a very beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture, and supposed to have belonged to a monastic establishment of Benedictines—is of great antiquity, but in a ruinous condition, the transept and choir being entirely destroyed. It is ded. to St Andrew. It is supposed to contain the remains of St Cuthman, and Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart. Steyning is situated at the foot of a hill near the river Adur, over which it has a bridge. It consists of four transverse streets, the principal of which runs south-west and north-east. Great improvements, through the liberality of the duke of Norfolk, have of late years been effected. Barracks for infantry, on an extensive scale, were built here during the late war, but they have since been taken down. There is also a race course formed on the downs in the neighbourhood of the town, but no races have been run for a number of years back. In the vicinity of the town the land is fertile, and the adjoining downs are celebrated as excellent for rearing sheep. The principal traffic of the place is in cattle; for these is a monthly market. Vast numbers are also disposed of at the fairs, which are held June 9th, September 20th, and October 10th. At the latter fair especially, great numbers of Welsh cattle are disposed of, together with horses, hogs, wheat, &c. The ordinary market day is on Wednesday. Steyning was a borough by prescription, governed by a constable, chosen annually at a court leet held by the lord of the manor, and sent two members to parliament. It has been disfranchised by the reform act. Here is a free school, founded in 1614, by William Holland, a native and alderman of Chichester, the income is upwards of £80 per annum. A school upon the national plan is supported by subscription. John Pell, celebrated for his skill in mathematics, was educated at the free school here. Distance from Chichester, 24 m. E.N.E.; from London, 49½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1174; in 1831, 1436. A. P., £4,411.

STIBBORD, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rector with that of Colkirk, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 18s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Colkirk. Distance from Fakenham, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 305. A. P., £1,651.

STIBBINGTON WITH SIBSON, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rector in the archd. of

Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 14s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Wandsford, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 456. A. P., £2,786.

STICKFORD, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 6d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Spilsby, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 425. A. P., £1,683.

STICKNEY, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rector in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Luke. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Richard Loxham. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a free grammar school with a liberal endowment. Distance from Bolingbroke, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 809. A. P., £3,537.

STIDD, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, co-palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. N.N.W. from Blackburn. Here are still the ruins of an ancient chapel, endowed with £25 per annum, to preserve which, divine service is occasionally performed by the vicar of Ribchester among the ruins. Pop. with Ribchester.

STIFFKEY, a parish in the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. The living comprises the united parishes of St John and St Mary, with the rectory of Monston, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £25. Patron, the marquess of Townshend. Distance from Wells, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 460. A. P., £1,710.

STIFFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. Living, a rector in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. Distance from Gray's-Thurrock, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 274. A. P., £2,660.

STILLINGFLEET, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, but chiefly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, N. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £9 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for teaching poor children. Distance from York, 8 m. S.W. Pop. of the township, with Moreby, 304; of the entire parish, 2500; in 1831, of the former, 406; of the latter, 5962. A. P. of the township, £4,124; of the entire parish, £43,414.

STILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Redmarshall, co-palatine of Durham, 6½ m. N.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 96. A. P., £754.

STILLINGTON, a parish in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. Living,

a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Stillington, in the cathedral church of York, rated at £4 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the prebendary of Stillington in York cathedral. This was one of the livings held by the celebrated Lawrence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy* and other works. A national school has been established in the village. Distance from Easingwold, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 717. A. P., £2,945.

STILTON, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Stilton gives name to a peculiar kind of cheese, highly celebrated, and not unfrequently called English Parmesan. The greater part, however, of the cheese sold under the name of Stilton, is made in Leicestershire, 20 miles from that place. Barracks were erected here during the late war, and also a prison for prisoners of war. The town was at one time a market-town, but has dwindled into comparative insignificance. A copious spring, about a quarter of a mile from the town, was at one time celebrated for its medicinal virtues, especially for its efficacy in healing ulcers, which it is said to have lost. The Wesleyans have here a place of worship. Distance from Huntingdon, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 793. A. P., £2,937.

STINCHCOMBE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge, returned at £85 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Cyr. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Distance from Dursley, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 352. A. P., £4,426.

STINSFORD, a parish in the hundred of George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Dorchester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 382. A. P., £3,087.

STIRCHLEY, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford-South, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, John Oakeley, Esq. Distance from Shiffnal, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1821, 189; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,173.

STIRTON WITH THORLBY, a township in the parish of Kildwick, W. R., co. of York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 170. A. P., £3,427.

STISTED, a parish in the hundred of Hineford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £22. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Braintree, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 895. A. P., £3,222.

STITHIANS, a parish in the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Perran-Arwothol, annexed to the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Falmouth. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Penryn, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop. in 1801, 1269; in 1831, 1874. A. P., £4,110.

STITTENHAM, a township in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, N. R., co. of York, 8 m. W.S.W. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 86. A. P., £2,062.

STIVEKEY. See **STIFFKEY**.

STIVICHALL, a parish in the co. of the city of Coventry, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £2 13s. 4d. returned at £50. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Francis Gregory, Esq. Distance from Coventry, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 103. A. P., £2,701.

STIXWOULD, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s., returned at £53 10s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Turner, Esq. Here was in the olden time a convent of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which possessed, at the dissolution, revenues to the amount of £163 1s. 2d. per annum. Distance from Horncastle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 221. A. P., £2,874.

STOBOROUGH, a liberty in the parish of the Holy Trinity, borough of Wareham, south division of the co. of Dorset. It was at one time governed by a mayor, chosen annually at Michaelmas; but in 1714, when the schism act came into operation, the inhabitants, declining to qualify in compliance with its terms, lost their privilege, and have since that time been governed by a bailiff. Distance from Wareham, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 347. A. P., with the parish of Wareham.

STOCK AND BRADLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Fladbury, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Fladbury. Distance from Droitwich, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,627.

STOCK, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory with that of Ramsdon-Bellhouse, annexed in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, John Unwin, Esq. Distance from Billericay, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 619. A. P., £6,408.

STOCK-DENNIS, a tything in the parish of Tintinhull, co. of Somerset. This was formerly a parish; a rectory, rated at £20, but the church having been destroyed and the place depopulated, its parochial rights were withdrawn. Pop., in 1831, 13. A. P. with Tintinhull.

STOCKHILL AND SUNDHOLM, a town-

ship in the parish of St John, liberty of the town of Beverley, E. R., co. of York, 7 m. N.W. from Workop. Pop., in 1811, 30; in 1831, 34. A. P., £725.

STOCK-GAYLAND, a parish in the hundred of Brownshall, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. Yeatman. Distance from Sherborne, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,636.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of King's-Som-bourne, Andover division, co. of Southampton, but possessing separate jurisdiction. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of King's-Som-bourne, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Stockbridge—situated on the great Western road from London to Exeter—consists of one long street, which at the west end is crossed by the Test, and at the east end by the Andover canal, over each of which are substantial bridges, that over the Test especially, which is particularly handsome. Between these two streams the street is intersected by five smaller ones, over each of which there is a bridge. It is lighted at the expense of the earl of Grosvenor; watched by means of a subscription raised by the inhabitants; and the supply of water is excellent and abundant. Inns and public houses are numerous, and the entertaining the multitude of travellers that regularly or occasionally pass through it, forms the principal business of the inhabitants. A race-course has been formed in the immediate neighbourhood, on which, for some years back, races have been regularly run in the month of June; a handsome plate being given by Earl Grosvenor. The streams are celebrated as trout streams, and gentlemen of the angle are in the habit of meeting here and spending weeks during the season in the enjoyment of their favourite diversion. The nobility and gentry of this and the adjoining counties, are also in the habit of meeting here three or four times a year for recreation, which gives to the place an air of great gayety and contributes materially to the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants. Parchment and glue of good qualities are manufactured here. The market-day is Thursday, and an excellent market-house has been built at the expense of Earl Grosvenor. A fair is held on the 10th of June, at which an immense number of lambs are sold yearly.

Stockbridge is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff and a constable, who are elected annually at the court-leet of the manor, held by the steward on Easter-Wednesday,—the constable for the last year generally being made bailiff for the year to come. It sent two representatives to parliament since the reign of Elizabeth, until the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Southampton, 18 m. N.W.; from London, 66 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 851. A. P., £759.

STOCKBURY, a parish in the hundred of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. The church—which is spacious and cruciform, built in the early English style, having columns and arches of peculiar elegance, built of Bethesda marble—is ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. There are several clusters of straggling houses in this parish which are designated streets, as Stockbury-street, Yelsted-street, &c. There is a fair held, August 2d, for toys, pedlery, &c., and there is a small annuity for educating the children of the poor. In 1746, this place was nearly destroyed by one of those local tempests that occasionally break forth with inconceivable fury. Distance from Milton, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 618. A. P., £2,714.

STOCKELD, a township in the parish of Spofforth, W. R., co. of York, 2 m. W. from Wetherby. A rock of peculiar form rising from the margin of a lake to the height of 30 feet, and upwards of 60 feet in circumference, is supposed to have given name to this parish, Stockbelt being Dutch for a mis-shapen piece of rock. Pop., in 1831, 62. A. P. not returned separately.

STOCKERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13, returned at £81 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Here, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was an almshouse for a chaplain and three poor persons, and lands settled upon them in mortmain to the annual value of £10. Distance from Rockingham, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 60. A. P., £2,080.

STOCKHAM, a township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 52. A. P., £4,996.

STOCKHOLT, a tything in the parish of Akeley, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. N.E. from Buckingham. Pop. with the parish.

STOCKINGFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Nuneaton, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. W. from Nuneaton. Pop. with the parish.

STOCKLAND, a parish in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Dalwood annexed, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £15 13s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the freeholders and the inhabitants. A small school is supported here by donations. Distance from Honiton, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1418; in 1831, 1640. A. P., £7,599.

STOCKLAND-BRISTOL, a parish in the hundred of Cannington, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 9s. 4d., returned at £128 10s. 7d. Patrons, the corporation of Bristol. Distance from Bridgewater, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 202. A. P., £2,764.

STOCKLEWATH-BOUND, a township in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, co. of Cumberland. Here a number of Roman antiquities still exist, and at no great distance the remains of a Druidical temple, and a large rocking stone. Distance from Carlisle, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 260. A. P. not returned separately.

STOCKLEY, a township in the parish of Brancepath, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 57. A. P., £872.

STOCKLEY-ENGLISH, a parish in the hundred of West-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7, returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Crediton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 238. A. P., £994.

STOCKLEY-POMEROY, a parish in the hundred of West-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Crediton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 238. A. P., £1,199.

STOCKLINCH-MAGDALEN, a parish in the hundred of Abdict and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 4s. 7d., returned at £111 5s. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, in 1829, Robert Dent and others. Distance from Ilminster, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 95. A. P. with Stocklinch-Ottersay, £1,493.

STOCKLINCH-OTTERSAY, a parish in the hundred of Abdict and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 9s. 2d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, — Jeffreys, Esq. Distance from Ilminster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 120. A. P. with Stocklinch-Magdalen, £1,493.

STOCKPORT,

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. The livings are St Mary's, a rectory, rated at £70 6s. 8d., and two curacies, St Peter's and St Thomas's, not in charge, all in the archd. and dio. of Chester. The patroness of St Mary's and St Peter's, in 1829, was Mrs Prescott, of St Thomas's, the rector of Stockport.

Description.—The town is most romantically situated on the south bank of the Mersey, which is here joined by the Tame. The ground upon which it is built is remarkable for inequality of surface, and towards the river is of precipitous and difficult ascent. Around this precipitous acclivity the houses rise in successive tiers, from the base to the summit, and the numerous and extensive factories, elevated above each other, when lighted, during the winter months, present an appearance strikingly sublime. Many of the houses in this part of the town have apartments cut out of the solid

rock, which is a soft red sandstone. A row of houses on the summit of the rock entirely surrounds the market-place, which is spacious and convenient. From the market-place the town branches off in different directions, and especially along the great roads extends far into the country. Great improvements have been made in the town of late years, one of the principal being a new line of road from Heaton-Norris chapel, on the north side of the Mersey, to Bramhall-Lane, at the southern extremity of the town. This important work is carried through an open and airy district, affording eligible sites for building, and, at the same time, facilities for extending the town. Its especial object was to cross the river without descending to its level, which has been accomplished by the construction of a beautiful bridge of eleven arches across the valley and the river. Of these eleven arches, nine are on the Cheshire, and two on the Lancashire side of the Mersey. The arch over the river has a span of 90 feet, and an elevation of 40 feet above the surface of the water. It is built of hard white stone, from the quarries of Saddleworth and Runcorn. The two arches on the Lancashire side are built of brick. Those on the Cheshire side are carried over several of the streets, the thoroughfare being continued underneath; others have been closed up. For a considerable distance the road is carried by an artificial embankment, formed of earth cut from the hill through which it passes to its junction with the Warrington road, near which it joins the old road at Heaviley, a distance of three miles from its commencement. The whole was executed in two years, at an expense of £40,000. It is 24 yards in width, was opened in 1826 with a splendid procession on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and, from this circumstance, has been called the Wellington road. Between this and the Lancashire bridge, a foot bridge has been lately erected over the Mersey, for the purpose of affording a more direct communication between the town and the township of Heaton-Norris. It was built by means of a subscription among the inhabitants. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water, by a company incorporated by act of parliament. A handsome library and news room has been lately erected. In this institution two subscription libraries have been united, and it is supported by a numerous list of proprietary subscribers. A handsome theatre has also been built, and is open generally for four months during the winter.

Trade.—The trade of Stockport and its numerous manufactures have been greatly increased of late years. The winding and throwing of silk, for which mills were established here upon the Italian plan, and which were, for a long period, the staples of the town, have been in a great degree superseded by the introduction of the cotton manufacture in nearly all its branches, and which is now unquestionably the staple trade of the place. Upwards of 50 cotton factories might be enumerated within the town, or its immediate confines, which are worked by between 60 and 70 steam engines of

the aggregate power of 2000 horses, besides several water wheels. Of power looms, nearly 7000 are constantly employed, and calico-printing and dyeing are extensively carried on. One printing house here, that of Marsland & Son, have paid in one year, of duties, upwards of £100,000. The manufacture of hats has been long established, and, besides supplying many of the county markets, affords a very large supply to those of the metropolis. The manufacture of woollen cloth of superior quality, equal in the regularity of its texture and the smoothness of its surface to the best cloths of France, was established here by the late Peter Marsland, Esq., and still meets with great and well-merited encouragement. Many other minor manufactures are carried on, and the construction of the various and complicated machinery used in the different manufactories, is itself an extensive and lucrative branch of business. Coal is abundantly supplied from Poynton, Worth, Norbury, and the neighbouring districts on the line of the Manchester and Ashton canal, which joins the Peak-Porest canal, a branch from which extends to Stockport, supplying it with the necessary article of coal, and affording it an easy communication with the principal towns in the kingdom. The market-day is Friday, and the market is abundantly supplied with every article in demand. Fairs are held March 4th and 25th, May 1st, and October 23d, chiefly for cattle.

Municipal Government.—Stockport was anciently incorporated. It still retains a mayor, though his office is nearly nominal, the town being in the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit daily in the court-house, and hold petty sessions every other week. The police is regulated by commissioners appointed by act of parliament for the general improvement of the town. Courts leet and baron are held twice in the year. At the Michaelmas court the mayor is chosen by the jury, from a leet of four burgesses nominated by the lord of the manor, who appoints two constables, and other officers to the number of 50. The church wardens are appointed by the four lords of the manors of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brinnington, and Norbury, who, in ecclesiastical matters, have been the representatives of the parish time immemorial. A court for the recovery of small debts has been established by act of parliament, the jurisdiction of which extends over the townships of Stockport and Brinnington, with the hamlets of Edgeley and Brinksway. By the reform act Stockport, with the hamlets of Brinksway and Edgeley, and the townships of Brinnington and Heaton-Norris, is constituted a borough, and sends two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Beside the churches of the establishment, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the new connection, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with £10 per annum, by Sir Edmund Shaw, citizen and goldsmith of London. Other benefactions have

been added, and a school-house has been lately erected at an expense of £4000, though the ground was obtained gratis, through the munificence of the Hon. Frances Maria Warren, Lady Vernon. The national school was established only a few years ago, and is supported by subscription. The school-rooms are handsome, and admirably adapted to the purposes of their erection; nearly 3000 children, of both sexes, are educated in this establishment. A school for all denominations was set on foot in 1805, and a very extensive building of four stories, erected for its use, at an expense of £10,000. Four thousand children belong to this institution, who are instructed by 300 gratuitous teachers. To this establishment are attached branch schools in the vicinity of the town, for which accommodation has been provided, at an expense of £6,000, collected by subscription. These branch schools are attended by upwards of 1500 children, who cannot attend the parent establishment. Sabbath schools are established in connexion with the several congregations in the town. There are six almshouses for six poor men, with an allowance of £1 5s. per annum. A dispensary, with four wards attached, by which upwards of 2,000 patients are relieved annually, is supported by subscriptions. A number of small bequests are applied to different charitable purposes, which it would be tedious to particularize. Distance from Chester, 39 m. E.N.E.; from London, 179 N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 14,830; of the entire parish, 27,074; in 1831, of the former, 25,469; of the latter, 66,610. A. P. of the town, £35,865; of the entire parish, £93,368.

STOCKSFIELD-HALL, a township in the parish of Bywell-St-Andrew, co. of Northumberland, 9 m. E.S.E. from Hexham. The Tyne bounds it on the north. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 35. A. P., with the parish.

STOCKTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Malpas. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 30. A. P., £332.

STOCKTON, a ward in the co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises the south-east corner of the county. On the south it is separated from Yorkshire by the Tees, and on the east it is bounded by the German ocean. It contains 23 parishes, including Stockton-upon-Tees, 42 townships, and 3 chapelries. Pop., in 1831, 22,685.

STOCKTON, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Philip Rundell, Esq. Distance from Beccles, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,352.

STOCKTON, a parish in Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstrey, co. of Salop. Living a rectory with the curacy of Boningle in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Chad. Patron, in 1829, T. Whitmore, Esq. Distance from Bridgenorth, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 459. A. P., £5,168.

STOCKTON, a parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. The Warwick and Napton canal passes near this parish, and there is an endowed school, at which about 50 children are educated. Distance from Southam, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 380.

STOCKTON, a parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, certified at £18 2s. 2d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Distance from Hindon, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 274. A. P., £1,834.

STOCKTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 13s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Houlbrooke. The Teme flows through this parish. Distance from Bewdley, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,307.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £9 18s. 6d., returned at £140. Patron, the prebendary of Bugthorpe in York cathedral. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from York, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,554.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES,

A market town and parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, co. of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge. Church ded. to St Thomas. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The town of Stockton is situated on an eminence on the north bank of the Tees, which is navigable to the town, and even ten miles above it. About the middle of the seventeenth century it consisted of a collection of mean hovels, the better houses being constructed with post and pile. It is now one of the most agreeable and handsome towns in the northern part of the kingdom. The main street, half a mile in length, is broad, and the houses—mostly of brick—well built. A few houses have been built of stone taken from the ruins of the old castle. Smaller streets branch off from the main street towards the river, and on the west side of the town many good houses have of late years been erected. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. The river is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. By the act of parliament under which this bridge was constructed, an annuity of £90 per annum, and £3 for every acre of land occupied by the road leading to the bridge, was granted to the bishop in lieu of the ferry which previously ex-

isted, and of which the bishop claimed to be the proprietor. Lands have been purchased and given to the bishop in lieu of this annuity, and the bridge, since the year 1820, has been toll free.

The market place is ornamented with a Doric column 30 feet in height, erected on the site of an ancient cross, and not far distant stands the town-hall, a handsome and commodious structure, ornamented with a light and beautiful spire. The house is partly occupied as a tavern, and contains an assembly room, a court room, and other apartments for the transaction of public business. A small theatre has been erected, a mechanics' institution, a newsroom, and a subscription library established, and races are annually run in the month of August on a piece of ground in the neighbourhood, called St Carrs. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs are held on the last Wednesday before May 13th, and November 23d. Cattle fairs are held on the last Wednesday of every month.

The manufactures carried on here are those of sailcloth, ropes, damask, diaper, huckabuck, and linen. Here are also some iron foundries, a block and pump manufactory, several breweries, some corn mills, a mill for spinning yarn, and one for spinning worsted. Formerly a great source of prosperity of the town was the fishery of the Tees, but this has declined greatly of late years. To the east of the bridge this fishery belongs to the bishop, but under certain regulations is open to poor fishermen. The trade of the town is of considerable extent, carried on chiefly with the Baltic, Hamburg, Norway, and Holland. The port is a member of that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the dues are the property of the bishop, and are held in lease by the corporation. Vessels belonging to the Cinque ports pay no dues. Formerly ships of large size were under the necessity of loading and unloading at Portrock, a mile down the river. A canal has of late been cut, by which vessels of 300 tons come up close to the town, by which its trade has been greatly extended. The port has been made a bonding port for certain articles, and its coasting trade is very extensive, comprising the exportation of most articles of agricultural produce, linen and worsted yarns, and especially lead, of which many hundred tons, brought from Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, are annually shipped here.

Stockton consists of two parts, one called the borough, the other the town. That part constituting the borough is all freehold, the other buildings added to the town are copyhold or leasehold, under the vicar, and not within the jurisdiction of the borough. They form, however, but one township, though each has certain peculiar officers. The borough is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and aldermen. The bishop is lord of the borough, and holds courts leet and baron by his steward, who is generally the recorder. Suits of trespass, and debts under £2, are cognizable by these courts, their jurisdiction being confined to the borough. A halmote court is held twice in the year, in which similar causes are tried as in the court baron. Petty sessions for Stockton ward are held here.

Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. Here are several schools with small endowments, or supported by subscription, and there are almshouses for 36 poor persons, also having a small endowment. Joseph Ritson, the well known poet, critic, and antiquary, and Joseph Reed, the dramatist, were both natives of this town. Distance from Durham, 20 m. S.S.E.; from London, 244 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 4009; of the entire parish, 4177: in 1831, of the former, 7763; of the latter, 7991. A. P., of the town, £12,783; of the entire parish, £15,800.

STOCKWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Lambeth, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Lambeth. Here are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school supported by voluntary contributions, at which upwards of 200 children are educated. Distance from London, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop. with the parish.

STOCKWITH (EAST), a township in the parish of Gainsborough, co. of Lincoln, where is held a fair for horses and cattle, September 4th. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Gainsborough, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,187.

STOCKWITH (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Misterton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Misterton, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Misterton. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school endowed with £10 per annum, for which sum ten poor children are educated. Distance from Gainsborough, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 635. A. P., £4,262.

STOCKWOOD, a parish in the liberty of Sutton-Pointz, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £5 13s. 4d., returned at £126. Church ded. to St Edwald. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Bellamy, Esq. Distance from Sherborne, 8 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 33. A. P., £671.

STODDAY WITH ASHTON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. S.S.W. from Lancaster. Pop. with Ashton.

STODDEN, a hundred in the co. of Bedford. It lies in the northern extremity of the county, bordering upon Northampton and Huntingdonshires, and comprises 14 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 5511.

STODMARSH, a parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £30, returned at £107. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Can-

terbury, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 119. A. P., £969.

STODY, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hunworth, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Hunworth. Here is a bequest of £3 for educating poor children. Distance from Holt, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 161. A. P., £793.

STOFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Barwick, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Yeovil. Pop., with the parish.

STOGUMBER, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanors, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 18s. 7½d. The church—an ancient, but spacious and elegant edifice—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. Fairs are held for cattle and sheep, May 6th and August 1st. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2165; in 1831, 1294. A. P., £3,026.

STOKE, a hundred in the co. of Buckingham. It forms the southern extremity of the county, lying between the Thames and Colne, and comprises 13 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 13,869.

STOKE, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,106.

STOKE, a parish and township in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £29 4s., returned at £150. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 120; of the entire parish, 335: in 1831, of the former, 101; of the latter, 334. A. P., of the township, £871; of the entire parish, £3,440.

STOKE, a township in the parish of Hope, co. of Derby. It is intersected by the Chester canal. Distance from Stoney-Middleton, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 60. A. P., £507.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £8 11s. 8d., returned at £122 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, B. Duppa, Esq. Distance from Rochester, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 482. A. P., £2,128.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £53. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Mary-Stratton, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,484.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage in the

archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Milburgh. Patron, in 1801, the Rev. Geo. Morgan. Distance from Ludlow, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 597. A. P., £3,905.

STOKE, a liberty in the parish of Stone, co. of Stafford, 1 m. S.E. from Stone. Pop. with the parish.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Nayland annexed, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 0s. 10d. The church—a magnificent structure, with a fine steeple 100 feet in height—is ded. to St Mary. Here was a monastery about the middle of the 10th century, to which liberal donations were made by Earl Alfgar and his daughters, Ethelfled and Ægelfled, it being the burial place of that noble family. Distance from Ipswich, 14 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1041; in 1831, 1447. A. P., £6,744.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, certified at £35. Church ded. to St Augustine. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Rush, Bart. The Stour runs through this parish, and it has a school with a small endowment. Distance from Clare, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 687; in 1831, 792. A. P., £3,116.

STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, F. Poynter, Esq. Distance from Guildford, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1327. A. P., £6,836.

STOKE, a parish in the county of the city of Coventry, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £80. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. The Coventry canal passes through this parish. Distance from Coventry, 1½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 848. A. P., £4,950.

STOKE (LIMLEY). See WINSLEY.

STOKE-ABBOTS, a parish in the hundred of Beaminster, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Distance from Beaminster, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 587. A. P., £4,955.

STOKE-ALBANY, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondes. Distance from Rockingham, 5 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 339. A. P., £2,426.

STOKE-ASH, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 1s. 3d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, John Cole, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Waveney, and has a Baptist chapel. Distance from Eye, 3½

m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 392. A. P., £1,471.

STOKE-BARDOLPH, a township in the parish of Gedling, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. E.N.E. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 181. A. P., £2,272.

STOKE-BISHOP'S, a tything in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Bristol, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1293; in 1831, 2328. A. P. with the parish.

STOKE-BLISS, a parish, partly in the hundred of Broxash, and partly in the Upper division of the hundred of Doddington, counties of Hereford and Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Patron, the king. Distance from Bromyard, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 175. A. P., £704.

STOKE-BRUERNE, a parish in the hundred of Clely, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £30. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford. In this parish the Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel, 2 miles in length. Here is a school with a small endowment, which is aided by the bounty of the dowager Lady Mordaunt. Distance from Towcester, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 609; in 1831, 762. A. P., £3,043.

STOKE-CANONS, a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. This parish is watered by the rivers Exe and Culm. Distance from Exeter, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 446. A. P., £2,353.

STOKE-CHARITY, a parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus-Christi college, Oxford. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Whitechurch, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 135. A. P., £1,605.

STOKE-CLYMESLAND, a parish in the north division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £40. Patron, the king, as Prince of Wales. The river Inney bounds this parish on the north. Here is a Wesleyan meeting-house, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Callington, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1153; in 1831, 1608. A. P., £6,010.

STOKE-COURCY, or STORGURSEY, a parish in the hundred of Cannington, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Lilstock, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 7s. 6d. The church—anciently belonging to a priory of Benedictines, founded in the reign of Henry II.—is ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. This parish

is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel. "The church of St Andrew here, and several other lands and tithes hereabouts, were given to the abbey of L'Onley, or Lolley, in Normandy, temp. Hen. II. A prior and convent of Benedictine monks were sent from thence to settle as a cell to that foreign house, which continued till the suppression of alien priories, and then was given by King Henry VI. to his college at Eaton. It was accounted worth £58 per ann., in the valuation taken of the lands belonging to Eaton college, 26th Hen. VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. In the year 845, a memorable battle was fought near this place, between the Saxons, under Alston, bishop of Sherborne, and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter were completely defeated. Ten children receive instruction from a rent charge of £2, bequeathed in 1764 by Mr Daniel. Distance from Bridgewater, 8 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1496. A. P., £10,787.

STOKE-D'ABERNON, a parish in the hundred of Elmbridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Mr Smith. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 289. A. P., £2,859.

STOKE-DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, adjoining the borough of Plymouth, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory and curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, the former rated at £18 18s. 9d.; patron, in 1829, Sir J. St Aubin, Bart.; the latter not in charge, and in the patronage of the rector of Stoke-Damerell. The Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. On the east bank of the Hamoaze is Morice Town, which consists of four streets, chiefly occupied with wharfs. Here is a large powder magazine, occupying an area of four acres. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday. Distance from Devonport, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, including the town of Plymouth-Dock, 23,747; in 1831, 34,883. A. P., £95,701.

STOKE-DOILEY, a parish in the hundred of Navisford, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 2s. 11d., and returned at £132 10s. Church ded. to St Rumbald, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. Langham, Bart. Distance from Oundle, 2 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 165. A. P., £2,480.

STOKE-DRY, a parish, partly in the hundred of Gartree, and partly in that of Wrang-dike, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 2s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Exeter. Distance from Uppingham, 3½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 53. A. P., £1,598.

STOKE (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford (South) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 12s.

11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Oglander, Bart. Distance from Wareham, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 561. A. P., £690.

STOKE (EAST), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Coddington and Syerston, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 13s. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, in 1829, the chancellor of Lincoln cathedral. On Stokesfield, in 1487, was fought the decisive battle between the armies of Henry VII. and the earl of Lincoln, who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, in which the earl and 4000 of his followers were slain. "Here was a very ancient hospital, ded. to St Leonard, in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. It consisted of a master and brethren, chaplains, and several sick persons; but was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., only at £9 per ann. After the suppression of these houses, temp. Edw. VI., this was re-founded, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary. But the site of this hospital, with the lands, &c., were granted, 18th Elizabeth, to John Merish and Francis Greneham."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Newark, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 320. A. P., £3,171.

STOKE-EDITH, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory with the curacy of West Hide, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Edward J. Foley, Esq. Several curious relics were recently found here. Here is a small school supported by annual donations. Distance from Ledbury, 7½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 505. A. P., £1,986.

STOKE-FERRY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. It is situated on the banks of the river Wissey, and in the high road from London to Newmarket. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £18, and returned at £123. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, G. Nightingale, Esq. Here is a school, founded by the late James Bradfield, Esq., in which 25 boys receive gratuitous education. Extensive malting establishments, belonging to the Messrs Whitbread, exist in this place. Distance from London, 88 m. N.E.; and 38 m. W. by S. from Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 505. A. P., £3,115.

STOKE-FLEMING, a parish in the hundred of Coleridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31 6s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, C. Farwell, Esq. Distance from Dartmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 725. A. P., £5,436.

STOKE-GABRIEL, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. It is bounded on the S. by the river Dart. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 11s. 10½d. Patron, in 1829, F. Bel-field, Esq. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Captain Davies, the discoverer of the straits which bear his name, was born in this place.

Distance from Dartmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 718. A. P., £4,593.

STOKE-GAYLARD, a parish in the hundred of Brownshall, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. F. Yeatman. Distance from Sherborne, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,636.

STOKE-GIFFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Henbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6, returned at £140. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Here is a school with a considerable endowment, intended for the children of this and the three neighbouring parishes; a charity school is supported chiefly by the bounty of the duchess of Beaufort. Distance from Bristol, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,880.

STOKE-GOLDING, a chapelry in the parish of Hinckley, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the vicar of Hinckley. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through this chapelry. Distance from Hinckley, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 543. A. P., £2,278.

STOKE-GOLDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory with that of Gayhurst, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Gayhurst. The Ouse intersects this parish. Distance from Olney, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 912. A. P., £2,634.

STOKE-ST-GREGORY, a parish in the hundred of North Curry, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North Curry, a peculiar of the dean of Wells, certified at £12. Patron, the vicar of North Curry. Distance from Langport, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 907; in 1831, 1507. A. P., £7,624.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON, a parish in the hundred of Tintinhull, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 10s. 2½d., returned at £31 10s. Church ded. to St Dennis. Patron, in 1829, Andrew Bain, Esq. Distance from Yeovil, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 766; in 1831, 1365. A. P., £2,839.

STOKE-HAMMOND, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. The Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,561.

STOKE-LACY, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul.

Patron, the Rev. T. Apperley. A court leet is held here once every seven years. Limestone is abundant in this neighbourhood. Here is a free school for children of both sexes, with a considerable endowment. Distance from Bromyard, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,267.

STOKE-LANE, a parish in the hundred of Whitestone, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Douling, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £19 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Douling. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Shepton-Mallet, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 980. A. P., £2,890.

STOKE (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of North-Stoke, co. of Oxford, 3 m. S.W. from Wallingford. Pop. with the parish.

STOKE-LYNE, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, certified at £37 8s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, John Coker, Esq. Distance from Bicester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 593. A. P., £4,548.

STOKE-MANDEVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bierton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, certified at £16 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Bierton. Distance from Wendover, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 461. A. P., £2,066.

STOKE-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £15. Patron, the curate of Thurlbear. Distance from Taunton, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,954.

STOKE-ST-MARY, a parish in the liberties of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Distance from Ipswich, 1 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 789. A. P., £3,615.

STOKE (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the prebendary of South-Grantham in Salisbury cathedral. Distance from Colsterworth, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,628.

STOKE (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Ipsden and Newnham-Murren, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £14 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Wallingford, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,250.

STOKE (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and

dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 7s. 6d., returned at £121 11s. 6d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the king. Distance from Bath, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,141.

STOKE (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 14s. 4½d., returned at £24. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Distance from Arundel, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 86. A. P., £1,173.

STOKE-ORCHARD, a chapelry in the parish of Bishop's-Cleeve, hundred of Cleeve, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bishop's-Cleeve, a peculiar exempt from visitation, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Bishop's-Cleeve. Distance from Tewkesbury, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 229. A. P., £964.

STOKE-PERO, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 10s. 10d., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, John Quicke, Esq. Dunkry-Beacon, a mountain 12 miles round at the base, and the most lofty elevation in the west of England, is partly in this parish. Distance from Minehead, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 61. A. P., £1,038.

STOKE-POGES, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, Lord F. Osborne. The church-yard of this parish is the scene of Gray's inimitable poem, the *Elegy* in a Country Church-yard, and "beneath those rugged elms that yew-trees shade," the ashes of the bard himself repose. In an adjoining field a large sarcophagus has been erected by Mr Penn, of Stoke-Park, to the poet's memory. Here is a school endowed, from various sources, with about £30 per annum, and an hospital for four poor men and two poor women, endowed with a rent charge of about £53 per annum. It was originally built in Stoke-Park, and its founder, Lord Hastings of Sloughborough, becoming one of its inmates, ended his days within its walls, and was buried in the chapel attached. An act having been obtained in 1765 for pulling down the old building, it was refounded on its present site by Mr Penn, who also made a considerable addition to the endowment. The vicar of the parish is eligible to the mastership, and the visitors are the dean of Windsor and the provost of Eaton. Distance from Slough, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 1252. A. P., £2,613.

STOKE-PRIOR, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leominster, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £6 1s. 3d. Patron, the vicar of Leominster. Distance from Leominster, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 478; A. P., £2,493.

STOKE-PRIOR, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. The Worcester and Birmingham canal passes through this parish. Distance from Bromsgrove, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,493.

STOKE-RIVERS, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Charles Hierna. Distance from Barnstaple, 5 m. N. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 270. A. P., £1,779.

STOKE-RODNEY, or GIFFARD, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Distance from Wells, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 333. A. P., £2,192.

STOKE-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £21 17s. 4d. Church ded. to St Dennis. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Coventry. Stoke-upon-Severn occupies a gentle eminence, and commands a most delightful view of the Malvern hills. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 745. A. P., £3,386.

STOKE (SOUTH), or ROCHFORD, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 5s. Church ded. to St Andrew and St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of South-Grantham in Salisbury cathedral. Distance from Colsterworth, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,224.

STOKE (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Dorchester, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Woodcote, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 16s. 0½d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, Christ-church, Oxford. Distance from Wallingford, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 751. A. P., £3,090.

STOKE (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Wood. Distance from Bath, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,549.

STOKE (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 15s. 10d. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. Distance from Arundel, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 101. A. P., £818.

STOKE-TALMAGE, a parish in the hundred of Pirton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at

£12 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Macclesfield. Distance from Tetworth, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,588.

STOKE-IN-TEIGN-HEAD, a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36 15s. 10d. Church—formerly collegiate for a warden and chaplain—ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Abbot's-Newton, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 574; in 1831, 621. A. P., £2,932.

STOKE-UPON-TERN, a parish and township in Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford-North, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir A Corbet, Bart. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 6 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 1030. A. P., £8,440.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the north division of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £41 0s. 10d. The church—erected about the time of the Conquest, and ded. to St Peter—has been superseded by an elegant new one, towards which the Rev. John C. Woodhouse, dean of Lichfield, and rector of the parish, contributed £3000. Josiah Spode, Esq., whose name is carried over the world upon tea-cups and saucers, contributed to the same object £500. This extensive parish, by the great increase of the demand for pottery, has been converted into something very nearly resembling one great town. China and earthenware are the principal articles of manufacture, and they are carried on upon the most extensive scale, several factories employing nearly 2000 men each. Of the different factories, that of Messrs Spode is perhaps the most conspicuous. The Trent passes through the parish, and the Trent and Mersey canal, along the banks of which are numerous wharfs and extensive warehouses, whence the products of the different manufactories are sent, not only to all parts of the kingdom, but to almost all parts of the world. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists of the Old and New Connexions, have each places of worship here. A school upon the national plan, in which upwards of 700 children of both sexes are educated, is supported by subscription, besides several others upon a smaller scale, in the more remote hamlets. Dr John Lightfoot, an eminent scholar and divine, was a native of this place,—born in 1602—died in 1675. Distance from Newcastle-under-Lyne, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 16,414; in 1831, 37,220. A. P., £59,553.

STOKE-TRISTER, a parish in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 15s. 2½d. Patron, the rector of Cucklington. Distance from Wincanton, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 428. A. P., £3,142.

STOKE-WAKE, a parish in the hundred of

Whiteway, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 8s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. Seymour, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 10 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,128.

STOKE (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Boscum, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 11s., returned at £150. Patron, the king. Distance from Chichester, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 101. A. P., £847.

STOKEHAM, a parish in South-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of East-Drayton, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of East-Drayton. Distance from Tuxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 48. A. P., £746.

STOKEN-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Lewknor, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Aston-Rowant, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford. The church—a very ancient edifice—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a free school endowed with £41 per annum. Distance from Tetworth, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1290. A. P., £3,002.

STOKENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Coleridge, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Chivelstone and Sherford, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £48 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Barnabas. Patron, the king. Distance from Kingsbridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1301; in 1831, 1609. A. P., £5,706.

STOKESAY, a parish in the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £123 3s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, William Smith, Esq. Here are two small bequests for instructing and purchasing books for poor children. Distance from Ludlow, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 529. A. P., £3,531.

STOKESBY, a parish in the hundred of East-Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Herringby, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, William Downes, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Acle, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop. in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,616.

STOKESLEY, a parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £30 6s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the archbishop of York. The town stands on the north bank of the Leven, in the centre of that fruitful tract called Allertonshire, which, at a distance of between four and five miles, is bounded by the Cleveland hills, forming a vast and majestic amphitheatre. It con-

sists chiefly of one spacious street, running from east to west, the houses well built, and in the modern style. The market-day is Saturday, and the market is well supplied. Fairs are held for horses and cattle on the Saturdays before Trinity, Palm-Sunday, and before Lammas-day. Some linen is manufactured. A court leet is held annually, and petty sessions are held every week. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and two schools, partly endowed and partly supported by subscriptions. Distance from York, 41 m. N.W.; from London, 242 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 1369; of the entire parish, 1755: in 1831, of the former, 1967; of the latter, 2376. A. P. of the township, £5,688; of the entire parish, £10,678.

STONALL (OVER), a chapelry in the parish of Shenstone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2,000 parliamentary grant. Patron, the vicar of Shenstone. Pop. with the parish.

STONAR, a parish in the hundred of Ringslow, isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £3 6s. Church destroyed. Patron, the king. Stonar lays claim to great antiquity, and was at one time of so much importance that the seniority was claimed by the citizens of London, as subject to that port. In 1385, it was by the French reduced to ashes, since which it has never recovered its former consequence. Its market and fairs have long been discontinued, and though the remains of numerous buildings can be traced, it does not contain above one half dozen of inhabited houses. Salt works have been established near the site of the church, and the salt produced is said to possess the qualities of bay salt. Distance from Sandwich, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 52. A. P., £1,937.

STONDON-MASSEY, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Oldham. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 290. A. P., £1,746.

STONDON (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of Clifton, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 10d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Smith, Esq. Distance from Silsoe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 37. A. P., £457.

STONDON (LOWER), a hamlet in the parish of Shitlington, co. of Bedford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Silsoe. Pop., in 1831, 135. A. P. with the parish.

STONE, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, returned at £140. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron,

in 1829, Sir G. Lee, Bart. The Tame separates this parish from Waddesdon. Lace, once a considerable manufacture in this parish, is still partially carried on. The Wesleyan Methodists have two places of worship here, and a national school is supported by subscription. Distance from Aylesbury, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 773. A. P., £3,142.

STONE, a chapelry in the parish of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge, returned at £39 17s. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patron, by lapse, the bishop of Gloucester. Distance from Berkeley, 3 m. S.W. Pop., with the tything of Ham, in 1801, 835; in 1831, 903. A. P., £8,069.

STONE, a parish in the hundred of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church—which is spacious and handsome—ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. A fair is held here on Holy Thursday, and there is a free school supported by subscription. Distance from Tenterden, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 410. A. P., £5,174.

STONE, a parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £26 10s. The church—a peculiarly fine specimen of the later style of English architecture, and containing several ancient stalls remarkable for the elegance of their workmanship, and the delicacy of their pillars, which are of crown marble—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. The Thames forms the boundary of the parish on the north. The castle of Stone is an ancient castellated building, with a small square tower at the east end. This square tower is the only part of the building that has the appearance of a fortress. This is one of a hundred and fifteen fortresses that were not dismantled in terms of an agreement between King Stephen and Henry II. From the rents of the lands attached to this castle, a salary is paid for 26 sermons annually. They are preached alternately on the Wednesdays, during the summer months, at Gravesend and Dartford, agreeably to the will of Dr Plume, the founder of the Plumian professorship at Cambridge. Distance from Dartford, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 719. A. P., £3,869.

STONE, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Distance from Faversham, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 80. A. P., £971.

STONE, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies in the south-east of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire, and comprises eight parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7433.

STONE, a market-town and parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £4 13s. Church ded. to St Michael.

Patron, the king. The town is situated on the east bank of the Trent, on the great road from London to Liverpool. It consists principally of one long street, with lesser ones branching off from it. It is tolerably well-built, paved, and well-supplied with water. The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk canal passes through the town, running parallel for several miles with the river. The principal office of the company of proprietors of this important navigation is in this town. The principal manufacture of the place is that of shoes, and on a stream which falls into the Trent are several flint and flour mills, there are also in the town two very extensive breweries. The market-day is Tuesday, but owing to the increasing population and the markets lately established among the neighbouring potteries, the market has greatly declined from its former activity. The fairs are Tuesday following Mid-Lent, Shrove Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, August 5th, and the Tuesday before the feast of St Michael. Except the two last they are little more than nominal. Races are occasionally run in the neighbourhood, and assemblies are sometimes held in the town. Two constables are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and petty-sessions are held by the county-magistrates once a fortnight. The house of industry is governed by the directors and guardians of the parish, under the authority of an act of parliament. The paupers manufacture the whole of their own clothing. "Wolphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, founded here a college of secular canons, about A. D. 670, in honour of his two sons, Wolfadus and Rufinus, whom he had, before his conversion, barbarously murdered with his own hands, at or near this place. The canons being dispersed during the Danish wars about the time of the Conquest, some few nuns seem to have been in possession of this place, who, by the means of Robert de Stafford, were changed, temp. Hen. I., into a convent of regular canons from Kenelworth, to which house this priory was a cell, till about the year 1260, when another lord, Robert Stafford, got it freed from any subjection to Kenelworth save only the right of patronage and a yearly provision. The Black canons of Stone were endowed, 26th Hen. VIII., with £120 per annum, or after deductions, with clear £119 14s. 11d. ob. as in Speed." Tanner's Not. Mon.

Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A free school was founded and endowed with a small annual income, by the Rev. Thomas Alleyn, in 1058. The master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, are the trustees, and appoint the master, but there are no scholars at present upon the foundation. There is also an endowment of £100 per annum for 10 poor widows. Here, in a field now allotted to the poor, the army of the duke of Cumberland encamped, expecting to intercept Charles Stuart, in 1745. Charles, however, taking the route by Leek, avoided the encounter. The late celebrated naval commander, Earl St Vincent, was a native of this parish, and his remains re-

pose in the churchyard here. Distance from Stafford, 7 m. N.N.W.; from London, 141 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town of Stone, 2035, the parish not returned; in 1831, of the town and parish, 7808. A. P. of the entire parish, £31,756.

STONE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Kidderminster, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 551. A. P., £4,243.

STONE, a hamlet in the parish of Maltby, W. R., co. of York, 8 m. W.S.W. from Bawtry. Pop. with the parish.

STONE-DELPH. See ALMINGTON.

STONEBECK (DOWN), a township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York, 14 m. W.S.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 494. A. P., £3,177.

STONEBECK (UPPER), a township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, W. R., co. of York, 16 m. W.N.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 332. A. P., £2,137.

STONE-EASTON, a parish in the hundred of Chewton, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge. Distance from Shepton-Mallet, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,627.

STONE-FERRY, a township in the parish of Sutton, E. R., co. of York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, an almshouse for seven poor widows, and a school with a small endowment for girls. Distance from Hull, 1½ m. N.E. Pop. with the parish.

STONEGRAVE, a parish and township in the N. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, the king. Distance from Helmsley, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 126, of the entire parish, 292; in 1831, of the township, 189, of the entire parish, 327. A. P., of the township, £1,832, of the entire parish, £1,790.

STONEHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Mansbridge, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £21 9s. 7d. The church—in which are deposited the remains of Admiral Lord Hawke—is ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, John Fleming, Esq. The village is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester, for the recovery of debts, and it has a school with a small endowment. Distance from Southampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 766. A. P., £3,456.

STONEHAM (SOUTH), a parish, partly in the co. of the town of Southampton, but chiefly in the hundred of Mansbridge, co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of St Mary, Southampton. The Itchen, which is navigable from Winchester to Northam where it falls into South-

ampt-on-water, passes through this parish. Blocks and pumps were formerly made here at Wood-Mills, for the royal navy; but the works were a few years ago consumed by fire, and their site is now occupied by a flour-mill. A mineral spring at Swathling is in great repute for disorders of the eye, and at Bittern in this parish is a school upon the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Southampton, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1255; in 1831, 2083. A. P., £5,538.

STONEHOUSE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £22. The church—an old Norman fabric modernised—is ded. to St Cyr. Patron, the king. The Frome and the Stroud-water canal passes through this parish. Limestone is abundant, and there is a mineral spring, over which a house has been erected, but it has not yet become a very general resort for invalids. There are two free schools in the parish, with an endowment between them of £47 per annum. In that at Stonehouse, 28 children attend, and in that which is in the village of Ebbley, 16. Distance from Stroud, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1412; in 1831, 2469. A. P., £6,827.

STONEHOUSE (EAST), a parish in the suburbs of the borough of Plymouth, hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £8 14s. 4d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the vicar of St Andrew's, Plymouth. This parish derives its name from Joel de Stonehouse, who was proprietor thereof in the reign of Henry III. Prior to that period it was called Hipperston. Originally it stood more to the south, but as it was extended northward, the more southern portions were allowed to fall into decay. It consists of several handsome streets well-paved and lighted with gas. It is supplied with water brought in pipes from the reservoir of the Devonport water company, in the parish of Stoke-Damerell, and from a fine stream brought into the town in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A stone bridge, carried over Stonehouse creek, at the joint expense of the earl of Mount Edgcombe and Sir John St Aubyn, gives an easy communication with Devonport, and a little higher up the creek to the north, a mill-dam affords a passage to Stoke. On what is called the Devil's-Point, is the picturesque ruin of a block house, erected in the time of Elizabeth. Above it has been erected a modern battery, which is occupied by a party of marine artillery. At a short distance is Eastern King's battery, which commands the mouth of the Hamoaze. The creek is also protected by a fort. In addition to the general business of the town arising from its maritime relations, are some extensive manufactories of soap and candles; a customary market is held on Wednesdays, and there are fairs the first Wednesday in May, and the second Wednesday in September. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their sessions in the court-hall at Devonport. A manorial court leet and baron is held annu-

ally. The royal naval hospital for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, is perhaps the most important of its public establishments. It comprises ten buildings, each containing six wards, each ward having accommodation for 20 patients, with a chapel, store-room, operating-room, small-pox ward, and dispensary. The whole forms an extensive quadrangle, ornamented on three sides with a piazza, and occupying an area of 24 acres of ground. The royal marine barracks, on the west shore of Mill-bay, comprise also a handsome range of buildings, forming an oblong square, and having accommodation for 1000 men. The Long Room barracks are built of wood, and will accommodate 900 men. The New victualling establishment is upon a very large scale, but not yet completed. The Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics, have all places of worship here, and a national school is supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from Plymouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3407; in 1831, 9571. A. P., £17,909.

STONEHOUSE (WEST), a hamlet in the parish of West Anthony, co. of Cornwall, 1 m. W. from Devonport. It is inhabited chiefly by sailors. Pop. with the parish.

STONELEIGH, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 15s. 5d. The church—which is ancient, having a tower clothed with ivy—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish is watered by the Avon and the Sow, the former crossed by a good substantial stone bridge, the latter by a very old one of eight arches. Stoneleigh-Abbey is situated near the Avon, is remarkable for its extensive park well-stocked with deer, and a profusion of very fine trees. The free school here educates 70 boys and 50 girls. It has an endowment of £100 per annum. Distance from Coventry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1347; in 1831, 1298. A. P., £15,945.

STONER, a hamlet in the parish of Watlington, hundred of Perton, co. of Oxford, 4 m. N.W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Pop. with the parish.

STONERAISE, a township with Brocklebank, in the parish of Westward, co. of Cumberland, supposed to be the site of a Roman city. Distance from Wigton, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., with Brocklebank, in 1801, 434; in 1831, 603. A. P. not returned.

STONESBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 0s. 7½d., returned at £81 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, R. Norman, Esq. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 287. A. P., £1,930.

STONESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £4 19s. 9½d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough.

Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, such as bricks, tessellated pavements, &c. Distance from Woodstock, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 535. A. P., £788.

STONHAM-ASPEL, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk, and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Lambert. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Middleton, Bart. Here is a free school founded by the Rev. John Metcalf, 1574. Distance from Needham-Market, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 612. A. P., £3,229.

STONHAM-EARL, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke college, Cambridge. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Needham, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 757. A. P., £3,572.

STONHAM-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 18s. 11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Bevan. Distance from Needham, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 329. A. P., £1,564.

STONTON-WYVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Dennis. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Cardigan. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 106. A. P., £2,169.

STOODLEY WITH HIGHLEY-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, N. Fazakerley, Esq. There is on Warbightsleigh hill, in this parish, the remains of an ancient beacon, erected by Edward II. Distance from Bampton, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,883.

STOPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Walter Smith, Esq. The Rother flows through this parish, and the Avon bounds it on the east. Distance from Petworth, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 129. A. P., £683.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford, 2 m. N.N.E. from Luton. Pop., in 1831, 510. A. P. with the parish.

STORETON, a township in the parish of Bebbington, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.E. from Great-Neston. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,767.

STORITHS WITH HAZLEWOOD, a township in the parish of Skipton, W. R., co. of

York, 7½ m. E. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 221. A. P., £424.

STORMORE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Pop., with Westrill, in 1801, 27; in 1831, 7. A. P. not returned.

STORRINGTON, a parish in the hundred of West-Easwirth, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £18. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. A market, formerly held here on Wednesday, has been long discontinued; but there are fairs on the 12th of May and the 11th of November. A bequest of £15 per annum is applied to the educating of 20 children; another of £28 has been left for the educating of 10; and by a national school, supported by subscription, upwards of 60 children are partially instructed. Distance from Arundel, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 916. A. P., £2,676.

STORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Beetham, co. of Westmoreland, 8½ m. W. from Kirkby-Lonsdale. Pop. with the parish.

STORTFORD-BISHOP, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Braughin, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, rated at £12. The church—an elegant and spacious structure, having a tower surmounted by a lofty spire—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, the precentor of St Paul's cathedral. The town is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Stort. It occupies two gentle acclivities, and consists principally of four streets, in the form of a cross, of which Wendhill is the western, and Hockerhill the eastern extremity. Spring-water is abundant. The trade of the town is confined chiefly to grain and malt, for the conveyance of which, the river, which is navigable, and a canal, afford every facility. A silk mill gives employment to a few of the inhabitants. The market-day is Thursday. A market-house has been recently erected. It is built in the Ionic order, having a semicircular area, with a colonnade supported upon iron pillars. The first floor contains an assembly-room, coffee-room, magistrates' room, &c.; underneath is a spacious hall, which serves as the corn-exchange. At the southern extremity is the fish, flesh, and poultry markets. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on the 11th of October. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session in the corn-exchange once a month.

Here was a castle erected by William the Conqueror, who bestowed it, with the town, upon Maurice, bishop of London, and his successors. In the reign of Stephen, the Empress Matilda attempted to negotiate an exchange with the bishop, which, not succeeding, she threatened to demolish the castle. It remained, however, till the reign of John, who, exasperated at the promulgation by the bishop of the pope's threat of excommunication, razed it to

the ground, took the town into his own hands, incorporating the inhabitants, and bestowing upon them special privileges, which they continued to enjoy till the time of Edward III. During the reign of Mary, the bigotted Bishop Bonner exercised his despotic authority here, in imprisoning a number of worthy men who could not submit to the dogmas of superstition. One of them he had burnt on an adjoining field called Goose-Green. There are, besides the established church, places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Methodists. There is a free grammar school, to which was attached an excellent library. This school at one time was highly celebrated, but has greatly declined. A national school is supported by subscription. There are several almshouses and bequests to the amount of £200 per annum, applied to various charitable purposes. Near the remains of the ancient castle is a well dedicated to St Oryth, the water of which is reckoned medicinal in disorders of the eyes. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was a native of this town. Distance from Hertford, 14 m. E.N.E.; from London, 30 N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2305; in 1831, 3958. A. P., £8,930.

STORWOOD, a township in the parish of Thornton, E. R., co. of York, 8½ m. S.S.W. from Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 119. A. P., £1,209.

STOTFOLD, a parish in the hundred of Clifton, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 17s. 1d., returned at £92 19s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Buldock, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 833. A. P., £2,096.

STOTFORD, a township in the parish of Hooton-Pagnell, W. R., co. of York, 7 m. N.W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 9. A. P., £276.

STOTTESDEN, a hundred in the co. of Salop. It lies in the south-east corner of the county, bordering on the south with Worcestershire, and on the east with Staffordshire. It comprises 33 parishes. Pop., in 1801, 11,919.

STOTTESDEN, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, Sir William Pulteney. Distance from Cleabury-Mortimer, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, with the chapelry of Farlow, 1716; in 1831, 1579. A. P., £1,415.

STOUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Thurnby, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Thurnby, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Thurnby. Distance from Leicester, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 139. A. P., £2,850.

STOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of West-Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester,

rated at £8 10s. The church—built in the early style of English architecture—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Chichester, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 570. A. P., £2,821.

STOULTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Kempsey, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 1s. 8d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, in 1829, Earl Somers. Distance from Pershore, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 312. A. P., £2,843.

STOWERPAINE, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division, co. of Dorset. Living a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 18s. 6½d., returned at £87 19s. 3d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. This parish lies along the river Stour, and has the remains of a Danish camp on an eminence at a short distance from the river. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 594. A. P., £1,141.

STOURBRIDGE, a market-town in the parish of Old-Swineford, co. of Worcester. It derives its name from its situation on the Stour, over which it has an excellent bridge, which connects Worcestershire with Staffordshire. The streets are very irregularly built, but the appearance of the whole is good. The market-house is spacious and handsome, and the theatre, though small, is remarkably neat. The surrounding country abounds with coal and ironstone, the mines of which appear to have been worked so early as the reign of Edward III. The principal branches of trade and manufacture are those of glass, which was established here in 1557, iron, and fire-bricks. The former of these is carried on to a great extent, there being no less than 12 houses in the immediate neighbourhood in which the different varieties of flint, crown, bottle, and window glass are manufactured, with several cutting mills. The plentiful supply of fuel contributes to the successful prosecution of this manufacture; and the abundance, in the immediate neighbourhood, of that superior species of clay which is used for glass-house pots, perhaps still more so. This clay is admirably adapted for crucibles and for fire-bricks, and being found in large quantities, is exported under the name of Stourbridge fire-clay. It is found in strata of three or four feet thick, at about 150 feet below the surface of the ground. The manufactories of iron are also carried on upon a large scale. That of Bradley covers four acres of ground, and employs 1000 workmen. Almost every article of cast and wrought iron is manufactured here. In the making of nails alone, some thousands of men, women, and children, are employed. A canal, running from the town to the Staffordshire and Worcester canal, connects it with the Severn, and with that line of inland navigation which extends over the mining and manufacturing districts, and affords a ready transit of goods to every market of any note in the kingdom. The

market-day is Friday, and a market-house has recently been erected at the expense of £15,000. It is built of brick, but the principal front towards the High-street is stuccoed in the Doric order of architecture. Part of the front is occupied by shops. Fairs are held March 29th and September 8th. The former lasts for seven days. It is chiefly for horses. A court of requests is held here for the recovery of small debts, the entire parish of Old-Swinford being subject to its jurisdiction.

Stourbridge has an episcopal chapel erected about a century ago by subscriptions raised among the inhabitants, under the authority of an act of parliament. It is a brick edifice, with a square tower, and is not within the jurisdiction of the bishop. It is ded. to St Thomas. The inhabitants choose the minister. There are also chapels for the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. There is a free grammar school liberally endowed. The head master has a salary of £150 per annum, and the second master £90 per annum: whatever is over of the endowment, after deducting for the repairs of the school, is divided between them. Dr Johnson received the rudiments of his education at this school. A national school has been erected by voluntary contribution. It is attended by nearly 300 children. Distance from Worcester, 21 m. N.E.; from London, 124 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3431; in 1831, 6148. A. P., £5,974.

STOURMOUTH, a parish in the hundred of Bleangate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £19. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. The Stour, which is here navigable, intersects the parish. Distance from Canterbury, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 257. A. P., £2,146.

STOURPORT, a market town in the parish of Mitton, co. of Worcester, situated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Stour, and on the basin of the Staffordshire canal, where it falls into the Severn, forming by these means a centre of communication with all the adjoining districts, as well as with the most distant parts of the kingdom. Prior to the formation of the Staffordshire and Worcester canal, the town consisted only of a few paltry cottages. It is now a neat, well built town, though mostly of brick. The principal streets are paved, and partially lighted with gas. Its principal trade is the transmission of goods by the canal, which to many of the inhabitants forms a lucrative employment. The building of boats and canal barges is also prosecuted to a considerable extent. The market, which is becoming of considerable importance as a corn market, is held on Wednesday. The tolls are uplifted by certain proprietors who purchased the ground and erected the market house. There are three fairs annually, March 31st, September 15th, and December 18th. Though situated in the heart of the country, seen from any of the neighbouring heights, with its warehouses, wharfs, and forest of masts, it presents the aspect of a large

maritime town. A bridge of stone over the Severn having been swept away by a heavy flood, it has been replaced by a beautiful iron one, consisting of a single arch 150 feet in span and 50 in perpendicular height above the surface of the water. There is no place of worship here belonging to the established church; the inhabitants attend divine worship at the chapel of Mitton. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and Sabbath schools are in extensive operation. Distance from Kidderminster, 4 m. S.S.W.; from London, 130 m. W.N.W. Pop. returned with Mitton.

STOURTON, a hamlet in the parish of Whichford, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.E. from Shipston-upon-Stow. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,634.

STOURTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset, but chiefly in the hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. The church is a small edifice in the pointed style of the fourteenth century, having a square embattled tower at the west end, supported by angular buttresses, and containing many ancient monuments. An elegant mansion of Italian architecture has been built on the site of the old castle of Stourton, by the Hoare family, the present proprietors of the estate, and on the highest elevation in this demeane a lofty tower has been erected in honour of Alfred, who, on issuing from his retreat in the isle of Athelney, is said to have fixed his standard here, hence called Kingsettle-hill. Under a statue of the monarch is the following inscription, "Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against the Danish invaders. To him we owe the institution of juries and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties." Here, in 656, the Britons sustained a severe defeat, and were driven as far as Petherton on the Parrot, by Cenwallus, king of Wessex. On the same spot, in 1001, the Saxons were overthrown by the Danes, who in their turn, fifteen years after, were defeated by Edmund on the same blood-stained field. The southern extremity of the parish is a boggy tract, and exhibits a great number of those singular excavations known in the neighbourhood by the name of Pen pits. They are of various forms and dimensions, and are scattered over an extent of about 700 acres. Stourton gives the title of baron to the family of Stourton. Distance from Mere, 2½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of that part of the parish which is in Somersetshire, 343; in that part which lies in Wiltshire, 306; in all, 649: in 1831, of the former, 303; in the latter, 350; in all, 653. A. P., of the Somersetshire portion, £1,160; of the Wiltshire division, £2,661; total, £3,821.

STOUTING, a hundred in the co. of Kent. It lies in the lathe of Shepway, south-east part of the county, and comprises 5 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 14,000.

STOUTING, a parish in the hundred of Stouting, lath of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 17s. 11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Wrench. The Roman Stane-street bounds this parish on the east. A branch of the Stour also rises here. Distance from Ashford, 8 m. E.S. E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,012.

STOVEN, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £6 10s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. N. T. O. Leman. The church has a Norman arch which is greatly admired. Distance from Halesworth, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 112. A. P., £768.

STOW, a hamlet in the parish of Threckingham, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E.E. from Folkingham. Pop. with the parish.

STOW, a parish in the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. The livings are a prebend and a curacy, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, the former rated at £10 19s. 2d., the latter certified at £46 10s., returned at £50. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the prebendary of Corringham and of Stow, alternately, in the cathedral of Lincoln. "Here was a church, or minster, for secular priests, built to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary by Eadnoth, bishop of Dorchester, and much augmented by the benefactions of Earl Leofric, and his lady, Godiva. After the Conquest, the religious here were changed into Benedictine monks under the government of an abbot, by Bishop Remigius, who got for them, of William Rufus, the then desolate abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, whither his successor, Robert Bloet, removed this abbot and his monks, reserving Stow, Newark, and some other estates, to the see of Lincoln, for which he gave them in exchange, Chorlebury, &c."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, and there is a fair for horses and cattle, October 10th. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Gainsborough, 8 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 808. A. P., £4,281.

STOW, a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 7s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. The river Team intersects the parish. Distance from Knighton, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,779.

STOW (LONG), a parish in the hundred of Longstow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 8s. 4d. Patron, the Rev. W. Wright. The petty sessions are held here. "Walter, vicar of this place, founded here, temp. Henry III., or before, an hospital of poor sisters, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Caxton, 3 m. S.S. E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,423.

STOW (LONG), a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £16, returned at £40. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the prebendary of Longstow in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Distance from Kimbolton, 2½ m. N. E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,340.

STOW WITH QUY, a parish in the hundred of Staine, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Quy, in the archd. and dio. of Ely, certified at £37 17s. 6d., returned at £32. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The celebrated nonjuror, Jeremy Collier, was born here, 1650. Distance from Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,421.

STOW-LANGTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, S. W. Rawlinson, Knight. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,034.

STOW-MARKET, a market town and parish in the hundred of Stow, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Stow-Upland, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 15s. The church—a beautiful structure, having a square tower surmounted by an elegant wooden spire 120 feet high—is ded. to St Mary and St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Wilcox. Stow-Market is situated at the confluence of three rivulets, which united, form the water of Gippen, on the high road from Ipswich to Bury and Cambridge. It is the most central town in the county. It consists of a number of streets, for the greater part regularly built and paved. Many of the houses are handsome, those near the market place especially, and there is an abundant supply of water. The situation of the place is highly favourable to its commercial interests, and these have been greatly promoted by the navigation of the Gippen, that stream having been deepened as far as Ipswich, which by the Orwell communicates with the sea at Harwich. The principal trade carried on is the making of malt, there being upwards of twenty malting houses in the town. There are also small manufactories of rope, twine, and sack. There is a considerable tannery at Combs, and there is an iron foundry in the town. By the navigation to Ipswich, grain and malt are conveyed thither, the returns being timber, deals, coal, and slate, for the supply of the central parts of the county. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs August 12th for cattle, July 10th for amusement, and in September for hops, cheese, cattle, &c. This town is one of the polling places for the members for the western division of the co. A manorial court baron is held annually, and a petty session every alternate Monday. There are, besides the established church, places of worship for the Baptists and Independents. There are some small benefactions for teaching poor children. A national school,

and two Sabbath schools, are supported by subscription. There are also several benevolent institutions for the support of the poor. Abbotshall here, now the seat of J. Rust, Esq. was formerly a cell to the abbey of St Oeyth, co. of Essex. The preceptor of the author of "Paradise Lost," Dr Young, was vicar of this parish from 1630 to 1655. Distance from Ipswich, 12 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1761; in 1831, 2672. A. P., £6,043.

STOW-BARDOLPH, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the rector of Wimbotsam. Here was an ancient hermitage, now converted into a farm house. A fair is held Saturday after Whitsunday, at the bridge across the Ouse, about two miles from the village, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. Distance from Downham-Market, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 576; in 1831, 760. A. P., £3,892.

STOW-BEDON, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Eade. The church here was anciently appropriated to Marsham abbey, and had a guild founded in honour of the Virgin Mary. Distances from Walton, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,839.

STOW-UPLAND, a parish in the hundred of Stow, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Stow-Market, to which it lies adjacent. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 826. A. P., £3,775.

STOW (Westr), a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. D. Beauvoir. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 266. A. P., £1,156.

STOW-MARIES, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary and St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. H. Storie. The Crouch forms the boundary of this parish on the south. Distance from Maldon, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 242. A. P., £2,825.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market town and parish in the upper division of the vale of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18. The church—a spacious edifice, the tower of which is conspicuous at a great distance—is ded. to St Edward. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Edward Hipplesey. This little town, as its name indicates, is situated on the summit of a hill in a very bleak and barren part of the county. The houses in general are of stone, but low, irregularly built, and, upon the whole, present, though an antiquated, a very mean ap-

pearance. It is very indifferently paved, and water and fuel are so scarce, that it has often been remarked the town possesses only one element, viz. air. Shoes were long the only article manufactured here, but there is now a small branch of the clothing trade carried on, though upon a very limited scale. A sanguinary battle was fought here during the parliamentary war, in which the royalists were defeated. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a school on the national plan supported by subscription. On the south side of the churchyard there are almshouses for nine poor persons. The Foss-way intersects the town and the north part of the parish. Distance from Gloucester, 25 m. E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1471; in 1831, 1810. A. P., £4,867.

STOW-WOOD, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford, 4 m. N. from Oxford. There is no church here. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 26. A. P., £672.

STOWE, a parish in the hundred of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the duke of Buckingham. This parish is chiefly remarkable for the splendid mansion, the seat of the duke of Buckingham and Chandos, formerly the property of Earl Temple. Of this superb edifice the principal apartments are the saloon, an oval 60 feet by 40, surrounded with Scagliola columns surmounted by a magnificent frieze in alto relievo representing the procession of a Roman triumph and sacrifice. The floor is of white Carrara marble cut into four feet squares. An entrance hall, an Egyptian hall, a music room, two libraries, containing 20,000 volumes of printed books in all departments of literature, and one of the most extensive collections of prints in Europe, including an unrivalled series of portraits illustrative of English history; a chapel, wainscoted throughout with cedar, and richly carved. The library of MSS. is in the Gothic style, and contains upwards of 2000 volumes, including Norman charters, Irish MSS., &c. In this room are some fine old chairs carved in ebony and ivory, some of them formerly the property of Cardinal Wolsey, others that of Rubens. The apartments are furnished with a profusion of paintings by the best masters. The gardens, comprising an extent of 500 acres, present a rich variety of surface and scenery. Here are temples to Concord, to Victory, to Friendship, to Venus, to the British worthies, to ancient Virtue, &c. Among other towers, here is the Bourbon tower, so called from some trees that have been planted around it by Lewis XVIII. and his family, for a memorial of their gratitude for the princely hospitality shown them here while in exile. In the flower gardens are an orangery, a conservatory, and a building which contains a museum of natural history. The entire mineralogical and geological collections of Haüy are here preserved, with an immense number of specimens collected by the duke of Buckingham. Distance from Buckingham, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 490. A. P., £4,113.

STOWE, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £52. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Brown. Here is a bequest of £15 left by a person unknown, which is appropriated to the educating of fourteen children. Distance from Stafford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1811, 853; in 1831, 1283. A. P., £8,523.

STOWE, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage with that of Barholme in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the governors of Oakham and Uppingham schools. Distance from Market-Deeping, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 25. A. P., £399.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES, a parish in the hundred of Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18. The church—which contains a magnificent monument to the memory of Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John, Lord Latimer—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. L. Crawley. The Grand Junction canal passes through this parish, and the ancient Watling-street forms its boundary to the east. Distance from Daventry, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 404. A. P., £3,103.

STOWEL, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Hampnett, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £5 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Distance from North-Leach, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 43. A. P., £1,303.

STOWEL, a parish in the hundred of Horthorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s., returned at £135 0s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, W. M. Doddington, Esq. Distance from Wincanton, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,412.

STOWELL, a tything in the parish of Overton, co. of Wilts, 6 m. S.S.W. from Marlborough. Pop. with the chapelry of Alton-Priors.

STOWER (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Henry Fielding, author of Tom Jones, possessed an estate in this parish, where he resided at one period of his life. Distance from Shaftesbury, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,614.

STOWER (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Shaftesbury, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,910.

STOWER-PROVOST, a parish and liberty

in the Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, with that of Todbere annexed, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Here was a cell to the nunnery of St Leger de Pratellis, or Preaux. Its revenues were granted, first to Eton, afterwards to King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Shaftesbury, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 870. A. P., £4,079.

STOWERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Whichford, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.E. from Shipton-upon-Stour. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,634.

STOWEY, a parish in the hundred of Chew, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Here is a bequest of £3,000, the interest to be applied to the educating and apprenticing of poor children of the parishes of Stowey and Chew.

STOWEY (NETHER), a parish and market town in the hundred of Williton and Freemeners, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 2s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This small town, situated on one of the tributary streams of the Parret, consists of three streets, nearly in the form of the letter Y. It is neither lighted nor paved, but it is very clean. It has at the intersection of the street a rudely constructed market house, where a market is held on the Saturdays, but from its proximity to Bridgewater very little business is transacted. A fair is held September 18th, for cattle. The silk manufacture is carried on here on a small scale. On a hill to the west of the town stood the castle of Stowey, of which the inhabitants anciently held their houses and lands by burgage. A church stood beside the castle, but no vestiges of either now remain, save the castle ditch. From the site of the castle a fine view is obtained of the Bristol channel and the Mendip hills. Courts leet and baron are held annually at Michaelmas, when constables and other officers are appointed. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Independents, and a school is supported by subscription. Distance from Bridgewater, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 778. A. P., £3,837.

STOWEY (OVER), a parish in the hundred of Cannington, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 1s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a small silk manufactory in this parish. Distance from Bridgewater, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 592. A. P., £1,125.

STOWFORD, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. D. Harris, Esq. There is a school here with a small endowment. Dr John Prineaux, author of the Connexions of Sacred and Profane History, was

a native of this parish. Distance from Launceston, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 463. A. P., £2,015.

STOWICK, a tything in the parish of Henbury, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. N.N.W. from Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 568. A. P. with the parish.

STRADBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 18s. 6½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists, and several bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Eye, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1215; in 1831, 1527. A. P., £5,283.

STRADISHALL, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, John Vernon, Esq. Distance from Claro, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 393. A. P., £5,283.

STRADSET, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £100. The church—in the east window of which, in richly stained glass, are the arms of the see of Ely, of the East-Angles, and of Bury and Durham abbeys—is ded. to St Mary. Distance from Downham-Market, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,509.

STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL, a wapentake in the W. R. of the co. of York. It lies in the south end of the county, bordering with Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire on the east, and with Derbyshire on the south and west. It comprises 57 parishes, including four market-towns, 53 townships, and eight chapelries. Pop., in 1831, 159,980.

STRAGGLESTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Beckingham, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the rector of Beckingham. Distance from Newark, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 82. A. P., £879.

STRAMSHALL, a township in the parish of Uttoxeter. It is in the honour of Tutbury, and subject to a court of pleas held there every third Monday. "This seems to have been one of the places, near the wood of Arden, which King Egbert, or, as others say, King Ethelwulf, gave to St Modwenna, when she came out of Ireland in the beginning of the ninth century, and where she built a monastery, and presided in it herself as abbess for several years."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Uttoxeter, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

STRANGHOW, a township in the parish of Skelton, N. R. co. of York, 4½ m. E. from Guilsborough. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 132. A. P., not returned separately.

STRANTON, a parish and township in the north-east division of Stockton ward, co.-pala-

tine of Durham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £17 16s. 0½d. The church—which exhibits various styles of architecture—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, Sir W. Ridley, Bart. In this parish are extensive lime-works. The village stands on the south side of Hartlepool harbour. In draining a morass here, an immense quantity of human bones were discovered, supposed to have been those of the Scots who fell at the siege of Hartlepool in 1644. A school is kept up here by subscription. Distance from Stockton-upon-Tees, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 325; of the entire parish, 610; in 1831, of the former, 381; of the latter, 736. A. P., of the township, £1,547; of the entire parish, £3,073.

STRATA-FLORIDA, or **CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD**, a chapelry in the parish of Tref-Garon, or Isclawdd, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a chapelry to the parish of Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, in the dio. of St David's, not in charge, certified at £8, returned at £72 5s. 8d. Patron the Nant-Eos family. The famous abbey of Strata-Florida, founded for Cistercian monks by Rys-ap-Gryffyd, prince of South Wales, A. D., 1164, stands in a sequestered glen, embraced by a semicircular chain of mountains, a heap of ruins. During the wars with Edward I. it was burned down, but afterwards restored to more than its original splendour. It flourished till the dissolution, when it shared the fate of the other religious houses, and is now in total ruin. Here were kept the records of the principality, from the year 1157 till the final overthrow of Llewellyn, the last reigning prince, and its spacious cemetery was the depository of the mortal remains of many of the Cambrian princes. The abbey-house, which appears to have been a splendid edifice, is now, what remains of it, converted into a farm-house, and a handsome mansion has been built out of the ruins of the abbey. Distance from Tref-Garron, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 732. A. P. with the parish.

STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, a parish in the hundred of Thesale, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 19s. 4½d., returned at £110. Church—in one of the windows of which is a portrait of William of Wykeham—ded. to St Mary. Patron, the master and fellows of Eton college. Distance from Reading, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 860. A. P., £3,894.

STRATFIELD-SAYE, a parish, partly in the hundred of Reading, co. of Berks, but chiefly in the hundred of Holdshot, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £24 18s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the duke of Wellington. "About the year of our Lord, 1170, Nicolas de Stotewile founded the abbey of Vallement, or de Valido Monte, in Normandy, to which, among many other endowments, he gave the church of Stratfield, and a solitary place near it, ded. to St Leonard, wherein were fixed a prior and some

Benedictine monks of that foreign house, to look after their estates here in England. Upon the suppression of the alien priories, this was granted to Eton college, 1^o of Edward IV." Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is the magnificent seat bestowed by act of parliament upon the duke of Wellington, for his splendid services in the late war against Napoleon Buonaparte. A school is also endowed with nearly £20 per annum, and there is a bequest of £5 per annum, for educating and clothing the children of the poor. Distance from Basingstoke, 7½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 808. A. P., £5,782.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS, a parish in the hundred of Holdshot, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Wellington. Distance from Basingstoke, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,267.

STRATFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Sandy, co. of Bedford, 2 m. N. from Biggleswade. Pop. with the parish.

STRATFORD-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Here are the remains of a Roman camp. Distance from Dedham, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 630. A. P., £2,650.

STRATFORD-ST-ANDREW, a parish in the hundred of Pomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Saxmundham, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,650.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,

A market-town and parish in Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, in the dio. of Worcester, rated at £20. The church—which is very ancient, cruciform, and formerly collegiate—is ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, the earl of Plymouth, and the earl of Delaware.

Description.—The town is delightfully situated on an eminence, rising gently from the west bank of the Avon, which flows round its base in a somewhat expanding channel. The entrance by the London road is over a handsome stone bridge of fourteen arches, 76 yards in length, and defended on each side by a stone parapet, and having on the north side a foot-path with an iron palisade, supported by brackets of iron resting on the piers. This bridge was erected by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII., but widened in 1814. Running nearly parallel with this bridge is another of nine arches, built of brick, and exclusively used as a railroad to the wharfs at this end of the town. Over a branch of the river, diverted

from the main stream, for the purpose of forming a mill-dam, is a bridge for foot passengers, formed of wood, laid upon stone piers. From the hill beyond this is obtained a most enchanting view of the town, and the finely wooded surrounding country. The town consists of a number of spacious streets intersecting each other, some of them at right angles and some of them more obliquely. In the old town—though their appearance in general has some thing of the antique—the houses are many of them commodious and well-built. Nor is it without modern buildings of large dimensions and tasteful decorations. In some of the streets are still to be seen the small houses of the olden time, of frame work, timber, and plaster. Among these, part of the ancient house in which Shakspeare was born, is still preserved, and is, to every person who has any thing like respect for genius, an object of deep interest. The house where he closed his days in dignified retirement, has been taken down by a late proprietor, who also cut down the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare in the garden. The town-hall is a fine modern building of the Tuscan order, erected in 1768, and in the following year dedicated to the memory of the immortal bard, by David Garrick, who gave it the name of Shakspeare's Hall. He also presented the town with a grand statue of the poet, which is placed in a niche at the north end of the building. The theatre—built of brick, within the precincts of what was the poet's garden—is neat, and the internal arrangements and decorations are much admired. It is generally occupied for three months in the year. A public library and news-room are supported by subscription. The Shaksperian library is supported in the same manner, and promises to be a permanent and highly useful establishment. The trade of the town is not very extensive, it consists principally in corn and malt, which are sent to Birmingham and its environs. The Stratford canal, passing to the north of the town and communicating with the Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford canals, connects them with the Avon, which is navigable for barges of 40 tons to Tewksbury, where it joins the Severn, thus affording a line of communication with the principal towns in the kingdom, and necessarily increasing the commerce of the place. The inhabitants, however, seem to be attached rather to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, than the agitating speculations of commerce. Enjoying a most salubrious atmosphere, surrounded on all sides with scenes of a finely diversified and highly interesting character; affording easy, inviting, and beautiful walks, enlivened by the elegant villas of respectable families, and the noble mansions of the wealthy, it has been considered by many families, whose aim is to enjoy rather than increase their incomes, as a most desirable place of residence. The market, formerly held on Thursday, is now by charter, granted the 59th of George III., held on Friday. It is considerable both for corn and cattle. Fairs, to which are attached courts of piepowder, are held May the 14th, and three following days, for horses, cattle, and toys, and

September 25th for cattle, cheese, &c. Besides these there are great cattle-markets on the third Monday in February, the Friday following the 25th of March, the last Monday in July, the second Friday following the 25th of September, and on the second Monday in December. An area near the town-hall serves for the corn-market; a neat stuccoed building, erected near the site of the old cross, at the east end of Wood-street, surmounted by a cupola and vane, representing a falcon grasping a tilting spear,—Shakspeare's family crest—serves for the poultry market. The cattle-market is held in an open area, at the intersection of four of the principal streets.

Government, &c.—Stratford-upon-Avon was first incorporated in the reign of Edward VI., its privileges were extended by James I., and finally confirmed in the 26th of Charles II. By this last charter the government is vested in a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, two chamberlains, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgesses, assisted by a steward of the borough-court, clerk of the peace, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor—who is also coroner and clerk of the market—is chosen by the aldermen and burgesses in council, annually, on the first Wednesday in September. The high-steward, recorder, and steward of the borough-court, are elected by the corporation, and hold their offices for life. The aldermen and the chamberlains are chosen from the common-council by the corporation. The mayor, the late mayor, the high-steward, the recorder, and the two senior aldermen are justices of the peace within the borough, and for part of the parish of Old Stratford, not otherwise within the borough. Quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, ought to be held by the corporation, but they have fallen nearly into disuse. The celebrity of Stratford-upon-Avon arises in a great measure from its having been the place where the highly gifted Shakspeare was born, and where he spent in tranquillity and comfort the short evening of his days. The house which he purchased for himself and in which he died, on his birthday, April 23d, 1616, remained in the possession of his descendants till the restoration, when it was re-purchased by one of the Clopton family, from which it had been bought by Shakspeare himself. By the executors of this Sir Hugh Clopton, it was sold to a clergyman of the name of Gostall, who cut down an admired mulberry tree which had been planted in the garden by the hand of Shakspeare himself, and because he was subjected to the assessment for the relief of the poor, he threw down the house and deserted the town, carrying along with him, no doubt, the execration of its inhabitants.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Here is a free grammar school, founded 1482, by Thomas Jolyffe, a native of the town, and one of the brethren of the ancient guild of the Holy Cross. At the dissolution the estate was seized upon by Henry VIII., but it was restored by Edward VI., to the corporation, for pious and charitable uses, who refounded the school, which is

open to all the inhabitants of the town for gratuitous instruction in the classics, writing, and arithmetic. There are about fifteen scholars on the foundation. In this school Shakspeare received his education. A national school, in which are educated nearly 200 children of both sexes, is supported by subscription. A Lancasterian school is supported chiefly by the Independents. An infant school was sometime ago founded by Miss Mason, who erected a house for the purpose, capable of containing 200 children. Almshouses are endowed for 12 poor men and as many women, who have an allowance each of five shillings per week. Through the kindness of a few families, especially the Cloptons, a suit of clothes is added every other year. Near the hamlet of Bishopton is a saline spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur. The remains of ancient encampments, surrounded with numerous tumuli, are to be met with. Star stones are found in great profusion, and fine specimens of testaceous fossils. A large gold seal ring, with the initials W. S., was, in 1810, found near the churchyard. It had lain evidently many years, and is with great probability supposed to have been Shakspeare's signet. It is in the possession of Mr Wheler, the author of the history of Stratford. It is a singular fact that though the name of Shakspeare is associated with every recollection and every description of this borough, and though, as we have stated above, he closed his days in it with comfort and dignity, no traces of his handwriting, nor any thing known to have belonged to him, have ever been fully authenticated. Other great names, natives of Stratford, are, John de Stratford, lord-treasurer in the reign of Edward II., and lord-chancellor in the reign of Edward III., who promoted him to the see of Canterbury. Robert de Stratford, his brother, was archdeacon of Canterbury, and succeeded him as lord-chancellor. Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London during the great pestilence, 1348, purchased in Smithfield a burying place for the victims. John Huckell, author of a poem on the Avon, who aided Garrick in his Commemoration Ode, and other poetical addresses for the celebration of the jubilee, 1769. Francis Ainge, remarkable for a long life, was born here, 1629, left England when a young man and died in North America, April 18th, 1767, aged 137 years. Distance from Warwick, 8 m. S.W.; from London, 94 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2418; in 1831, 3488. A. P., £4,836.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Osulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of London, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop, not in charge. The church, an ancient Gothic building, is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford. Formerly an extensive porcelain or china manufactory was carried on here. The woollen manufactory was also at one time prosperous here, the water of the Lea possessing peculiar qualities for dyeing scarlet. A nunnery, founded by Queen Maud, subsisted for a con-

siderable time here, and it was famous for a fair called Bow fair, which from its vicinity to the metropolis, and the numerous doubtful characters which it there attracted, became at last such a nuisance that it was suppressed by the authority of the legislature. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2101; in 1831, 3371. A. P., £14,033.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, a parish in the hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, returned at £80. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The so much talked of borough of Old Sarum is in this parish, and under an old tree near the church the members were formerly nominated. The great earl of Chatham was first sent into parliament for this borough, 1735. Distance from Salisbury, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 374. A. P., £2,803.

STRATFORD-DEANS, a manor in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patron, the archdeacon of Salisbury. Distance from Salisbury, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

STRATFORD (FENNY), a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Blechley, and partly in that of Simpson, hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £105. Chapel ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, John Willis, Esq. The town, which is situated on an eminence, takes its distinguishing appellation from the nature of the surrounding soil. It consists of two streets, the one lying along the main road, and the other on the cross road leading to Aylesbury. The inhabitants derive their support in a great measure from travellers passing through the town. The principal manufacture is lace. By a new road the south-east entrance into the town has been greatly improved, and the proximity of the Grand Junction canal affords considerable facilities for trade. In 1665 this town was nearly depopulated by the plague. The inns were all shut up, and the road, for some time, entirely deserted; nor has its market, which is held on Monday, ever had any prosperity since. It has fairs, April 19th, July 18th, October 10th, and November 28th. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and the Wesleyan Methodists. A school upon the national plan is supported by subscription. Distance from Buckingham, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.; from London, 45 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1653; in 1831, 1619. A. P., £2,088.

STRATFORD-LANGTHORNE, a ward in the parish of Westham, co. of Essex. The village stands along the high road to Harwich, is lighted with gas by the trustees upon the road, and supplied with water from the East London water works. The printing of calico and dyeing of silk is extensively carried on here. There are also two large chemical establishments, and a porter brewery, on the Lea, which is navigable into the Thames. It has places of

worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. A charity school for clothing and educating 30 girls is supported by voluntary contributions, and the work of the children. Here is also a bequest of £5 per annum, for apprenticing one poor boy. Here was a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, the revenues of which at the dissolution amounted to £573 15s. 6d. Distance from London, 4 m. E.N.E. A. P. with the parish.

STRATFORD (OLD), a hamlet in the parishes of Cosgrove, Fortho, Passenham, and Potterspury, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N.W. from Stoney-Stratford. Here, there formerly stood a hermitage and a free chapel. Pop. returned with the different parishes.

STRATFORD (OLD), a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector of Stratford-upon-Avon, rated at £20. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Plymouth. Distance from Warwick, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, exclusive of Stratford-upon-Avon, 512; in 1831, 1673. A. P., £12,146.

STRATFORD (STONE), a market-town, comprising the united parishes of West Side and East Side, in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40 5s. The church, formerly a chantry, is ded. to St Giles. Stratford-Stoney is situated on the banks of the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge leading to Old Stratford, in the county of Northampton. It is supposed to have been the *Lactodorum* of the Itinerary, from the derivation of that ward which signifies a river forded by a causeway. The town is built on the Roman road called Watling-street, extending about a mile on each side of the road. The houses are built of freestone, some of them excellent and elegant, and the streets are partially paved, but not lighted; water is plentiful. The manufacture of lace is carried on to some extent, and the traffic is considerable; but the prosperity of the town seems to depend principally on its being a great thoroughfare for travellers. The market, which is well-frequented, is held on Friday; and there are fairs, August 2d, the Friday following the 10th of October, and on the 12th of November. The first and the last are for cattle, the second for hiring servants. In the early part of the last century the town was twice nearly destroyed by fire. Besides the established church here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. A national school is supported by subscription, aided by a small endowment, and there is a bequest of £70 per annum, for apprenticing poor boys. Distance from Buckingham, 8 m. N.E.; from London, 52 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1653; in 1831, 1619. A. P., £11,088.

STRATFORD-TONEY, a parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cudworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Law-

rence. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus-Christi college, Oxford. Distance from Salisbury, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 125. A. P., £912.

STRATFORD-WATER, a parish in the hundred of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 6d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Buckingham. Distance from Buckingham, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 186. A. P., £1,301.

STRATTON, a hundred in the co. of Cornwall. It lies in the north-east corner of the county, comprises 12 parishes, including the town of Stratton, from which it takes its name, and, in 1831, contained a population of 8815.

STRATTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king, as prince of Wales. This place is memorable for a battle fought May 16th, 1642, between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in the time of Charles I., the former commanded by Lord Hopton, the latter by the earl of Stamford, who was defeated with the loss of all his baggage, canon, and ammunition. The Bude canal passes within a mile of the town. The market is held on Tuesday, and there are fairs May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th. Petty sessions are held here the first Tuesday of every month, a court leet annually by the lord of the manor, and a court baron annually by the lord of the manor of Efford. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a donation for educating 15 boys and ten girls. Lands are also vested in feeoffees for the benefit of the poor of the parish, which yield annually £115. Distance from Launceston, 17½ m. N.N.W.; from London, 223 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1613. A. P., £3,563.

STRATTON, a parish in the hundred of St George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, not in charge, returned at £50 12s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. Trenchard, Esq. A Roman road from Dorchester to Ilchester passes through the parish. Distance from Dorchester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 310. A. P., £2,115.

STRATTON, a parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 7s. 6d. The church—a small and very ancient structure, with a steeple rising from between the nave and the chancel—is ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Masters. A bush in this parish, called the Crowthorne, gives name to the hundred. The ancient Ermin-street passes through the parish. Distance from Cirencester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 468. A. P., £1,941.

STRATTON, a hamlet in the parish of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford, 1 m. E.S.E. from Biggleswade. Pop. with the parish.

STRATTON, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of St Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Numerous antiquities, coins, urns, &c. Roman and Saxon, have been found here. Distance from St-Mary-Stratton, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,232.

STRATTON, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. It adjoins the parish of Leverington, and contains only one house, the ancient hall.

STRATTON-AUDLEY, a parish partly in the hundred of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham, and partly in that of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £48 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Bicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 360. A. P., £3,518.

STRATTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Mitcheldever, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Mitcheldever. Distance from New Alresford, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,421.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish in the hundred of Kilmersden, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 11s. 5½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Vigor. Patron, the king, as prince of Wales. The village is situated on the ancient Fosseway, which now forms part of the turnpike road from Bath to Shepton-Mallet. This parish is mostly laid out in dairy farms, and from these farms the market of Bath is chiefly supplied with butter. Coal, ironstone, and marl, abound in the parish. Distance from Shepton-Mallet, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 407. A. P., £2,279.

STRATTON (LONG), or ST MARY, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. A Roman road passes through this parish, and many Roman antiquities have been at different times discovered. Distance from Norwich, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 721. A. P., £2,590.

STRATTON-ST-MARGARET'S, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 12s. 3½d. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford, on the nomination of the bishop of Salisbury. A bequest of lands, in 1720, by John Hurring, is appropriated to the teaching of a few children. An alien priory which existed here, was, by Henry VI., bestowed upon King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Highworth, 4 m. S.S.W.

Pop., in 1821, with the tything of Upper-Stratton, 745.

STRATTON-STRAWLESS, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 8s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, R. Marsham, Esq. In the windows of the church are some very fine specimens of stained glass. Distance from Aylesham, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 218. A. P., £859.

STRATTON (UPPER), a tything in the parish of Stratton-St-Margaret's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Highworth. Pop. with the parish.

STRATTON (WEST), a tything in the parish of Mitcheldever, 6 m. N.N.W. from New Arlesford. Pop. with the parish.

STREATHAM, a parish in the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Streatham can now be scarcely considered any thing else than a suburb of the metropolis, running for three miles along the Brighton road. The houses are mostly modern, well built, and interspersed with detached villas and splendid mansions, particularly in the neighbourhood of the common. Streatham-park, the residence of Mr Thrale, is famous as the place which for so many years afforded a pleasant retreat for Dr Johnson in his seasons of listlessness and melancholy, and where, by the devotion and the diligence of his admiring friends, many of his most brilliant sayings were elicited and preserved. The neighbourhood is richly wooded, the scenery finely varied with hills and valleys, and the air peculiarly salubrious, which, with other local advantages, renders the village a favourite residence with many opulent families. Here is a mineral spring, which has long been in high repute for curing scorbutic eruptions. No manufactures are carried on here except a little in the silk line, which has been only recently introduced.

In aid of the established church a chapel has been of late erected at Upper Tooting. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of the rector of the parish. There are places of worship also for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. The St Anne's society for maintaining and educating poor children, originally formed in 1709, have erected here, at Brixton hill, a house for the purposes of the establishment, at the expense of £8,000. The number of children at present on the foundation is 78 boys and 28 girls, who are wholly maintained and educated, the boys till they be 14, and the girls till they be 15, when they are apprenticed at the expense of the society. A national school is supported by subscription, and there are several bequests for different charitable purposes. The celebrated Dr Hoadley was rector of this parish previously to his being promoted to the episcopal church. Distance from London, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2357; in 1831, 5068. A. P., £25,277.

STREATLAM. See **STAUNTON**.

STREATLEY, a parish in the hundred of

Flitt, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 2d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, — Cuthbert, Esq. Here is a rent charge for educating eight boys. Distance from Luton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 339. A. P., £1,904.

STREATLEY, a parish in the hundred of Moreton, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here was a convent of Dominicans, some remains of which were still to be seen a few years ago. Distance from Wallingford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 582. A. P., £4,229.

STREET, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. It lies in the south-eastern side of the county, and comprises four parishes. Pop., 1066.

STREET, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Walton, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £24 12s. 3d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bath. Limestone abounds in this parish. A large cattle-market, or fair, is holden here at Christmas. The Society of Friends have here a place of worship, and also the Baptists. Distance from Glastonbury, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 899. A. P., £5,405.

STREET, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. It lies nearly in the centre of the county, and comprises six parishes. Pop., 3345.

STREET, a parish in the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 19s. 7d., returned at £150. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Lane. Distance from Lewes, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,006.

STREETHALL, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £13. Patrons, in 1829, J. and W. Raymond, Esqrs. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 41. A. P., £558.

STREETHAY, a hamlet in the parish of St Michael, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lichfield. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,948.

STRELLEY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s. 8d., returned at £146 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Webb Edge, Esq. This place lies in the immediate neighbourhood of extensive coal mines, and it has a school with a small endowment. Distance from Nottingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 426. A. P., £1,600.

STRENSALL, a parish in the liberty of St Peter of York, N. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and

chapter of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of Strensall in York cathedral. Here is a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from York, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 398. A. P., £2,923.

STRENSHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, John Taylor, Esq. Strensham, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon, between the Malvern and Bredon hills, is renowned for the siege it sustained against the parliamentary forces, in the war between Charles I. and his parliament, and for the signal bravery of the then lord of the manor, Sir William Russell. It was also the birth-place of Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras. Here is also a school with a considerable endowment, and nine almshouses. Distance from Pershore, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 328. A. P., £2,416.

STRETFORD, a hundred in the co. of Hereford. It lies in the west side of the county, and comprises 16 parishes, including the borough of Weobley. Pop., in 1831, 8528.

STRETFORD, a parish in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 19s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, John Morris, Esq. Distance from Leominster, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 44. A. P., £667.

STRETFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Leominster, from which it is distant 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop. with the township of Broadward.

STRETFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £1 1s. 2d., returned at £100. Patrons, the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester. Distance from Manchester, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1477; in 1831, 2463. A. P., £7,076.

STRETHAM, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Thetford, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of Ely, rated at £22. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ely, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 755; in 1831, 1173. A. P., £7,754.

STRETTON, a township in the parish of Tilston, co.-palatine of Chester, 10 m. S.S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,528.

STRETTON, a chapelry in the parish of Great-Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. The church—a district one—was erected in 1827. Patron, the vicar of Great-Budworth. Distance from Warrington, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 324. A. P., £1,971.

STRETTON, a township in the parish of Wingfield-North, co. of Derby. Distance from

Alfreton, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 439. A. P., £3,156.

STRETTON, a parish in the hundred of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 17s. 1d., returned at £114 10s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Stamford, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 208. A. P., £2,128.

STRETTON, a chapelry in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy with that of Penkridge, a peculiar in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £20, returned at £97 5s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St John. Patron, the curate of Penkridge. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity of the village. Distance from Penkridge, 3 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 268. A. P. with that of the parish.

STRETTON, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford, 2 m. N.W. from Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 373. A. P., £2,350.

STRETTON-BASKERVILLE, or STRETTON-IN-THE-FIELDS, a parish in the Kirkby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6. The church—which is now in ruins—was ded. to All Saints. Distance from Nuneaton, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,638.

STRETTON-CHURCH, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15 10s. The church—a handsome structure, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the centre—is ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, T. Colman, Esq. The town is most romantically situated in a valley, seemingly closed in by lofty and impassable mountains. On the one side is the Caer-Caradoc, the lofty and precipitous retreat of Caractacus, the Lawley, and the Raglish; and on the other, the extensive chain called Longmynd, the acclivities of which are cloven with mountain torrents rushing down to the tranquil valleys with thundering impetuosity. The houses are in general built of brick, forming one long street, in the wider part of which stands the market-house, an ancient edifice of timber and plaster, having two upper rooms, supported on wooden pillars, which form a sheltered area for the market. There are many handsome houses in different parts of the town, and a great number of small neat cottages. There is an ample supply of water from pump wells, which are attached to all the more respectable houses, and from a fine stream, which, descending from the Longmynd, flows by one extremity of the town. Owing to its fine situation, the salubrity of its climate, and the deeply interesting scenery with which it is surrounded, Church-Stretton is the resort of numerous parties of pleasure from all the neighbouring towns. There is but little trade carried on, the greater part of the inhabi-

tants being employed in agriculture. A small manufactory of flannel has been of late established, and is making considerable progress. Large flocks of sheep are pastured on the neighbouring hills. A fair for the sale of wool has been lately established. The market—chiefly for provisions—is on Thursday; and there are fairs, besides that we have already mentioned, which is held July 3d, on the 10th of March, the 14th of May, and the 25th of September, principally for sheep; and the last Thursday in November for cattle, horses, and sheep. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here on the third Thursday of every month; and two constables for each township are appointed annually at the court leet held in the old manor-house, now an inn, at which also, under the steward, who must be a lawyer, a court of requests is held for the recovery of small debts.

Among the antiquities of this parish may be noticed an encampment on the summit of Caer-Cardoc, defended on the steepest acclivities by one, and on the more accessible sides by two, sometimes by three entrenchments, hewn out of the rock. This is supposed to have been a station of Caractacus, from whom the hill is also said to have derived its name. There is another encampment of the same kind in the neighbourhood of Clun, where the same hero found refuge, after having made his escape from the Romans, but in which he was at last basely betrayed to the Romans, and sent captive to Rome. On the Longmynd are many low tumuli and cairns of stones; and on the summit of Badbury, which was the scene of numberless battles between the Romans and the Britons, and afterward between the Welsh and the English, is a large entrenchment of earth. One of the tumuli was lately opened under the inspection of Mr Pemberton, rector of the parish; a few half-burnt bones alone were found among some loose stones which had also evidently undergone the action of fire. The foundations of Brockard's-castle, with the approaches to it from Watling-street, can still be easily traced. It lies about a mile to the south-west of the town of Church-Stretton. From the summit of the Longmynd, on which a pole has been erected, denoting the highest point of that extensive range, a most admirable panoramic view is obtained of a wide extent of country in every direction. On the west it embraces the Stiperstones, the Welsh mountains, the Sugar-loaf in Abergavenny, the Table-mountain, Cader-Iddris, and the whole intervening range from that celebrated mountain to the no less celebrated Snowdon; on the south-west the Radnorshire hills; and on the south-east the Edge-wood, the Wrekin, the Clee, and Malvern hills, with the intervening tracts of rich and fertile country.

Here is a free school for all the children of the parish, with a liberal endowment, in which upwards of 100 children, the more respectable paying a small quarterage, are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There are several almshouses, but without any endowment, and a few bequests for the poor. Distance from

Shrewsbury, 13 m. S.W.; from London, 153 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 924; in 1831, 1302. A. P., £5,370.

STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. T. Powell. Here is a bequest of £10 10s., applied to the educating of poor children. Distance from Dunchurch, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 817. A. P., £3,927.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby, though locally in the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Browne, Esq. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 109. A. P., £2,035.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish, forming a detached portion of the Brails division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory with that of Ditchton, annexed to the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, R. Sheldon, Esq. The old Roman fosse-way passes through this parish, as does also a railway, not yet finished. The lands that belonged to the friary of Ditchford are now occupied as three farms, but its ancient chapel has totally disappeared. Here is a saline spring. Distance from Shipton-upon-Stour, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 455. A. P., £1,721.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, a hamlet in the parish of Monks-Kirby, co. of Warwick, having a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Rugby, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop. with Newbold-Revel, in 1801, 229; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,110.

STRETTON-GRANDSOME, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Ashperton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Hopton. Distance from Ledbury, 6½ m. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,249.

STRETTON-MAGNA, a chapelry in the parish of Glen-Magna, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Patron, the vicar of Glen-Magna. The Roman *via Devana* passes through this chapelry. Distance from Leicester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 27. A. P., £1,093.

STRETTON-PARVA, a hamlet in the parish of King's-Norton, co. of Leicester, 6 m. E.S.E. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,203.

STRETTON NEAR SUGWAS, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 7s. 1d. Church

ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the governors of Guy's hospital. Distance from Hereford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,355.

STRICKLAND (GREAT), a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland, 6 S.S.E. from Penrith. Here is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, with a burying ground attached, and a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,827.

STRICKLAND (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Orton. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 121. A. P., £790.

STRICKLAND-KETTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kendal. The river Kent bounds it on the east. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 386. A. P., with Strickland-Roger, £5,929.

STRICKLAND-ROGER, a township in the parish of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, bounded on the west by the river Kent, and on the east by the Sprint. Here are a bobbin and a paper mill. Distance from Kendal, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 326. A. P. with Strickland-Kettle, £5,929.

STRICKLAND-WINTERBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16 6s. 3d. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 401. A. P., £1,345.

STRINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of Cannington, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Kelve united, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge. Patrons, the president and fellows of Balliol college, Oxford. Here is an ancient fortification about three quarters of a mile in circumference, and wholly overgrown with oak coppice-wood. It is known by the name of Daneborough, or Douxborough castle. Stringston has a place of worship for the Independents, and a small bequest for the educating of poor children. Distance from Bridgewater, 10 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 128. A. P., £789.

STRIXTON, a parish in hundred of Higham-Ferrers, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the vicar of Bozeat. Distance from Wellingborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 69. A. P., £997.

STROATE, a hamlet in the parish of Tidenham, co. of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Chepstow. Pop. with the parish.

STRONDEND, a tything in the parish of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, immediately adjoining Painswick. Pop., in 1801, 812; in 1831, 838. A. P. with the parish.

STROUD, a tything in the parish of Cumnor, co. of Berks, 5 m. N.N.W. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 72. A. P. with the parish.

STROUD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Bisleigh, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £17 5s., returned at £85 4s. 6d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. The town stands upon an eminence near the confluence of the Frome and the Slade. It consists principally of a long street, extending up the side of the hill, which is crossed by another at its base. Both are paved, and both contain many handsome houses. Water is supplied by pipes from some springs in the neighbourhood. The town has long been famous as the centre of the woollen manufacture in Gloucester, and owes its superiority to the water of the Frome or Stroud, which has a peculiar property for fixing scarlet and other grain colours. Its banks are, in consequence, covered with dyeing establishments, fulling-mills, &c., for an extent of 20 miles. The Thames and Severn canal, passing close to the south of the town, gives great facilities for exporting its manufactures, which are carried to all parts of the kingdom. The town has of late years been greatly improved. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs May 10th and August 21st, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here on the first and third Fridays of every month. The town is also within the jurisdiction of the court of requests, held at Winchester for the recovery of small debts once every three weeks; and also in that of a court baron, held annually by the lord of the manor of Bisleigh. The reform act has conferred the privilege of returning two members to parliament on this town, in conjunction with the several parishes of Stroud, Bisleigh, Painswick, Pitchcomb, Randwick, Stonehouse, Leonard-Stanley, King's-Stanley, Rodborough, Minchinhampton, Woodchester, Avening, and Horsley, except that part of the parish of Leonard-Stanley which is called LorrIDGE's Farm, and is surrounded by the parish of Berkley. A parochial school is supported by subscriptions. John Canton, F.R.S., a celebrated philosopher, who died in 1772, and Joseph White, D.D., Arabic professor at Oxford, who died in 1814, were both natives of Stroud. Distance from Gloucester, 10 m. S.E.; from London, 102 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5422; in 1831, 8607. A. P., £12,215.

STROUD, a parish, partly within the jurisdiction of the city of Rochester, and partly in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. The village consists of one long and narrow street. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fisheries on the Medway. There is a fair held on the 17th of August and the three following days, which is well attended. The remains of a mansion that belonged to the Knights Templars are still discernible here. Distance from Rochester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of that portion which belongs to the jurisdiction of Rochester, 1172; in 1831, 1173: of that portion which belongs to the hundred of Shamwell, in 1801, 1172; in 1831,

1549. A. P. of the latter, £6,399; of the former, with the parish.

STROXTON, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 8s. 6½d., returned at £110. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. S. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,529.

STRUBBY WITH WOODTHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Woodthorpe, exempt from visitation, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £135. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Distance from Alford, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 201. A. P., £1,816.

STRUMPSHAW, a parish in the hundred of Blowfield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bradiston, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Bradiston. Here is a windmill said to occupy the highest ground in the county. It forms a conspicuous land-mark, and from it, in clear weather, Lowestoft on the coast of Suffolk and Yarmouth can be distinctly seen. Distance from Acle, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 374. A. P., £1,322.

STUBBS WITH HAMPHALL, a township in the parish of Adwick-le-Street, W. R. of the co. of York, 7 m. N.W. from Doncaster. Pop., with Hamphall, in 1801, 91; in 1831, 154. A. P., £1,427.

STUBBY-LANE, a hamlet in the parish of Hanbury, co. of Stafford. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Thursday for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Uttoxeter, 4½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, with the chapelry of Newborough, 440; in 1831, 930. A. P., £11,213.

STUBLACH, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 66. A. P., £448.

STUBTON, a parish in the hundred of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, Sir Robert Heron, Bart. Distance from Newark, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,732.

STUDHAM, a parish partly in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford, but chiefly in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Market-Street, 4 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,433.

STUDLAND, a parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bris-

tol, rated at £7 10s. 5d., returned at £190.

The church—supposed to be at least as old as the time of the conquest—is ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, E. M. Pleydell, Esq. This parish, situated at the extremity of the isle of Purbeck, includes Brownsea and several smaller islands. It is bounded on the north by Pool harbour, on the east by Studland bay, and by Swanage bay on the south-east. Studland bay, though an open roadstead, affords excellent anchorage for ships drawing 14 or 15 feet of water. The island of Brownsea is of an oval form, 3 miles in circumference, and contained in the olden time a hermitage and chapel ded. to St Andrew. The castle at its eastern extremity was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the inhabitants of Poole, for the defence of that port. In time of war a few pieces of ordnance are mounted upon a platform adjoining this old castle. Here is also a quay where vessels of considerable burden can load and unload with great convenience. On Studland common are a number of curious barrows, of which the most remarkable is that called the Adlingestone, or Agglestone, an insulated rock about 80 feet in circumference and nearly 20 in height. The eminence on which it is raised comprises half an acre of ground. The slope where steepest is 300 feet, and the perpendicular height 90. It is covered with heath, furze, and fern. Distance from Corfe-Castle, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 435. A. P., £712.

STUDLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Beckley, partly in the hundred of Ashenden, co. of Buckingham, and partly in that of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Beckley, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Beckley. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £102 6s. 7d. Distance from Oxford, 6½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including Horton, 373; in 1831, 405. A. P., £2,388.

STUDLEY WITH HIGHLEY-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, N. Fazakerley, Esq. Distance from Bampton, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 855; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,883.

STUDLEY, a parish in Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, returned at £58 6s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Robert Knight, Esq. Studley is situated on the Arrow, and has an extensive manufactory of needles and fish-hooks. Here was a priory of Augustines, the revenue of which at the dissolution was estimated at £181 3s. 6d. Parts of the priory are still remaining. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for eight poor boys. Distance from Alcester, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1037; in 1831, 1903. A. P., £7,198.

STUDLEY-ROGER, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of the co. of York, 2 m.

W S.W. from Ripon. It is within the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,104.

STUDLEY-ROYAL, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of the co. of York. It is within the jurisdiction of the archbishop. Here are the magnificent remains of Fountain abbey, which originally covered twelve acres of ground. It is said to have been the most perfect monastic edifice in England. It is in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture, the tower and all the walls still standing, the roof alone having fallen to ruin. Distance from Ripon, 2½ m. S. W. Pop., in 1811, 21; in 1831, 60. A. P. not returned.

STUKELEY, a parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. Distance from Huntingdon, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 397. A. P., £3,672.

STUKELEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Olivia Sparrow. Distance from Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 413. A. P., £233.

STUNTNEY, a chapelry in the parish of Ely-Trinity, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Ely, not in charge, returned at £70. Patron, the vicar of Trinity-Ely. Distance from Ely, 1½ m. E.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

STURBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of St Andrew-the-Less, co. of Cambridge, famous for its annual fair, September 28th, which continues for three weeks under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge. It is attended by tradesmen and dealers of every description, from all parts of England, and supplied with every article of manufacture and provision, and with all kinds of cattle. Distance from Cambridge, 1½ m. N.N.E.

STURMER, a parish in the hundred of Hincford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8 10s. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Distance from Clare, 5½ m. W.S. W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,085.

STURMINSTER, a hundred in Sherborne division, co. of Dorset. It lies in the north side of the county, and comprises 5 parishes, with the town from which it takes its name. Pop., in 1831, 11,219.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a parish and market town in the hundred of Sturminster, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Bagberie, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. The town is situated on both sides of the Stour, over which it has an excellent stone bridge of six arches. It is of high antiquity, and, with the

exception of a few near the market place, the houses are old, low, and mean looking. The market house is lofty, the upper part occupied as warehouses, the under as butchers' shambles. The principal manufacture is white baize. The market day is Thursday, and every second Thursday is an extra market, or fair. The petty sessions for the division, and a court leet are held here. Fairs are held May 12th and October 24th. In 1645, the quarters of a small party of the parliamentarians here were broken up by the clubmen of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, a number being killed on both sides. The town, in 1681, and 1729, suffered severely by fire. The loss at the latter period was upwards of £13,000. An ancient fortification, called the castle, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, gives the addition of Castle to that part of the parish which is sometimes called Newton. It is situated on the south bank of the river, and consists of a vallum, or deep foss, in the shape of the letter D, and on the top is an artificial mount, or keep, near which are the ruins of an ancient building where the courts were formerly held. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a national school supported chiefly by the Rev. T. L. Fox. Distance from Shaftesbury, 8 m. S.W.; from London, 108 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1406; in 1831, 1831. A. P., £5,478.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Sharton-East division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Lytchett-Minster annexed, a peculiar exempt from visitation, rated at £31 5s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The Stour bounds this parish on the north-east, where it is crossed by a bridge (Whitmill) of eight arches. In the centre of the parish is an open space still called the market place, but no market has been held in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. An eminence in this parish, near which are a number of barrows and some large elm trees, called Cogdean Elmes, gives name to the hundred. A school is supported by subscription. Distance from Wimborne-Minster, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 803. A. P., £3,406.

STURREY, a parish in the hundred of Blea-gate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The village, which is large and well-built, stands on the great road between Canterbury and the Isle of Thanet. The Stour runs through the parish, and at the end of the village is crossed by a handsome bridge. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday. Distance from Canterbury, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 925. A. P., £4,469.

STURSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Ashbourn, co. of Derby, 1 m. E. from Ashbourn. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,778.

STURSTON, a parish in the hundred of Grimshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at

£6, returned at £35. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1807, Lord Walsingham. Distance from Watton, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 49. A. P., £559.

STURSTON, a parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. Distance from Eye, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 212. A. P., £872.

STURTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Distance from Horncastle, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,378.

STURTON, a township in the parish of Scawby, co. of Lincoln, 3 m. S.W. from Glandford-Bridge. Pop. with the parish.

STURTON, a township in the parish of Stow, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. S.E. from Gainsborough. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and some small bequests for educating the poor. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 318. A. P., £2,636.

STURTON, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5 7s. 3½d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Here is a rent charge for educating eight poor children, upon which, with the aid of voluntary subscriptions, a school was, in 1830, erected on the national plan. Distance from East Retford, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 638. A. P., £638.

STURTON, a township in the parish of Skipton, W. R., co. of York, 1½ m. N.W. from Skipton. Pop. with Thorbly.

STURTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Warkworth, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Warkworth, 2½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 88. A. P. with the parish.

STURTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Aberford, W. R., co. of York, 5½ m. S.W. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 74. A. P., £558.

STUTESBURY, or STUCHBURY, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £5 19s. Patrons, the provost and fellows of the university of Oxford. Distance from Brackley, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 29. A. P., £1,496.

STUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, in 1829, R. Barnardiston, and others. The Stour separates this parish from Essex, and at high-tide is between two and three miles broad. Distance from Ipswich, 6 m. S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 475. A. P., £2,479.

STUTTON with HAZLEWOOD, a township in the parish of Tadcaster, W. R., co. of York. Excellent limestone is raised and burnt in this township. Distance from Tadcaster, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 330. A. P., £2,110.

STYDD, a township in the parish of Shirley, co. of Derby, 5 m. S.W. from Ashbourne. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29. A. P., £605.

STYFORD, a township in the parish of Bywell-St-Andrew, bounded on the east by the Tyne. Distance from Hexham, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 65. A. P. with the parish.

STYNESFORD, or STINSFORD, a parish in the hundred of St George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Dorchester, 1 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 382. A. P., £3,087.

STYRRUP, a township in the parish of Blyth, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Bawtry, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 510. A. P., £3,651.

SUBBERTHWATE, a township in the parish of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. N.N.W. from Ulverstone. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 163. A. P., £960.

SUCKLEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £26 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Courts leet and baron are held here annually. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Bromyard, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1026; in 1831, 1196. A. P., £6,682.

SUDBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Orford annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. This parish lies along the sea shore, which bounds it on the east. Distance from Orford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 631. A. P., £3,295.

SUDBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 5s. 10d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of London. Distance from Thrapstone, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 346. A. P., £2,005.

SUDBROOK, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s., returned at £96. Church ded. to St Edward. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 84. A. P., £3,257.

SUDBROOK, a parish in the upper division

of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 14s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, R. C. Vaughan, Esq. Distance from Chepstow, 5 m. S.S.W. The church is in ruins, and the parish has declined so much in importance, that no return of its population has been made of late years.

SUDBURY, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Vernon. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here, and there are almshouses for seven poor persons. Distance from Utttoxeter, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 642. A. P., £6,701.

SUDBURY, a borough and market-town, locally in the hundred of Babergh, but having separate jurisdiction, co. of Suffolk. The livings are, All Saints, a vicarage, St Peter's and St Gregory's, curacies, all in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich; the former rated at £4 11s. 5½d., the two latter not in charge. Patron, of the vicarage, the bishop of Norwich; of the curacies, which are united, Sir Lauchlan Maclean, M.D. Sudbury is situated on the Stour, which is navigable, and over which it has a good stone bridge. This was one of the early seats of the woollen manufacture, and was long in a flourishing condition. The trade, however, left the place, and it was for some time in a state of decay. Of late it has been greatly improved, well paved, and lighted with gas, and some very good houses have been added to it. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of silk, crape, and buntings used for ship's flags. The silk has been introduced by the manufactures of Spitalfield, in consequence of disputes with their workmen, and now gives employment to upwards of 1500 of the inhabitants. Between four and five hundred find employment at the crape and bunting business. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday, and there are fairs March 12th, and July 10th. The government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 24 capital burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c. The mayor is elected from the aldermen by the capital burgesses, with the assent of 24 freeholders. The capital burgesses are elected by the court. The mayor and ex-mayor are justices of the peace. The former holds courts of quarter session, and a court of record every Monday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £20. The jurisdiction of the court is co-extensive with the borough, which sends two members to parliament. The right of election, before the passing of the reform act, rested with the freemen, in number about 620; the new electors are 301 in number. The mayor is the returning officer.

There is here a free grammar school endowed with lands to the value of £100 per annum. Six boys are upon the foundation. Here is also a national school with a small endowment, which is attended by upwards of 100 children. The hospital of St Leonard's, for lepers, endowed with five acres of land, a chapel,

and a dwelling house, is now in the possession of the corporation of the poor, and applied towards their maintenance. Fifty poor men and as many women receive, the former coats and the latter gowns, on St Thomas' day, from a bequest of Thomas Carter. The college of St Gregory, founded by Simon de Theobald, for secular priests, valued at the suppression by Henry VIII., at £122 per annum., has disappeared, with the exception of the gateway and part of a wall, which is incorporated with that of the workhouse. The gateway of a priory of Benedictines is also to be seen in Friar's-street. That of the Black friars has totally disappeared, as has also the hospital dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin. About a mile from the town is a spring of exceedingly fine water, which is said to possess valuable medicinal qualities, and is by the vulgar dignified with the epithet of 'Holy.' Gainsborough the painter was a native of this place, and it gives the title of baron to the duke of Grafton. Distance from Ipswich, 22 m. S.W.; from London, 56 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 3988; in 1831, 4677. A. P., £3,471.

SUDLEY-MANOR, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kistgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 11s. 4d., returned at £46. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. The church—the burial place of Queen Catherine Parr—has been in a dilapidated state ever since the great civil war. Sudley-castle, being held at that time for the king, shared the fate of the church, and is now an interesting ruin. Distance from Winchcombe, 1 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 84. A. P., £3,683.

SUDLEY-TENEMENTS, a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe, co. of Gloucester. Pop. with the parish.

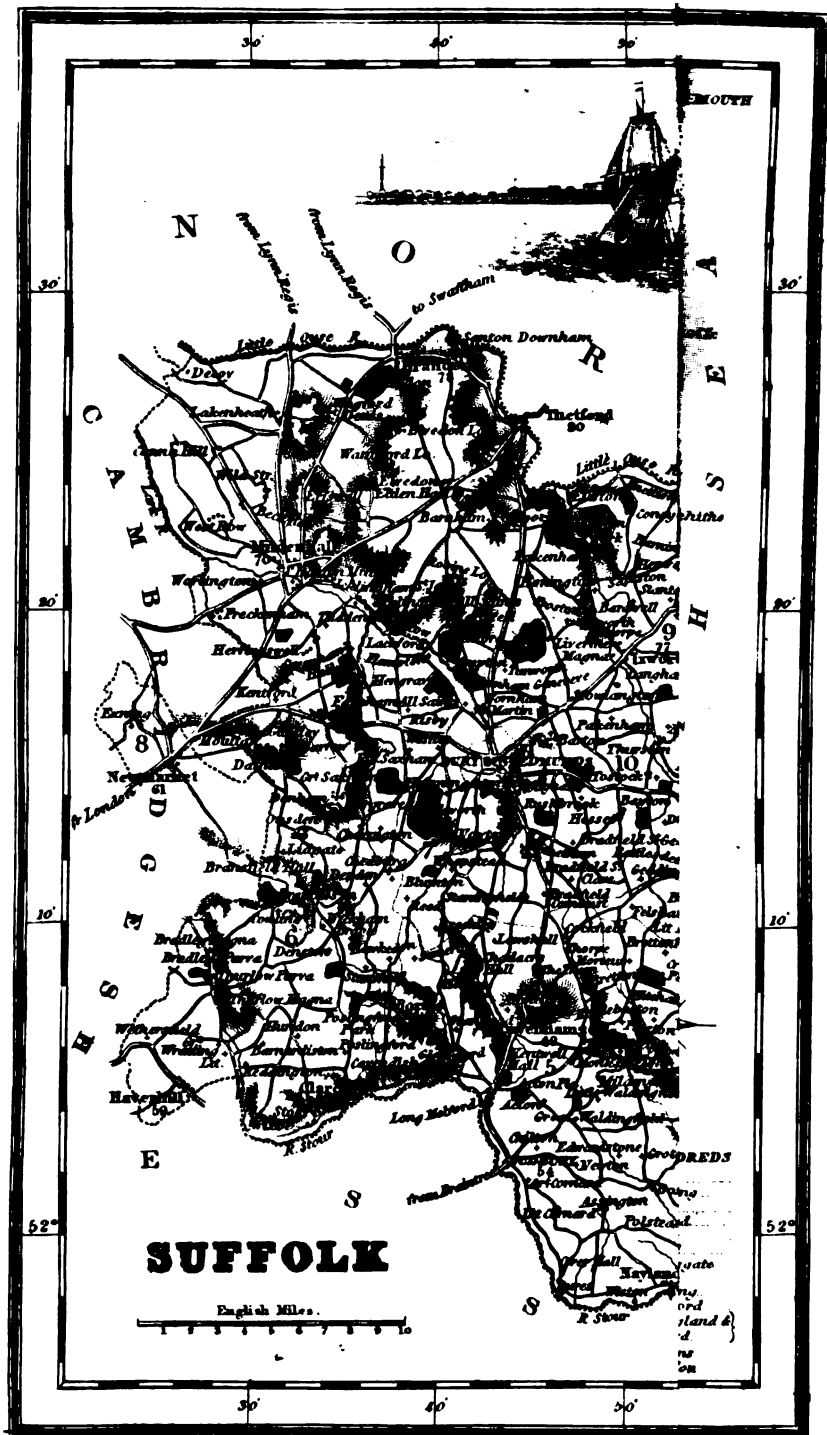
SUDLOW, a hamlet in the parish of Rothern, co.-palatine of Chester, 1 m. S.W. from Knutsford. Pop. with the parish.

SUFFIELD, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, Lord Suffield. Distance from North Walsham, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,357.

SUFFIELD WITH EVERLEY, a township in the parish of Hackness, N. R., co. of York, 5 m. W.N.W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831 124. A. P., £1,447.

SUFFOLK,

A maritime co., bounded on the north by Norfolk; on the east by the German sea; on the south by Essex; and on the west by the co. of Cambridge. It is in length from east to west about 48 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 27. Its area has been calculated at 1512 square miles, or 967,680 statute acres. The general figure of the country is that of a crescent, the northern side towards Norfolk



SUFFOLK

English Miles.
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being hollowed in the middle and extended at each end, especially in the east, where the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland forms a projecting corner, reaching to Yarmouth. The south border is irregularly convex. The air is dry and the climate salubrious, though frosts are often severe; and during the spring months the north-easterly winds are frequent and highly injurious to vegetation. The surface of the county is uniformly level, presenting no inequalities of any consequence. The soil, however, notwithstanding this uniformity of surface, is perhaps as various as that of any county in England. Strong clay loams, on a substratum of clay marle, occupy a most extensive tract, extending from the confines of Essex on the south-west, across the central parts of the co. to Norfolk on the north-east. An imaginary line—passing somewhat irregularly from the west border of the county, near Dulham-by-Barrow, Little Saxham, Bury-St-Edmund's, Rayham, Pakenham, Ixworth, and Honington, to the northern boundary at Knettishall—bounds this district on the north-west; another, passing from the banks of the Waveney near North Cove to the east of Beccles, southward by Wrentham and Wangford, then south-westward by Blythford, Bramfield, Saxmundham, Campsea-Ash, Woodbridge, &c., and along the high-lands on the west of the Brent, to the confluence of that stream with the Stour, bounds it on the south-east. In this extensive district, the bottoms—traversed by running streams which are numerous, with the gentle slopes descending towards them—are of a greatly superior quality, and consist of a rich friable loam. Rich loams are also common to the south-east of the previously described district, extending to the estuaries of the Stour and the Orwell. From Deptford and Higham, on the borders of the Stour, eastward across the Orwell, to the banks of the Stour near its mouth, especially around Walton, Trimley, and Felixstow, there lies a tract of friable putrid vegetable mould of extraordinary fertility. In the north-east district, lying between the Waveney and the sea, there is much land of a rich quality, but it is interspersed with so many sandy tracts that it may be justly considered as forming part of the extensive sandy district extending between the clayey loams and the sea, from the Orwell to the north-east extremity of the county. The lands of this district are, however, generally of excellent staple, and they are perhaps the best cultivated in England. Still there is a large extent of poor, sometimes even *blowing* sand; that is, sand yielding to the force of the wind, whence this part of the county is called 'Sandlings,' or 'Sandlands.' The substratum is sometimes marle, generally sand, chalk, or crag. This last is a singular mass, consisting of oockle and other shells, and is found in numerous places from Dunwich southward as far as the Orwell, and even beyond that river. Sand occupies the whole extent between the clay soils and the fens, which occupy the north-west angle of the county. Unlike the eastern division of the county, this western sand district has no rich loamy spots. Much

of what is under tillage blows with the wind, and consequently must be ranked among the poorest of soils, and large tracts are occupied as warrens and poor sheep walks. The substratum here is throughout perfect chalk, at various depths. Of the fens, the surface is from the depth of one to six or more feet peat earth; in some places solid and black, in others loose, porous, and red; the substratum is mostly a white clay.

Produce.—With all this variety, and, in many places, poverty of soil, the greater part of the county is under tillage, and the modes of culture are admirably adapted to the nature of the soil. On the rich loam and lighter soils the Norfolk system is generally followed. Turnips, on the sand soils, are universally employed as a preparative crop, before corn or grass. In the fens paring and burning is practised. The course of crops, after this operation, is generally cole seed, then oats, two crops, the last laid down with rye-grass and clover, under which the land lies for six or seven years, when it is again pared and burned as before. The crops more generally cultivated over the county are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, tares, cole-seed, red and white clover, trefoil, sainfoin, hemp, hops, &c. The produce varies greatly on the different soils. Wheat is calculated to average about 22 bushels per acre, barley 32, oats 36. Rye, once very generally sown, is now confined to the poorest soils, and averages about 16 bushels per acre. Beans are confined to the strong clay soils. Pease, flourishing on a greater variety of soils, are more generally cultivated, but the produce is very uncertain. Buck-wheat is sown upon poor sands, chiefly for feeding poultry. Carrots have been cultivated in the 'Sandlings,' time immemorial, and were wont to be sent by sea to the London market. They are now grown principally as food for horses. On good land, the produce is from four to five hundred bushels per acre. They stand here in the field through the winter, being taken up only as they are wanted. Potatoes, in every part of the county, are grown extensively. Tares are raised only as green food for horses. Cole-seed, in the fen district, is one of the principal crops, chiefly as food for sheep. When raised for seed, it is, when ripe, thrashed upon cloths in the field, and the straw burned. The produce averages about 20 bushels per acre. Clover, trefoil, and sainfoin, are extensively cultivated, often for seed. The culture of hemp is confined to a tract of about 10 miles in extent, between Beccles and Eye. The produce averages about 40 stones per acre. Hops are cultivated only in the neighbourhood of Market-Stow, and the produce does not appear to be such as to encourage a more extended practice. The manures principally employed are clay, marl, and chalk, the latter being brought from Essex by the corn hoys. Dung is also brought in considerable quantities from London.

Animals, &c.—The grass lands are not remarkable for excellence, nor is the extent of the dairy farms nearly so great as formerly.

Still, large quantities of butter are sent to the London market. Considerable tracts are also mown for supplying hay to the different towns: the produce is inconsiderable. The Suffolk cows are celebrated for the quantity of their milk, though it has been alleged to be different in quality. This may be owing in some degree to the nature of the pastures, or, perhaps, is a rash conclusion drawn from the Suffolk cheese, which is notorious for its tenacity, being sometimes so hard as to defy the knife, and yielding only to the saw, and that in a powerful hand. This, however, is not owing to any original defect in the milk, but to the methods employed for extracting the cream before the milk is made into cheese. The general characteristics of the Suffolk cow are a snake-like head, small dewlap, legs slender and short, body large, with flat loins, a full udder, colour various. They are universally polled, and of small size, seldom, even when full fed, weighing more than 50 stone. In some parts of the county numerous black cattle are fattened, but they are almost all imported from Scotland. Vast flocks of sheep are pastured in the more barren districts, mostly of the South Down breed. The breed of hogs is excellent. They are well made, small boned, and have short and thick noses. Rabbits are numerous in the western district; and for poultry, especially turkeys, the county excels every other in the kingdom except Norfolk, which it fairly rivals. The Suffolk breed of horses is particularly famous, and it is found in the greatest perfection on that tract lying between the sea and the towns of Woodbridge, Debenham, and Eye.

Suffolk, as we have already remarked, has nothing in the shape of hills, nor has it any thing to boast of in the shape of woods. Formerly the strong loams bore considerable quantities of fine oak. Now, the forests are cleared entirely off, nothing being left but a few straggling trees or ornamental plantations. There are considerable wastes on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and also in the eastern portion of the county, and barren heaths are to be met with in all parts of it, which are used only as sheep walks. Wood, among the poorer classes, is the principal fuel; and in the neighbourhood of the fens and commons, turf coal is used by all the better classes.

Rivers.—Though destitute of hills, and no wise overgrown with woods, Suffolk is abundantly provided in rivers. The principal are the Stour, the Gippen, or Orwell, the Deben, the Ore, the Waveney, the Little Ouse, or Brandon, and the Lark. The smaller streams are nearly innumerable. Rising on the borders of the county near Cambridgeshire, the Stour runs south to the vicinity of Haverhill, to the east of which it begins to form the southern boundary, and continues so through its whole remaining course. Passing the towns of Claro, Sudbury, and Nayland, it is augmented by the powerful stream of the Bret, descending from the north-west. It meets the tide of Manningtree in Essex, below which it expands into a broad estuary, which, at high-water, has a fine appearance, but, at low-water, has the appear-

ance of an extensive tract of mud. Meeting with the Orwell near Harwich, their united streams form the port of that place; and between it and Landguard port, at the south-east extremity of this county, discharge themselves into the North sea. This river is navigable as far as Sudbury.—The Gippen, formed by the junction of three rivulets near Market-Stow, flows in a south-easterly course by Needham-Market to Ipswich, below which town it assumes the name of Orwell, expands into an estuary, by which it flows into the Stour near Harwich.—The Orwell is navigable for vessels of considerable burden up to Ipswich, and the scenery on its banks is highly beautiful.—The Deben has its source near Debenham, and, passing that town, flows south-east to the village of Rendlesham, where it takes a south-easterly course to Woodbridge. Here it expands into a wide estuary, by which, in a southerly direction, it falls into the North sea. The estuary of the Deben is also called Woodbridge-haven. It is navigable to Woodbridge for vessels of considerable burden.—The Ald has its sources north of Framlingham, and, flowing south-east, expands into an estuary as it approaches Aldborough. Here, having nearly reached the sea, it turns to the south and discharges its water into the ocean below Orford. It is navigable a little way above Aldborough.—The Waveney has its source in a swamp near the village of Lopham in Norfolk. Immediately on its rise it becomes the boundary of the county, and continues to be so through its whole course. It flows first east, then north-east towards Bungay, where it makes an extensive bend, after which it reassumes its easterly course by Beccles, beyond which, meeting some rising grounds, it turns north into the Yare, which it joins at the head of an expansion called Bredon water, formed principally by the union of these two rivers. This expansion contracts itself again near Yarmouth, and the united rivers pursuing a southerly course, fall into the sea a little below that town. The Waveney is navigable for barges as far up as Bungay bridge, and the meadows along its banks are accounted among the richest in England.—The Little Ouse, or Brandon water, has its source very near to those of the Waveney, but takes an entirely opposite course. Forming the northern boundary of the county, it flows westward to the vicinity of Barnham, where it takes a northerly direction to Thetford in Norfolk. Below Thetford it turns again to the west, passes the town of Brandon, and quits the county at its north-west extremity. It is navigable to Thetford.—Rising in the south-west of the county, the Lark keeps a northerly course to Bury, thence north-west to Mildenhall, below which it becomes the western boundary of the county, which it quits near its north-western extremity, and shortly after falls into the Little Ouse.—The Blythe has its source near Laxfield, in the hundred of Hoxne, and holds a north-easterly course to Halesworth, where it becomes navigable, and whence flowing east by Blythorough, it falls into the North sea at Southwold. The only artificial navigation in the county is that in

the channel of the Glpsea, from Stow-Market to Ipswich. It is 16 miles and 40 rods in length, and has 16 locks, and was executed at an expense of between £26 and £27,000.

History.—At the period of the Roman invasion this county formed part of the territory inhabited by the Iceni, one of the most powerful of the native tribes, from whom the Ikenild-street, or road of the Iceni, derived its name. Under the Roman dominion it was included in the division called *Flavia Caesariensis*. Cerdic the Saxon made a descent here at a place afterwards called Cerdic Sand, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, in the year 495. After gaining some advantages over the inhabitants however, he departed for the western parts of the island. It was after this gradually overrun by the Angles, and one of their chiefs, Ossa, or Uffa, about the year 575, established the kingdom of East Anglia, comprising the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, and Norfolk. The relative position of this county procured for its inhabitants the name of Southfolk, in contradistinction from their neighbours in the north, who were called Northfolk, whence the names of the two counties. Christianity was established here by King Sigebert, who brought over with him from the continent a Burgundian bishop named Felix, whom he appointed bishop of East Anglia, and who fixed his seat at Dunwich in this county, where he died in 647. His successor Bosa, in 669, divided the see into two bishoprics, the seat of the one being fixed at Elmham in Norfolk, and the other remaining at Dunwich. In 870 the sees were reunited, when Elmham became the sole seat of the diocese. After many sanguinary battles, East Anglia was rendered tributary to the kingdom of Mercia, which it continued to be till the kingdom of Wessex obtained a preponderating influence in the Octarchy that then divided the southern part of the island. Under the influence of that kingdom it had for a short time its own kings, till the reign of the East Anglian king, Edmund, who, after being murdered by the Danes under Ingvar and Ubba, was sur-named the Martyr. The marauders made themselves masters of the whole of East Anglia, which they nearly destroyed in their fatal progress.

After the conquest, when the whole political system was changed, this county was often the scene of tumult and blood. Ipswich, in the year 1155, was besieged and taken by King Stephen. His son, Eustace, also committed great ravages at the same time in the neighbourhood of Bury, at which town he died the same year. During the reign of Henry II., in 1173, the earl of Leicester, supporting the claims of the king's eldest son, Prince Henry, landed in this county with an army of Flemings, and joined by Hugh Bigod, earl of Lancaster, overran and laid waste nearly the whole county. Being met, however, near Bury, by Richard de Lacy, chief-justice of England, and Humphrey de Bohun, the constable, they were defeated with great slaughter, and Lancaster with his countess made prisoners. During the baronial war, 1215, Saher de Quincey, earl of Winchester, retired

from the siege of Colchester with his foreign mercenaries to Bury St Edmunds; and during the two following years, Louis the Dauphin, in conjunction with the barons, reduced the whole county to subjection, committing at the same time most cruel ravages. In 1267, the insurgent barons having taken post in the isle of Ely, Henry III. chose Bury in Suffolk as the place of rendezvous for his forces. In 1328, Bury was again made a royal head quarters by Isabella, queen of Edward II., who remained a considerable time recruiting her forces and collecting from all quarters her adherents. Many of the Suffolk men, during the rebellion of Wat Tyler, joined the Norfolk insurgents in their formidable revolt, which was suppressed by Spenser, bishop of Norwich. Henry VII., in 1486, apprehending that it might be invaded by the adherents of Lambert Simnel, the pretended Edward Plantagenet, made a progress through the whole county of Suffolk. In the 15th year of the same king's reign, Ralph Wilford, the son of a shoemaker, instructed by an Augustine friar, set up for the earl of Warwick. The friar from the pulpit inculcating the legitimacy of the impostor's pretensions, they very soon gained credit with the unstable multitude. Master and pupil were soon, however, apprehended, the latter hanged, and the former condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which ended the matter. In 1526 an alarming insurrection of the inhabitants of Lavenham, Hudleigh, and Sudbury, was put down by the united exertions of the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. On the death of Edward VI., the inhabitants of Suffolk were particularly zealous in support of the princess Mary, in opposition to the adherents of Lady Jane Gray. Mary on this occasion removed from Norfolk to Framlingham in Suffolk. Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, made one of her imposing progresses through this county, preceded by a magnificent cavalcade, at the head of which was the high sheriff. In the great civil war this was one of the eastern counties associated on behalf of the parliament, and placed under the command of the earl of Manchester. In the Dutch war in the reign of Charles II., the memorable engagement between the Dutch and English fleets, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 18 ships taken, and 14 sunk, took place off Lowestoft on this coast. Southwold bay on this coast, was again, 1672, the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the French and English fleets on the one side, and the Dutch fleet on the other. The French squadron, on the commencement of the action, set sail, leaving it to the Dutch and English, who with equal bravery, and, perhaps, with equal folly, fought till the one, the Dutch, were with difficulty able to retreat, and the other totally unable to pursue. The last event of a military kind recorded of the county, seems to be that of the fortifying of Lowestoft and other places along this coast on account of a threatened invasion in 1782.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of the county consist of British, Roman, and Danish camps, tumuli, domestic (Roman) utensils, coins, medals, rings, urns, pavements, &c., which will be

described under the parishes where they lie, or have been discovered. The religious houses in the county, of all denominations, including four alien priories, was fifty-nine. They also will be found particularised under their own names, or under the parishes where they are situated.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—Suffolk is comprised in the dio. of Norwich and province of Canterbury. Its western part, with such parishes in Cambridgeshire as belong to the diocese of Norwich, constitute the archdeaconry of Sudbury, which is divided into eight deaneries, seven of which are in the county. Its eastern part forms the archdeaconry of Suffolk, which comprises fourteen deaneries. The total number of parishes is 500, of which 322 are rectories, 97 vicarages, and the remainder curacies.

Civil Divisions.—The two grand civil divisions of the county are the franchise or liberty of Bury-St-Edmunds, and the remaining part, or body of the county, as it is termed, each at the county assizes furnishing a distinct grand jury. It is further divided into the guildable portion, in which the issues and forfeitures are paid to the king, and the franchises, in which they are paid to the lords of the liberties. These franchises are the liberty of St Ethelred, which belonged formerly to the prior and convent of the saint, now to the dean and chapter of Ely; the franchise or liberty of St Edmund, given to the abbot of Bury by Edward the Confessor; and the liberty of the duchy of Norfolk, granted by letters patent from Edward IV., in which the duke has the returning of all writs, and the right of appointing a special coroner and of receiving all fines and amercements. The county is farther divided into 21 hundreds and one liberty, Ipswich, which comprise 7 boroughs and 21 market towns. Suffolk now returns four members to parliament. The two for the western division are elected at Bury-St-Edmunds, those for the eastern division at Ipswich. The polling places for the former are Wickham-Brook, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Botesdale, Mil-denhall, and Hadleigh. The polling places for the latter division are Needham, Woodbridge, Framlingham, Saxmundham, Halesworth, and Beccles. The county is included in the Norfolk circuit, and the assizes are held at Bury. Pop., in 1801, 210,431; in 1831, 296,000. A. P., £1,127,404.

SUGLEY, a township in the parish of Newburn, co. of Northumberland, in which is the extensive manufactory called the Tyne iron works. Distance from Newcastle, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, with East Denton, 824; in 1831, 779. A. P. with the parish.

SUGNAL-MAGNA, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, co. of Stafford, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Eccleshall. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 130. A. P. with the parish.

SUGNAL-PARVA, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.W. from Eccleshall. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 61. A. P. with the parish.

SULBY, formerly a hamlet in the parish of Sibbertoft, now a parish partly in the hundred of Guilsborough and partly in that of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Here was an

abbey of Premonstratensians to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £305 5s. 8d. Distance from Market-Harborough, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 78. A. P., £2,728.

SULGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Chipping-Warden, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 17s. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, W. Harding, Esq. To the west of the church stands Castle-hill, and about a mile to the north of it is Borough-hill, an artificial mount crowned with an ancient fortification. From the summit of this mount the view is particularly extensive, part of nine counties being visible from it. Here are various bequests for educating poor children. Distance from Brockley, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,607.

SULHAM, a parish in the hundred of Theale, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 4s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, J. Welder, Esq. Distance from Reading, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 72. A. P., £1,159.

SULHAMSTEAD-ABBOTS, a parish in the hundred of Reading, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory with that of Sulhamstead-Bannister, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The Kennet runs through this parish. Here is a Sabbath school, endowed with a school-room and dwelling-house for the mistress, and with a small salary. Distance from Reading, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,052.

SULHAM-BANNISTER, a parish in the hundred of Theale, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory with that of Sulham-Abbots, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The Kennet runs through this parish. Distance from Reading, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 289. A. P., £1,943.

SULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of East Easwirth, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, N. Tuderoft, Esq. Distance from Steyning, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,542.

SULLY, a hamlet and parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £11 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., returned at £133 9s. 6d. This parish lies along the Bristol channel, where there is a ferry for transporting cattle into Somersetshire. The area of the parish is stated to be 900 acres, which are laid out in small farms. Sully lies to the south of this parish in the mouth of the Severn. Distance from Cardiff, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,313.

SUMMER-COTES, a township in the parish of Alfreton, co. of Derby, 2 m. S.E. from Alfreton. Pop. with the parish.

SUMMERFORD-BOOTH, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,410.

SUMMERFORD, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,612.

SUMMER-HOUSE, a township in the parish of Greensford, co.-palatine of Durham. Here is a Methodist chapel and a charity school. Distance from Darlington, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,111.

SUNBURY, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. This parish, lying along the bank of the Thames, contains a great number of ornamental villas and handsome seats. Distance from London, 15 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1447; in 1831, 1863. A. P., £11,038.

SUNDERLAND, a township in the parish of Ial, co. of Cumberland, 6 m. N.E. from Cockermouth. Pop., in 1811, 61; in 1831, 77. A. P., £624.

SUNDERLAND,

A seaport, market-town, and parish, in the north division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The livings are a rectory and a curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £89. The church, a neat brick building, with a square tower containing five bells, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Description.—The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Wear, which, having its source on the border of Cumberland, at the western extremity of the district through which it runs, gives to it the name of Weardale. The town consists of several streets, the principal nearly a mile in length, and communicating with the High-street of Bishop-Wearmouth. The streets are in general broad, paved, and lighted with gas. The houses, substantial and well-built, are supplied with water by pipes from two large reservoirs, filled from a well by means of a steam-engine. Offering every encouragement, and possessing all the natural and artificial conveniences for bathing, Sunderland has become a fashionable place of resort for that always agreeable, and sometimes necessary amusement. Among the other inducements for strangers to take up a temporary residence here, may be noticed various literary institutions, the chief of which are an excellent and very extensive subscription library, and a mechanics' institution, in which lectures on the various branches of science are delivered from time to time. This institution also possesses a

select library. There is also in the town a commodious theatre, an elegant assembly room, an exchange, and a handsome news-room, inferior only to those of Manchester and Liverpool. Here are also barracks, a custom house, and excise office. The most admirable of the public buildings in Sunderland, however, is the iron-bridge, remarkable for its height and span, and peculiar lightness of construction, which connects it with the township of Monk-Wearmouth. This magnificent structure was built under the direction of Mr Thomas Wilson of Bishop-Wearmouth, at an expense of upwards of £33,000. It consists of one vast arch, 236 feet in the span, and 100 feet in height from low-water mark, allowing vessels of large burden to pass underneath with merely lowering their top-gallants. The abutments are solid masonry 24 feet thick, 42 broad at the bottom and 37 at the top. The arch is formed of small segments of iron. The breadth of the carriage way is 82 feet, with flagged foot-paths on each side defended by an iron balustrade. The whole weight of the iron employed is 260 tons, of which only 46 tons are malleable.

Harbour.—Sunderland owes its importance to its situation upon the coast, at the influx of a navigable river, flowing through a district abounding in the invaluable and marketable articles of coal and lime. The harbour, being not natural but artificial, has been sometimes seriously injured by land-floods, and by the formation of sand banks. Of late years, however, it has received great improvements. It is formed by two piers called the north and south, which have been original constructed at great expense, and subsequently greatly enlarged. The south pier is about 626 yards in length, having a tide-light placed at its extremity. The north pier, begun in 1789, is now 1850 feet in length, having near its extremity an elegant octagonal lighthouse, built of free-stone, 68 feet high from the pier to the under side of the cap, lighted with gas by means of nine argand lamps and reflectors, each of the latter being 18 inches in diameter. An elevated promenade, similar to that of Margate, has been recently formed here, and as the pier projects a considerable way into the sea, it is frequented as a healthy as well as a delightful place of recreation. The mouth of the pier is defended by batteries placed on the opposite shore.

Trade.—The grand staple of Sunderland is the coal trade, more than a million of tons being sent annually to London, the west of England, and the Baltic. Lime also forms an important article of trade here, upwards of 40,000 tons being shipped every year for Yorkshire and Scotland, especially the latter, where it is used as manure. Other portions of the export trade are supplied by the numerous manufactures of the town and neighbourhood. These consist of flint and crown-glass, copperas works, a brass foundry, potteries, roperies, chain-cable, and sail-cloth. There are also saw-mills wrought by steam, and quarries of a stone peculiarly suited for grind-stones. In one of these is a fine vein of black marble, of which chimneys and other ornaments are constructed

The patent ropery at Deptford is worked by a steam-engine of 16 horse power, and is capable of producing 500 tons of cordage in the year, within the usual hours of labour. The imports are flour, wine, spiritous liquors, timber, tallow, iron, and flax. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, 80 or 100 vessels being frequently placed on the stocks at one time. For building ships there are 30 yards, five for building boats, four dry-docks, and four floating docks. The number of vessels built from 1824 to 1826 inclusive, was 252. By the parliamentary returns printed by order of the house of commons, it appears that this port—as respects the gross amount of tonnage and the average size and number of its ships—is the fourth port in the united kingdom; the tonnage being the one-twenty-first part of the aggregate tonnage of the united kingdom, one-seventeenth part of the tonnage of England, one-third of the whole tonnage of Scotland, and exceeding by 5087 tons the gross amount of the tonnage of all Ireland. The number of ships belonging to the port in 1829, was 625; the tonnage 107,880, and the magnitude of its maritime trade is evinced by the circumstance of 9180 ships having been, during that year, cleared coastwise and to foreign parts, at the custom-house. The exports and the imports have for a long period been annually on the increase, and as the formation of wet docks and other improvements for the accommodation of additional shipping are in contemplation, Sunderland may be expected to rise still higher in commercial and in maritime importance. Salmon fishing, which was once extensively prosecuted here, has been abandoned; but cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, herrings, crabs, and lobsters, are caught in great abundance. A number of steam-boats are constantly employed towing vessels in and out of the harbour.

Municipal Government.—Sunderland is a borough, with a corporation, and sends two members to parliament, in conjunction with the several townships of Bishop-Wearmouth, Bishop-Wearmouth-Panay, Monk-Wearmouth, Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, and Southwick. The total number of electors is about 2300. The inhabitants had their first charter of privileges in the 12th century, from Bishop Pudsey. In 1634, by a charter from Bishop Morton, the inhabitants were incorporated under the style of mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, of the borough of Sunderland. The mayor was clerk of the market. The practical operation of this charter ceased almost as soon as it was granted, the original nominees being the only individuals who acted under it. The corporate body now—which seems to be self-styled and self-constituted—consists of 12 capital burgesses or freemen, and 18 inferior burgesses called Stalingers. The former are entitled to graze two horses or four cows, on the town moor, the latter one cow. The widows of freemen have the same right for two cows or one horse. The clerk of the corporation exercises the same privilege as a part of his salary. The town interests are let in two leases by the bishop. One includes the borough courts, fairs, markets, tolls, an-

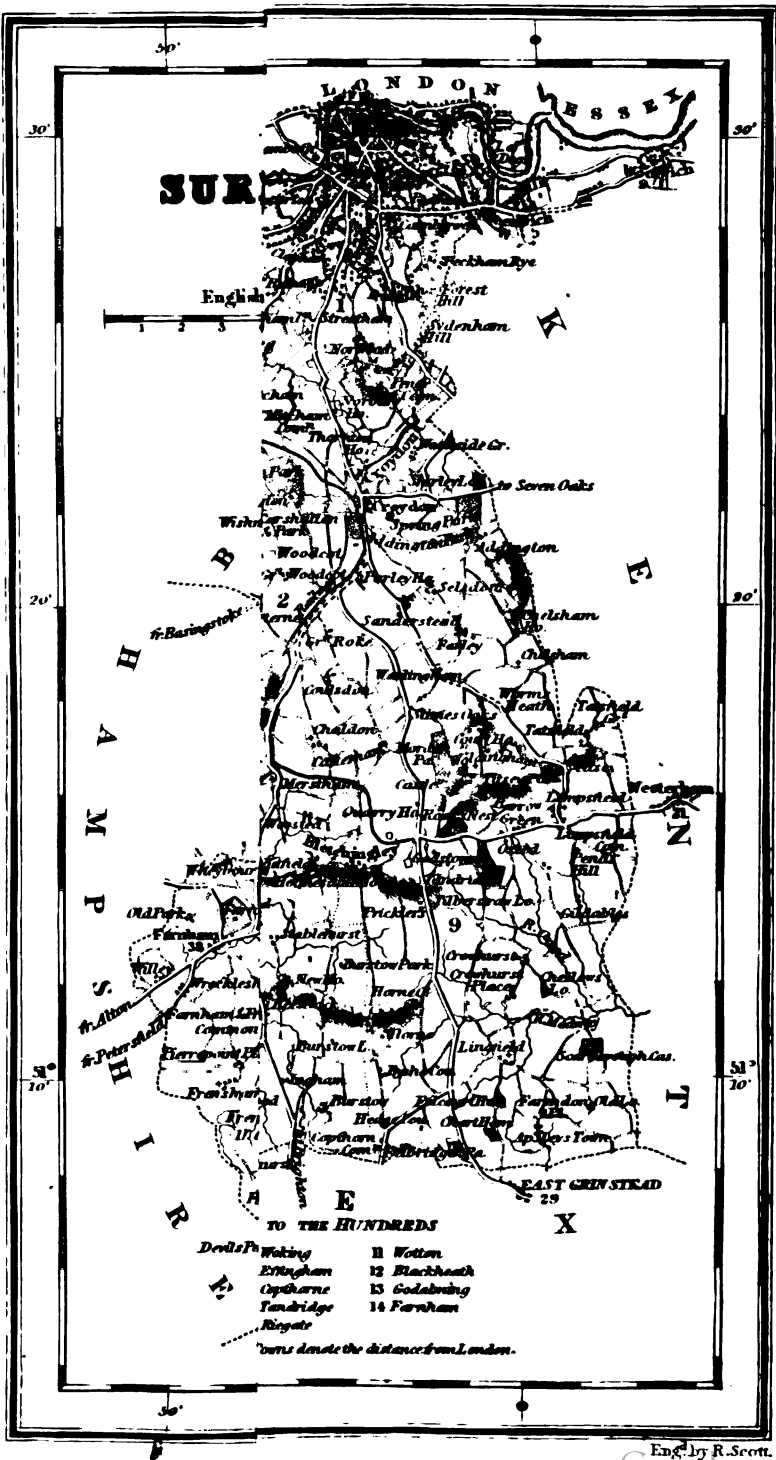
cherage, and beaconnage, and the office of water-bailiff. The other comprises the ferry-boats and metage, and tolls of fruits, herbs, and roots. The bishop holds his baronial court here annually, and a court-leet for the recovery of small debts. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, by the county-magistrates.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—A new church in aid of the establishment has been lately erected, and there are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, Scotch Seceders, the Calvinistic, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists, the Methodists of the New Connexion, the Presbyterians, the Unitarians, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews, making in all, 19 dissenting places of worship. Charitable institutions, for the protection of the aged, the relieving the afflicted, and the educating of the young, are numerous and liberally supplied. Among the schools are one for clothing and educating 86 poor girls, according to the will of Elizabeth Donnison, who left for that purpose money in the three per cents, yielding £78 per annum; another for boys and girls belonging to members of the Society of Friends, pursuant to the will of Edward Walton. The master's income is £26 per annum, and 20 boys are on the foundation. A school of industry is supported by the overseers. A school upon the national plan, in which upwards of 300 boys and 60 girls are educated, is supported by subscriptions. Sabbath schools are numerous. The infirmary, dispensary, house of recovery, and humane society, are consolidated into one well regulated establishment. Almshouses for 38 superannuated seamen with their widows, are supported by sixpence per month, levied by act of parliament, from every sailor employed in the port. There is also an almshouse for 10 widows or unmarried daughters of master mariners, above the age of 56, founded 1820, by Elizabeth Woodcock, in which the inmates receive an annuity of £10 for life. Cholera made its first appearance in England at this port. Sunderland gives the title of earl to the family of Mariborough. Distance from Durham, 13 m. N.E.; from London, 269 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 12,412; in 1831, 17,060. A. P., £13,366.

SUNDERLAND-BY-THE-BRIDGE, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co. palatine of Durham. It is pleasantly situated on the ridge of a hill between the Wear and Croxdale-water; over the former there is a bridge, from which is derived the appellation by Bridge. Distance from Durham, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,055.

SUNDERLAND (NORTH), a township in the parish of Bamborough, co. of Northumberland. It has the sea on the east, and possesses a small port subject to Berwick, by which are exported corn, fish, lime, &c. Here is a place of worship for the Presbyterians, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Belford, 8½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 860. A. P. with the parish.

SUNDERLAND-WICK, a township in the parish of Hutton-Cranswick, E. R., co. of York,



2½ m. S.W. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 35. A. P., £822.

SUNDON, a parish in the hundred of Whitt, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £82 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Riddle, Bart. Distance from Luton, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 408. A. P., £2,039.

SUNRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £22 13s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The river Darwent runs through this parish, on which there are some paper mills. Here is a rent charge for educating six children, and a national school upon a large scale. The duke of Argyle has the title of baron from this place. Distance from Seven-Oaks, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 1268. A. P., £4,798.

SUNK-ISLAND, an extra-parochial district in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. This island first began to appear in the reign of Charles I., by the recess of the tides in the Humber, leaving a few acres dry at low water. The area, increasing every year in extent, was secured by an embankment, to which additional embankments were from time to time added, by which the few original acres have been increased to upwards of 5000 in a high state of cultivation. Every year seems to be adding to its extent. When it first began to attract attention, it was two miles from the opposite shore, and vessels formerly passed through the channel, which is now so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge to the mainland. It has a small chapel in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 20 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1811, 209; in 1831, 242. A. P., £9,772.

SUNNINGHILL, a parish in the hundred of Cookham, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, certified at £10. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. This parish lies in the most delightful part of Windsor Forest, bordering on Ascot-heath. It contains many beautiful villas, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are much frequented during the summer. Here was a small convent of Benedictine nuns. Being deserted by the sisters in 1522, it escheated to the crown, and was bestowed on St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from New Windsor, 6 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 700; in 1831, 1520. A. P., £4,310.

SUNNINGWELL, a parish in the hundred of Hormer, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 13s. 7d. The church, which is very ancient and of a singular form, is ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Bower. The village is finely situated on the banks of the Thames. Distance from Abingdon, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 339. A. P., £1,894.

SURFLEET, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory, an impropriation, and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated, the former at £27 17s. 11d., the latter at £11, but returned at £31. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, Mr Peckworth. Here is a canal called the Glen, by which the waters of Pinchbeck are conveyed to the Welland river, and another termed the Grand Sluice, which conveys the waters of the Fen to Boston. It contains the finest heronry in England, and two endowed schools. Distance from Spalding, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 609; in 1831, 871. A. P., £5,048.

SURLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £120 11s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Collet. Here is a ferry across the Yare. Distance from Norwich, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 399. A. P., £1,672.

SURRENDRAI, a tything in the parish of Hullavington, co. of Wilt, 5 m. S.W. from Malmesbury. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 34. A. P. with the parish.

SURREY,

An inland county, bounded on the N. by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, on the E. by Kent, by Sussex on the S., and on the W. by Hampshire and Berkshire. Its figure is oblong, being from N.E. to S.W. 37 m. in length, and from N. to S. 27 m. in breadth, comprising an area of 758 square statute miles, or 485,120 square acres; of which 80,000 are arable, 300,000 pasturage, and 70,000 uncultivated. Deeply indented on its northern border, by the beautiful and picturesque windings of the Thames, Surrey has been aptly compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a finely ornamented border; the outskirts, especially on the north, being fertile, while the centre portions are relatively barren. Along the banks of the Thames are rich meadows, large tracts of garden ground, interspersed with numerous villas and thriving plantations, forming a striking contrast with the naked heaths and wild commons that expand towards the south. The surface is, for the most part, gently undulating, the Weald excepted, which is a district of about 30 miles in length, and varying from 3 to 5 in breadth, stretching along the whole southern border, and, with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, forming an immense plain, the surface of which, at the highest point, is of very inferior elevation. Some of the hills, however, rise to a considerable height, commanding rich and extensive views. A line of open downs, consisting of chalk hills, stretches across the middle of the county, having a gradual declivity on the north, but on the south terminating in lofty and precipitous cliffs. To the south of these downs rises another line of hills, the soil of

which is a deep sandy loam, varying in colour, and of different degrees of fertility. The Weald, which we have already noticed, is a strong stiff clay, and the southern skirt of the county, which is well watered, displays a rich variety of wood, pasture, and arable land. Banstead Downs, in the chalk district, are noted as sheep walks of the richest quality. Epsom Warren is famous for its race ground. Box Hill, covered with the finest box-trees in England, and the White Down, so called from the colour of the soil, lie in the centre of the county. Five miles to the south of Dorking stands Leith Hill, which commands a beautiful prospect 200 miles in circumference. In the south-east part of the county, Holmsdale was formerly a forest of holm-oak, whence the name of the district, and the sequestered haunt of red deer. Bagshot-heath occupies a large portion of the western part of the county bordering on Berkshire; and to the south of Bagshot are other heaths and moors of considerable extent, intermingled, however, with fertile and well cultivated valleys. The climate varies considerably. The greatest quantity of rain falls in the vale of London, and the atmosphere of the district is moist. It is the same in the southern border, from the flatness of the surface and the immense number of trees obstructing the circulation of the air. On the downs and the heaths about Bagshot, Aldershot, and Hindhead, the air is dry, keen, and bracing. The spring is generally early, vegetation being little checked by easterly winds, which frequently so much retard it in other counties.

Soil.—The soil is here as various as in most other counties, but the different kinds are by no means so clearly marked by boundary lines, being generally found in patches greatly intermixed. They may, however, be classed under the general heads of clay, loam, chalk, and sand. The most extensive tract bearing a uniform character is the Weald, being almost throughout, a pale, cold, retentive clay, upon a subsoil nearly the same, but mixed with iron. A little deeper it is a white clay of a slaty texture, the laminae of which is extremely thin. Upon the north border of the Weald, where the soil approaches to loam, the substratum is ragstone. To the north of this lies a district of sandy loam, which stretches nearly across the county, including the hills that overlook the Weald. This soil is of great depth, but of varied fertility. The richest portion of it lies around Godalming. To the north of this is the chalky soil of the Downs, the most fertile portions of which are a pure hazel loam of various depths, lying on a substratum of chalk rock. A soil less friable and mixed with flints intervenes between Croydon and Gadstone, and on all the declivities of the chalk hills. Along the summit of the Downs about Walton and Headly, is a large extent of heath, covering a soil of ferruginous and barren sand. A peculiar kind of bluish clay, called 'blackland,' extends in a narrow tract along the south side of the chalk hills from Reigate into the county of Kent. Proceeding northward from the eastern extremity of the Downs, a variety of soils oc-

cur, chiefly strong clays, interspersed with sandy loam and patches of gravel. They continue all the way to Dulwich, where, to the eastern extremity of the county, is one continued tract of fine strong clay. Another tract of clay stretches from Banstead downs by Sutton-Mendon, and on the east of Merton to the sandy loams of Wimbledon, Putney-heath, and Mortlake. The rich sandy soil lying between the clay and the Thames, especially on the banks of the Mole and the Wye, is intermingled with loams of various quality, and, in some places, with clay. Of these northern sands the subsoil is a yellow silicious gravel. North-west from Guilford sandy loams first occur in the vicinity of Stoke, and afterward strong retentive clays, which extend beyond Warplestown, where they unite with the heaths. On the banks of the Thames the soil is partly a sandy and partly a rich strong loam.

Produce.—The crops generally grown are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and pease. Wheat is sown to a great extent. The barley is of a very superior quality, and is mostly made into malt. All the varieties of field pease are extensively cultivated as an agricultural crop in most parts of the county, especially on the chalk hills, while the more delicate kinds are grown in the vicinity of the metropolis, and on the sandy loams in the vale of the Thames, chiefly for the London market. Turnips, cabbages, carrots, and parsnips, are extensively cultivated, the latter, especially, in the rich deep lands between Wandsworth and Kingston, solely for the London market. Red clover is extensively cultivated, and, for the most part, made into hay. Trefoil, white clover, and ryegrass, are occasionally sown; and extensive tracts of chalky soils are occupied by sainfoin, most of which is made into hay. Lucerne is sometimes grown, but upon a limited scale. Hops are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood of Farnham, on the borders of Hampshire. They grow here in the highest perfection, and fetch at all times the best prices. Woad flourishes on the chalk hills about Banstead, where it is sown along with barley. Along the banks of the Thames, in the north-west of the county, and on the banks of the Wey, near Godalming, are many extensive and rich meadows; there are also a few in the north-east of the county, in the neighbourhood of London; but there are scarcely any dairy pastures in any corner of it, if we except the estate of the duke of Norfolk in the parishes of Nudigate and Charlwood on the southern border. Lime and chalk are the principal manures used in the more remote districts. To the parts within its reach, London furnishes a never failing supply.

Cattle.—As there are no dairy farms, there seems not to be any breed of cattle in particular request. The sheep are of the South Down, the Wiltshire, and the Dorsetshire breeds. The latter are kept principally for rearing early house lambs for the London market. Grass lambs are reared in immense numbers to supply the markets in the months of April and May. Hogs are fed at the distilleries in great numbers.

They are imported from Berkshire, Shropshire, and the E. R. of Yorkshire. The Berkshire breed are generally preferred. The farmers keep, for the most part, hogs of this or of the Chinese breeds. At Budgwick, on the borders of Sussex, is a peculiar breed, which, when fattened, attain to an enormous size. Geese are fattened on the commons in the Weald in prodigious numbers; and at Dorking is a breed of fowls, said to be possessed of peculiarly profitable qualities.

Trees.—The principal woods are those of the Weald, which appears to have been formerly one entire forest. Many of the oaks here are of a large growth. The coppices consist of oak, birch, ash, chestnut, hazel, and alder. The produce is formed into hoops, poles for hop-gardens, hurdles, and faggots; great quantities are also made into charcoal for the gunpowder manufactories. Beech trees of great size are found on the chalk hills, and walnut trees of large growth are scattered over the county, though they are no where in great number. The box-tree, especially on Boxhill, near Dorking, attains a considerable size, and is eagerly sought after by the mathematical instrument makers, and the turners of London and Tunbridge. The county is particularly famous for yews in a wild state, scattered over its chalk hills, and for the immense growth of some that have been artificially planted. The birch thrives particularly on the heaths whence brooms are supplied for the market at Southwark. Larch and fir have been extensively planted on the heaths in the west parts of the county. Osiers are cultivated about Chertsey and Byfleet, and, in many places, common furze for fuel.

Rivers.—The rivers are the Thames, the Wey, and the Mole, with their numerous tributary streams. The Thames, forming the centre northern boundary of the county, first touches it at Egham, its north-western extremity, whence it flows south-east by Chertsey to its confluence with the Wey, after which it assumes an irregular north-easterly direction to Kew, passing with a bold south-easterly sweep by the town of Kingston and the village of Thames Ditton, to the village of Petersham and the bold heights of Richmond. From Kew it pursues an easterly course by Mortlake, Barnes, Putney, Wandsworth, and Battersea, then forming Chelsea-reach, it pours its majestic stream through the magnificent arches of the six bridges which connect the cities of London and Westminster with the borough of Southwark and the southern suburbs of that vast metropolis. To the east of the bridges it forms the Pool, or harbour of London, the most important port in the world. It quits the county between Rotherhithe and Deptford, as it approaches the superb pile of Greenwich hospital. Above the bridges it is navigable for barges of large burden during the whole of its course past this county. The Wey has its source in Hampshire, and enters Surrey on its south-western border near Frensham. It flows with an easterly course to Godalming, where it becomes navigable, and whence it flows in a north-easterly direction to

the Thames. The Mole has its sources in Sussex, a few springs, the waters of which unite in the parish of Horley, to the south of Reigate, and pursue a south-westerly course for a considerable length through a flat uninteresting country. Approaching Dorking, it enters the venerable groves around Betchworth-castle, and winds through a romantic valley beneath the almost perpendicular height of Boxhill. From Dorking to Leatherhead, where it emerges from among the hills, its course is nearly north. At the latter place it turns to the north-west, passing the villages of Stoke and Cobham, beyond which it turns to the north-east, and by the way of Esher enters the Thames at East Molesey, opposite to Hampton-court. This river derives its name from the circumstance of its waters during seasons of drought being for a part of its course, in the neighbourhood of Dorking, swallowed up by the soil, leaving for a considerable distance its channel dry. After a subterraneous course of some miles, it emerges into day, and pursues its course as before. When the water is at its ordinary height, however, nothing of the kind is visible. The Wandle has its sources in the numerous springs of Croydon, aided by those of Carshalton, and by a northerly course of ten miles falls into the Thames at Wandsworth. The water of this stream is remarkably pure. A powerful stream, rising in the town of Ewell, falls into the Thames at Kingstou, and one of the head streams of the Medway has its fountains in the parishes of Gadstone and Horne, and passing through that of Lingfield, enters the county of Kent. The Loddon forms for ten miles of its early course the boundary of the county on the west. The Wey, it may be observed, is artificially rendered navigable, and is provided with locks, which are said to have been the first that were constructed in the kingdom. The bill for forming this navigation up to Guilford was obtained in 1651. The Basingstoke, the Grand Surrey, and the Croydon canals, connect different parts of the county with the Wey and the Thames, and contribute in a material degree to the general prosperity of the county. Several artificial lakes have been formed on the heaths in the western parts of the county, in which fish, chiefly carp, are fed for the London market; some of these ponds, as they are called, cover an extent of 150 acres.

Manufactures.—Though not by any means a manufacturing county, Surrey has several very important manufactures on the banks of the Wandle. Besides extensive bleaching and calico printing works, there are nearly a hundred mills in the short distance of ten miles. On the Mole there are a number of flour mills, several iron mills at Cobham and at Ember. Powder mills have been established at Maldon on a large scale, and on the tributary branches of the Wey there are numerous paper mills. All kinds of hosiery are manufactured at Godalming. At Guilford there is a saw mill upon a large scale, and at Mortlake a manufactory of delft and stone ware. At Battersea and Lambeth are distilleries upon the largest scale, and Southwark and its vicinity share largely in the

varied trade of the port of London. The mineral productions of the county are chiefly chalk, limestone, freestone, fuller's earth, and fine sand, in all of which there is a considerable traffic carried on.

History.—Before the Roman invasion, Surrey was inhabited by the Regni, or Rhemi. Under the Romans it was included in the province of Britannia Prima. The Ermin-street crossed the county. On this street was situated the station Noviomagus, probably at Holwood-hill, said to have been the capital of the British Regni. Traces of a Roman camp remain at Walton-upon-Thames, near which Cæsar is supposed to have forded the Thames in his second expedition to Britain. After the conquest of the country by the Anglo-Saxons, Surrey seems to have formed a distinct state called South-rudge, or the southern kingdom, in reference to its situation on the south bank of the Thames, whence its present name. It seems to have been at an early period included in the kingdom of Wessex. It suffered exceedingly in the incursions of the Danes, and has been often the scene of intestine strife during the early ages of English history. Runymede, in this county, will be for ever famous as the place where John was compelled to sign the great charter, out of which have sprung the incalculable benefits of British liberty. The most remarkable ancient edifice in the county is the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth, and there are some remains of another palace that belonged to his grace of Canterbury at Croydon. The number of religious houses in Surrey, previous to the dissolution, was twenty-six. Of these interesting establishments there are still a number of remains, descriptions of which will be found under their proper designations, or under that of the parishes or towns in which they are situated.

Divisions, &c.—Surrey, with the exception of nine parishes included in the deanery of Croydon, is in the diocese of Winchester and province of Canterbury. It forms an arch-deaconry, in which are the deaneries of Ewell, Southworth, and Stoke. The number of parishes is 141, of which 79 are rectories and 84 vicarages. The remainder are curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into fourteen hundreds, all of them, Farnham excepted, having two divisions. It contains the borough and market town of Southwark, with its populous suburban parishes. The borough and market towns of Guildford, Haslemere, and Reigate, the boroughs of Betchingly and Gatton, with the market towns of Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Farnham, Godalming, and Kingston. Formerly it sent two members to parliament for the shire, and two for each of the boroughs. By the reform act, Betchingly, Gatton, and Haslemere, have been disfranchised, and Reigate allowed only one member. The county itself now returns four members: namely, two for the eastern division, who are elected at Croydon; and two for the western, who are elected at Guildford. It is included in the home circuit. The assizes are held, the Lent and winter ones at Kingston, the summer at Croydon and Guildford alternately. The quarter sessions are held

successively at Newington, Reigate, Guildford, and Kingston. Pop., in 1801, 269,043; in 1831, 485,700. A. P., £1,579,173.

SUSSEX,

A maritime county, bounded on the west by Southamptonshire; on the north by Surrey; on the north-east and east by Kent; and on the south by the English channel. Its extreme length from east to west is about 76 miles; its breadth from north to south about 20. Its area has been computed at upwards of 1463 square miles, or about 986,320 statute acres.

Physical Features.—The South Downs, an open range of chalk hills extending into the county from Hampshire, and stretching nearly its whole length in an easterly direction, form the most remarkable feature in the scenery of Sussex. Broken and precipitous on the north, these hills have yet on the south a gradual descent, except in the vicinity of Brighton, where, approaching the sea, they form a shore broken into tremendous cliffs, terminated on the east by Beechy-head, a promontory rising to the height of 564 feet above the strand, being the most elevated point on the south coast of England, with the exception of Sealea-Bill and the rocks of Hastings; the remainder of the extensive coast of the county is flat, though rocky and edged with sandbanks. Its harbours are of course small, and have little depth of water. Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, are members of the Cinque ports. Winchelsea, however, and Seaford, have been nearly closed, and Rye and Hastings much injured by the shifting sands thrown in by the tide. The other ports on the coast are Newhaven, Brighton, Shoreham, Arundel-port, or Little-Hampton, and Chichester. Westward of the Arun the downs afford but a coarse and scanty pasture, being overgrown with dwarf beeches, furze, &c., but to the east of that river nothing can exceed the fine smooth turf with which they are covered, yielding a great variety of the finest aromatic plants, which give to the mutton upon them that peculiarly fine flavour for which it is universally admired. Between the downs and the sea lies a richly cultivated vale, in length upwards of 36 miles, and varying in breadth from less than one mile in the eastern part to six and seven in the western. Extensive tracts of marsh land lie between the eastern extremity of the downs and the sea near Beechy-head, and in the vicinity of Rye, on the confines of Kent. Others of the same kind lie near the mouth of the Ouse, the Arun, and the Adour. Of the extensive district called the Weald, a large portion lies in Sussex, and of this, a considerable tract in the north-east of the county is completely barren. Upon the whole, the aspect of Sussex very much resembles that of Surrey, only its maritime districts, especially the downs, command a wide expanse of sea, perpetually studded with numberless vessels of all descriptions, and terminated on the west by the isle of Wight. The climate in the western maritime tracts is peculiarly mild, and exceedingly favourable to vegetation. That of the downs is

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

BRANMER RAPE	LEWES RAPE	PEVERSEY RAPE	HASTINGS RAPE
14 Singlacreoss	26 Buttinghill	36 East Grinstead	52 Shyewell
15 Horshamborough	27 Street	38 Hartfield	54 Henhurst
16 West Grinstead	28 Barcomb	40 Rotherfield	56 Hawkesborough
17 Windham and	29 Pynings	41 Lowfield Pelham	58 Netherfield
18 Ewhurst	30 Fishergate	42 Bury Arches	60 Foxcarle
19 East Easwith	31 Preston	43 Rushmoreton	62 Winfield
20 Tynmook	32 Whalesbone	44 Lawfield Dorset	63 Beshill
21 Steyning	33 Dean	45 Ringmer	64 Battle
22 Burbeach	34 Ewamere	46 Shiplake	65 Baldslow
23 Fishergate	35 Swanborough	47 Dill	66 Guestling
24 Brightford	36 Lewes	48 Totmore	67 Cinque Port of Hastings
25 Tarring	37 Holmestrow	49 Danchill Horsted	68 Cinque Port of Winchelsea
26 Patching		50 Aliston	69 Gortrow
		51 Bishopstone	70 Staple
		52 Flaborough	71 Goldspur
		53 Longbridge	72 Cinque Port of Rye
		54 Willington	
		56 Eastbourne	

Eng. by R. Scott.



English Miles.



20° Longitude East 30° from Greenwich 40°

also mild, but being exposed to the westerly and south-westerly winds, which often blow with extreme violence, the crops are liable to considerable uncertainty. The spray, which dashes on the coast with great fury, is sometimes carried on the gales over a wide extent of the adjacent lands, and by its saline qualities destroys the vegetation upon the hedges and trees, and even penetrates the walls of the houses which are not by some means sheltered from its effects.

Soils.—The different soils are chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel. The first is that of the downs, which, though in its natural state a rich light hazel mould lying upon a substratum of loose chalk covering the solid chalk rock, is, by the action of the plough, mixed with that mineral so as to be rather a chalk than a hazel mould. At the base of the downs the soil is every where good, and of a sufficient depth for the action of the plough, but along the summits it is flints covered with a thin turf. Between the downs and the Weald is a stripe of very rich calcareous loam, lying on a stratum of pure clay. The beautiful and extensive vale lying to the south of the downs is altogether a rich loam, though in some spots mingled with sand. A stripe intervenes between this and the foot of the chalk hills, upon which turnips thrive exceedingly. Its surface is covered with flints so as nearly to hide the mould. Vegetation, however, among these beds of stone flourishes with singular luxuriance. The Weald, as we have already remarked in describing Surrey, is a stiff clay. In the hills which belong to it, stretching themselves into the north-east portion of this county, the soil is a thin sandy loam resting upon gritstone, or a poor black sand resting upon clay. A long line of these poor sandy tracts extends from Kent along the north of the county and far into Hampshire. The soil of the marshes is composed of decayed vegetables and sand deposited by inundations, resting upon silt, or sea sand. With the exception of the downs and the wastes on its northern border, the county is enclosed with beautiful hedgerows.

Produce.—The rotation of crops being regulated by the nature of the soil, are very different in different places. In the Weald the common system is fallow, followed by two crops of corn and one of clover. A valuable species of wheat called Chidam or hedge wheat, takes its name from Chidam in this county, where it was first cultivated. The plant from which the seed was taken, was found growing wild in a hedge in that neighbourhood, from which circumstance it has also the name of hedge-wheat. Oats grow to great perfection in the Weald, and are extensively sown. Beans are seldom sown. Pease on the downs, and in the maritime districts, are universally cultivated, and with great success. Tares are pretty generally, as green food for cattle and horses, and upon the downs, colseeded, barley, and rye are widely cultivated, and in great estimation as green food for sheep. Turnips are also extensively cultivated as winter and spring food for the flocks. Potatoes, especially in the neighbourhood of Battle, Eastbourne, and Chichester, are extensively planted

and yield large returns. They are chiefly applied to the fattening of cattle. The artificial grasses are red and white clover, trefoil, ryegrass, lucerne, and sainfoin. In the east and north-east of the county, hops are pretty generally cultivated. In the west part of the county, particularly on the Lavant, there are extensive tracts of irrigated meadows, which are mown once a year, and afterwards pastured. The marshes of this county have been greatly improved and are admirable in their kind, and perhaps, upon the whole, the most profitable land in the county. They are, however, liable to be flooded, and if they happen to be so during the summer months, which is sometimes the case, the whole crop is lost for that year, no kind of cattle being found that will eat the herbage after being thus overflowed. Of this marsh land, there are upwards of 30,000 acres in the county which are appropriated to the feeding of cattle and sheep. For cattle, the level of Pevensey is preferred. Those of Winchelsea and Rye are supposed to be better calculated for sheep. The manures most commonly used are chalk, chalk burned into lime, lime dug in the Weald, marl, which is abundant south of the Downs, and sea mud called sleech.

Cattle.—The Sussex breed of cattle is reckoned, for the purposes of the butcher, the very best in the kingdom. They are universally red, and have an uncommon tendency to fatten. They are not, however, great milkers, though what they give is said to be peculiarly rich. In a county where the dairy holds a very inferior place in rural economy, this is no great matter. The oxen are, in the first place, reared to perform the labours of the farm, and afterwards fattened for the butcher. When fully fed, the Sussex oxen weigh generally about 140 stone. Besides its breed of cattle, Sussex has also a breed of sheep—the South Down, one of the most celebrated in the kingdom. This breed has of late years been introduced into almost every county in the kingdom, and its excellence is everywhere acknowledged. The hogs of Sussex have a strong resemblance to those of Berkshire. The sandy wastes are many of them occupied by rabbit-warrens, from which large supplies are regularly sent to the London market. North Chapel and Hinford are famous for fowls, and the Weald furnishes the greater part of what are sold for Dorking fowls. Horsham is the principal market for these fowls.

Trees.—Sussex is not remarkable for fruit-trees, though orchards are common south of the Downs, and considerable quantities of cider are made chiefly for home consumption; but for forest trees, especially oak, it has been celebrated from time immemorial. The extent of its woodlands, nearly all of them included in the Weald, is calculated at upwards of 170,000 acres, and the timber produced in them is preferred by the navy contractors, to that of any other district. The coppices contain oak, ash, beech, Spanish chestnut, willow, maple, and white and red birch; on the sands, there are birch, hazel, and beech. The produce is em-

played principally as hop-poles, and for fuel. Wood seems to be the principal fuel of the lower orders, in some places turf.

Rivers.—The rivers of Sussex—having their sources within the county, and running with a pretty direct course to the sea—are but of little consequence. They are the Arun, with its tributary the Rother, the Ouse, the Adur, and the Lavant. The Arun rises in St Leonard's forest, flows to the westward by Horsham, thence turning south it receives the Rother, which joins it from the west near the village of Stopham, and passing the town of Arundel, flows by a serpentine course through a rich and extensive marsh tract into the sea at Little Hampton. The tide flows up this river for 17 miles, and with the aid of a few artificial cuts, it is navigable for barges of 30 tons burden, as far up as Newbridge. With similar assistance the Rother is navigated as high as the town of Midhurst. The Arun is famous for mullets, which in the summer season come up it in large shoals as far as the town of Arundel. It is celebrated also for trout and eels. The Ouse is formed by the junction of two streams to the east of Cuckfield, whence flowing first to the east and afterwards south by the town of Lewes, it falls into the sea at Newhaven. It has been made navigable for small vessels as far up nearly as Cuckfield. The Adur, called also the Beeding, has its source in St Leonard's-Forest, flows southward by Steyning and Bramber, to Shoreham, where it takes an easterly direction, and flowing parallel with the coast and at no great distance from it, falls into the sea a little to the west of Brighton. It is navigable for ships up to Shoreham, and for barges to the village of Ashurst. The Rother rises in the forest of Ashdown, whence flowing east it becomes the boundary between Sussex and Kent. Passing the isle of Oxney in the latter county, it suddenly turns to the south, and crossing the eastern extremity of Sussex, expands into an estuary, by which it falls into the sea, after forming the harbour of Rye. It is navigable as far up as Newenden. The Lavant, a smaller stream than any of the preceding, but rendered immortal by the name of Collins, rises in the chalk hills near East Dean, and flowing south by Chichester, enters the sea by a broad estuary between the village of Wittering and the south-east point of Hayling island, in Southamptonsire. Lobsters of a peculiar excellent quality are found in the mouth of this river. The shores of this south-west part of the county are rendered very irregular by several arms of the sea, one of which separates the island of Thorney from the rest of the county. One of the four streams, which united within the county of Kent, form the Medway, has its source in the north-east part of this county. A canal, commencing below the town of Arundel, connects the Arun with the Lavant, from which the navigation is continued through the channels which separate Thorney and Hayling islands from the mainland, to the east side of Portsea island, where the artificial navigation again commences, and proceeds across that island to Portsmouth.

Minerals, &c.—The mineral productions of Sussex are limestone of various kinds, ironstone, sandstone, red ochre, fuller's earth, &c. Of the limestone, one species is the Sussex marble, frequently used for chimney pieces. Much of it was employed in building the cathedral at Canterbury, where it is called Petworth marble, being found in the neighbourhood of that town in the greatest perfection. Limestone, and ironstone in contact with it, often rise to within a few feet of the surface. In the Weald, sandstone and ironstone occur everywhere, and underneath them numerous strata of limestone, which, when burned, makes the best cement of any in the kingdom. The sandstone is in general friable; in some places it is fit for the purposes of masonry. The ironstone is of various qualities, and was at one time extensively worked. By the establishment of ironworks in the coal districts of the middle and north counties, and the decay of fuel from the diminution of the woods, the works here have been abandoned. From the woods, however, charcoal is still made in considerable quantity, chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder. Potash is also made at Petworth, for the soap-boilers of that town. Bricks are made in many places of the county, and also tiles, which are sent to the West Indies. Ship and boat building is carried on upon a small scale in some of the ports, and timber, cordwood, charcoal, and oak bark are exported. Its agricultural exports are corn, cattle, sheep, hides, and wool. The woollen manufacture is carried on upon a limited scale at Chichester, and there are paper mills in several places. Upon the coast are caught herrings, mackerel, and flat fish, which are sent to the London market. Artificial lakes, used as fish ponds, are numerous in the Weald, in which are bred carp, tench, perch, pike, and eels, for the London market.

History.—Sussex, which formed part of the territory of the Regni, was by the Romans included in the division Britannia Prima, and here, after the departure of that people, Ella the Saxon landed with his three sons and a considerable number of followers in the year 477, and by the capture of Anderida, the capital of the Regni, laid the foundation of the kingdom of the South Saxons, called in Saxon *Suth Seaxe*, contracted into the modern name *Sussex*. About the year 728, this kingdom was united by conquest to the kingdom of Wessex. By the inroads of the Danes *Sussex* was often laid nearly waste. Its coasts were cruelly ravaged in 1051 by Godwin, earl of Kent, and on the 29th of September, 1066, William, duke of Normandy, in his way to invade England, arrived in Pevensey-bay with a fleet of 900 sail. Landing his troops, William came to an engagement with his opponents on the 14th of October, at a place called Epiton, but ever since, Battle. A decisive battle was fought at Lewes in this county on the 14th of May, 1264, between the forces of Henry III. and those of his barons, in which the king and his son Prince Edward were made prisoners. Two years after this, Prince Edward attacked and carried by storm the town of Winchelsea. In a few years more a terrible

storm choked up the harbours of Rye and Old Winchelsea. By this tempest the mouth of the Rother was closed and its course totally changed. Since that period the county has often been disturbed by inroads of the French and Spaniards, sometimes united and sometimes singly. In the great civil war, the friends of Charles I. in this county exerted themselves with great zeal in his behalf, but with no better success than elsewhere, and it was from Shoreham in this county that Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, embarked on board a coal vessel which landed him at Foscamp in Normandy.

Divisions.—Sussex is co-extensive with the diocese of Chichester, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes. The former comprises the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, Storrington, and locally Pagham, the latter those of Dallington, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey, and locally South Malling. The total number of parishes is 300, of which 157 are rectories, 127 are vicarages, and the remainder, three excepted which have both a rectory and a vicarage, perpetual curacies. For civil purposes, the county is divided into six rapes, which are again subdivided into hundreds. It contains the city and port of Chichester—members of the Cinque ports, Hastings, Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea, the last and the two first being also market towns, Horsham, a seaport, borough, and market town, the borough and market towns of Arundel, East Grinstead, Lewes, Midhurst, Shoreham, and Steyning, the borough of Bramber, the market town and seaports of Brighton and Hastings, with the market towns of Cuckfield, Hailsham, Little Hampton, Petworth, and Worthing. Four members are now returned to parliament for this county. The two for the eastern division are elected at Lewes; those for the western at Chichester. The eastern division includes the several rapes of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey. The rapes of Arundel, Bramber, and Chichester, form the western division. By the reform bill, Seaford and Winchelsea, members of the Cinque ports, East Grinstead, Bramber, and Steyning, have been disfranchised, while Midhurst, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, have been reduced to the sending only of one member each. The county belongs to the home circuit. The county jails are at Lewes and Horsham, the former being also a house of correction. The summer and winter assizes meet at Lewes, the Lent at Horsham. The quarter sessions are held at Petworth, Horsham, Lewes, and Chichester.

Antiquities.—Numerous antiquities are to be met with in this county, Roman roads, encampments, &c. which will be found under the towns or parishes in which they are situated. The number of religious houses in the county at the time of the dissolution, including hospitals, colleges, &c. was fifty-eight. Of some of these the remains are singularly magnificent, especially that of Battle, founded by William the Conqueror to commemorate his victory over Harold. Byham is also worthy of particular notice. Here likewise are many splendid seats of the nobility and gentry, such as Brighton, which

was a favourite seat of his late majesty, George IV.—Arundel-castle, a seat of the duke of Norfolk,—Petworth-park, the seat of the earl of Egremont,—Goodwood, that of the duke of Richmond,—Eridge-castle, that of the earl of Abergavenny,—Sheffield-park, that of the earl of Sheffield,—Slindon-house, that of the earl of Newburgh,—Stanmer-park, that of the earl of Chichester, &c. Sussex gives the title of duke to Prince Augustus Frederick, sixth son of George III. Pop., in 1801, 159,311; in 1831, 272,300.

SUSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Boldero. Distance from Cromer, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 162. A. P., £543.

SUTCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 10s. 7d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. H. Cobham. Here is an almshouse for six poor persons, founded and endowed by Sir William Morice, secretary of state to Charles II. Distance from Holsworthy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 491. A. P., £1,801.

SUTTERBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 2d., returned at £60 10s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Distance from Alford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 34. A. P., £500.

SUTERTON, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23 3s. 4d. The church—built in the later style of English architecture, having a tower surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Holbeach, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 1093. A. P., £7,908.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the president and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. Here was the seat and royalty of the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III.; who bestowed it upon Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the following doggerel, which is still preserved in the centre court:

I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant,
Unto Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyn,
Both Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten.

Distance from Biggleswade, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,857.

SUTTON, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Wichford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage, with the rectory of Mepal, a peculiar of the bishop of Ely,

rated at £10. The church—a beautiful specimen of the decorated style of English architecture—is ded. to St Andrew. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a charity school supported by the dean and chapter. Several antique coins, rings, and silver plates, have been found here. Distance from Ely, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 944; in 1831, 1362. A. P., £10,307.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Run-corn, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.E. by E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 287. A. P., £2,498.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Prest-bury, co.-palatine of Chester. The silk manufacture is extensively carried on here, and there are two small bequests for educating the children of the poor. This township was the seat of the family of Holinshed the historian, who is supposed to have been born here. Distance from Macclesfield, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1799; in 1831, 5856. A. P., £7,636.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 18. A. P., £650.

SUTTON WITH DUCKMANTON. See DUCKMANTON.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. Here is an annuity of £20 per annum for educating and apprenticing 12 boys. Of the township of Osestone, which forms the greater half of the parish, the whole lands, with the exception of one farm, have been bestowed by Humphrey Chetham, Esq., upon the Blue-coat hospital, Manchester. Distance from Derby, 8 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 574. A. P., £3,459.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11. Patrons, in 1829, W. Cockerton, Esq., and others. Distance from Rochford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,219.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £53. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the vicar of Northbourne. Distance from Deal, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,141.

SUTTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Eyehorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Sutton-Valance, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. A range of hills bounding the Weald crosses this parish. The south part of the parish forms, of course, a part of the Weald. Distance from Maidstone, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 379. A. P., £2,369.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, a parish in the hundred

of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £10. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. This parish is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Darent. Distance from Dartford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 1012. A. P., £4,364.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of flint and crown glass, earthenware, and watch movements. Distance from St Helena, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1776; in 1831, 3173. A. P., £5,707.

SUTTON, a division in the parish of Wymondham, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wymondham. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 739. A. P. with the parish.

SUTTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a township in the parish of Broughton-Astley, co. of Leicester, 6 m. N.W. from Lutterworth. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Abergavenny. Distance from Coltishall, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,300.

SUTTON, a chapelry in the parish of Castor, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Castor, a peculiar in the dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, the rector of Castor. This chapelry is watered by the Nene, and it has a quarry of excellent stone. Distance from Wandsworth, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 118. A. P., £851.

SUTTON, a hamlet in the parish of Granby, co. of Nottingham, 10 m. E. from Nottingham. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. The Idle runs through this parish, and the village is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of the court held there for the recovery of small debts. Here is a school endowed with waste lands which now yield about £28 per annum. Distance from East-Retford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 601. A. P., £4,199.

SUTTON, a division in the parish of Diddlebury, co. of Salop, 6 m. N. from Ludlow. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON, a parish in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3. Church ded. to St John. Patron, in 1829, Lord Berwick. Here is a fine spring issuing from a stratum of ash-coloured clay, possessing nearly the properties of sea water. It is considered an excellent medicine in cases of scrofula. Distance from Shrewsbury, 2 m.

S.E. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 61. A. P., £978.

SUTTON, a tything in the parish of Ditchet, 2 m. N.W. from Castle-Cary. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 2s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Robert Field. The Deben bounds this parish on the west, where there is a ferry to Woodford. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Distances from Woodbridge, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 680. A. P., £3,231.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £16 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Miss Watford. The Wey and Arun canal passes through this parish. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there are several bequests for the educating of poor children. Mary Gibson left £500, the interest to be divided between the rector, the parish-clerk, and the church-wardens, on condition, that annually on the 12th of August the mausoleum of her family be opened and inspected by them, and that they then repair to the church to hear a sermon preached by the rector. Distance from Ewel, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 579; in 1831, 1121. A. P., £3,735.

SUTTON, a parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St John. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Distance from Petworth, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,334.

SUTTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tenbury, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S.E. from Tenbury. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 165. A. P. with the parish.

SUTTON, a hamlet in the parish of Norton, E. R., co. of York, 1 m. S.E. from New-Malton. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON AND STONEFERRY, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £10, returned at £81. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, H. Broadley, Esq. Here is an hospital for eight poor widows and two poor widowers, who have each a separate house, and receive each 3s. per week. Another institution of a similar kind has been recently established for the widows and daughters of poor clergymen. The church here had formerly a chantry of six priests, whose revenues at the dissolution were £13 6s. 8d. per annum. Here was also, in early times, a house of Carmelites, or White friars. Distance from Hull, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1569; in 1831, 4383. A. P., £21,124.

SUTTON WITH HOWGRAVE, a township in the parish of Kirklington, N. R., co. of York. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ripon, 5 m.

N. Pop., in 1801, 110, in 1831, 146. A. P., £750.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Campsall, W. R., co. of York, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,006.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Brotherton, W. R., co. of York, 1 m. N.E. from Ferry-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 57. A. P., £1,311.

SUTTON, a township in the parish of Kildwick, W. R., co. of York, in which are extensive cotton and worsted manufactures, and a Methodist chapel. Distances from Keighley, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 809; in 1831, 1153. A. P., £2,610.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £40, returned at £68 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. The town stands upon an eminence, comprises several streets, and covers a considerable extent of ground. The working of lace, spinning and weaving cotton into checks and nankeens, fabricating cotton hose, and making a coarse kind of red pottery, give employment to the numerous population of this parish. Its various manufactures are considerably indebted to the Mansfield and Pinxton railway, which passes through the parish. There are places of worship for the Baptists, General and Particular, for the Methodists, Wesleyan and Primitive, and for the Independents. There are some small bequests for educating the children of the poor, which are aided by public voluntary contributions. Joseph Whitehead, celebrated for his attainments in music and mechanical science, who died in the year 1811, at the premature age of 27 years, was a native of this place. Distance from Mansfield, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3311; in 1831, 5746. A. P., £6,976.

SUTTON-BASSET, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage with that of Weston-upon-Welland, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the vicarage of Welland. Distance from Market-Harborough, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 189. A. P., £996.

SUTTON-BENGER, a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £130. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The Independents have here a place of worship. Distance from Chippenham, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 443. A. P., £3,227.

SUTTON-BINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 15s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, W. Helyar, Esq. Distance from Yeovil, 3½ m.

S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,040.

SUTTON-BONNINGTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. The living consists of the united rectories of St Anne and St Michael, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated, the former at £4 17s. 6d., the latter at £15 2s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Kegworth, 2 m. S.E. Pop. in 1801, 790; in 1831, 1136. A. P., £4,034.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILS, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, locally in the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, the bishop of London. Distance from Shipston-upon-Stour, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop. in 1801, 218; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,901.

SUTTON-CHEYNEY, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St James. Patron, the rector of Market-Bosworth. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 335. A. P., £2,163.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £33 9s. 2d. The church—a handsome Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square tower, in which is a clock, six bells, and musical chimes—is ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Bedford. This town, which is well built, and contains many elegant mansions, derives its appellation from a very bleak and cheerless tract of land on the south-west borders of the county, communicating with Staffordshire. This wild district comprises an extent of 13,000 acres, and is called, very appropriately, the Cold Field. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the making of spades, saws, axes, and other implements employed in the agricultural and handicraft professions. The parish is intersected by the Birmingham and Fazley canal. The market-day is Monday; and there are fairs for cattle, sheep, and pedlery, on Trinity-Monday and November 8th. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of a warden, two capital burgesses, and 22 other corporate members. The warden, who is chosen annually, and the capital burgesses for life, by their own body, are justices of the peace by virtue of their offices. The warden acts as coroner for the town manor, and for the lordship of Sutton. The corporation are lords of the manor, and elect a lord-high-steward and park keepers. The former appoints his deputy, who must be a lawyer, and presides at the courts leet and baron. The inhabitants are free and eligible to office by residence. Petty sessions are held

once a quarter. The free grammar school was founded by Bishop Vessey in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed with lands in the parish, from which the master derives a salary of from £3 to 400 per annum. A handsome house has in addition been erected for him by the corporation, on the condition that he teaches 24 poor boys additionally, in reading and writing. A national school is supported by the corporation, in which are educated upwards of 200 children of both sexes, who are also clothed at the expense of the corporation. There are almshouses for five aged men and five aged women, with gardens attached to them, supported by the corporation. Among other benefactions, there are four of £24 each, annually given as marriage portions to four poor maidens, natives of the place, or long resident. Every inhabitant has the right to pasture cattle in a finely wooded park attached to the town, on the payment of a small sum to the corporation. Distance from Warwick, 26 m. N.W.; from London, 110 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2847; in 1831, 3684. A. P., £15,827.

SUTTON-COURTNEY, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £18 13s. 4d., returned at £60. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The Wilts and Berkshire canal passes through this parish. Here is a paper mill which employs about 25 persons. There is a place of worship belonging to the Independents, and there is a bequest of lands, yielding £55 per annum, which is applied to the educating of 15 boys. There is also an almshouse endowed with £60 per annum. Distance from Abingdon, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1272; in 1831, 1284. A. P., £9,534.

SUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish and township in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £17 3s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Lawrence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, was vicar of this parish, where there is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from York, 8 m. N.W. Pop., of the township, in 1801, 449; of the entire parish, 842: in 1831, of the former, 493, of the latter, 1019. A. P. of the township, £724; of the entire parish, £9,215.

SUTTON (KING'S), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d. The church—which has a tower on its west end, surmounted by a lofty spire with crocketed pinnacles—is ded. to St Peter. Patrons, in 1829, R. C. Elwes, and Sir J. Willes. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Brackley, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1021; in 1831, 1270. A. P., £4,399.

SUTTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Eastham, co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 387. A. P., £2,190.

SUTTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Eastham, co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. from Chester. Here is a bequest which educates and clothes 12 poor children. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,756.

SUTTON (LONG), or **St MARY's**, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. L. Bennet. Here are places of worship for the Methodists and the Independents. Distance from Holbeach, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2428; in 1831, 5233. A. P., £15,138.

SUTTON-ST-EDMUND'S, a chapelry in the parish of Long Sutton, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £2 19s. 1d., returned at £84. Patron, the vicar of Long Sutton. Distance from Crowland, 9 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 626. A. P., £7,237.

SUTTON-ST-JAMES, a chapelry in the parish of Long Sutton, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 9s. 8d., returned at £45. Patron, the vicar of Long Sutton. The chapel is in ruins, and not far from it stands a curious stone, called Ivy cross. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Holbeach, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 391. A. P., £3,368.

SUTTON-BOVEN, a hamlet in the parish of Long Sutton, 5 m. E. from Holbeach. Pop., in 1821, 614; in 1831, 706. A. P., £4,495.

SUTTON-MONTIS, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 12s., returned at £143 0s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, R. Leach, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 178. A. P., £1,229.

SUTTON-ST-MICHAEL, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Patrons, in 1829, N. Unitt, Esq., and others. Distance from Hereford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 98. A. P. with Sutton-St-Nicholas, £1,398.

SUTTON-ST-NICHOLAS, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Gibbon, Esq. Distance from Hereford, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 234. A. P. with Sutton-St-Michael.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a prebend and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, the former rated at £19. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln, the latter rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £73. Church ded. to St Clement. Patron, the prebendary of Sutton-in-the-Marsh, in Lincoln cathedral. Distance from Alford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 183. A. P., £2,013.

SUTTON-MANDEVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Mr Hibberd. Distance from Wilton, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,950.

SUTTON-MADDOCK, a parish in Shiffnal division of the hundred of Brimstree, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Kemberton, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Kemberton. The Severn is the boundary of this parish on the west, on the banks of which is a manufactory of china. Distance from Bridgenorth, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 384. A. P., £4,396.

SUTTON-MALET, a hamlet in the parish of Moorlinch, co. of Somerset, 5 m. E. from Bridgewater. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 153. A. P., £1,674.

SUTTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R., co. of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 63. A. P., £790.

SUTTON-FREENE, a township in the parish of Marden, co. of Hereford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hereford. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON-POYNTZ, a tything in the parish of Preston, co. of Dorset, 4 m. N.E. from Melcombe-Regis. Pop., in 1831, 340. A. P. with the parish.

SUTTON-SCOTNEY, a chapelry in the parish of Wonston, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Wonston, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Wonston. Distance from Whitechurch, 6 m. S. Pop. with the parish.

SUTTON-NEAR-SEAFORD, a parish in the hundred of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage with that of Seaford, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, not in charge. The church is in ruins. Patron, the vicar of Seaford. Distance from Seaford, 1 m. E. Pop. with Seaford.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Charles Hulse, Bart. There are places of worship here for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest of £6 per annum for educating six poor children. Distance from Tuxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 1002. A. P., £3,964.

SUTTON-VALENCE, a parish in the hundred of Eyeborne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of East Sutton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. The village called Town Sutton is situated below the ridge of hills bounding the Weald, and had formerly a strong castle, of which there are still some remains. These remains occupy the brow of a hill, and the crumb-

ling rubbish, overgrown with ivy and trees, has a most picturesque appearance. Here is a free school endowed with a rent charge of £30 per annum, for a master and usher, and another of £5 per annum for the usher. The school possesses also two exhibitions of £10 per annum each to St John's college, Cambridge; £4 per annum is appropriated for a visitation, and the master has a house rent free. Thirty boys receive an English education, and a classic one when required. Distance from Maidstone, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 1144. A. P., £3,359.

SUTTON-VENEY, a parish in the hundred of Warminster, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £21. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Mr Thring. Distance from Warminster, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 622; in 1831, 848. A. P., £3,898.

SUTTON-WALDRON, a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £9 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Sturt, Esq. Distance from Shaftesbury, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,106.

SUTTON-UNDER-WHITESTONE-CLIFF, a township in the parish of Felix-Kirk, N. R. of the co. of York. Here is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Thirsk, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 328. A. P., £4,080.

SUTTON-WICK, a township in the parish of Sutton-Courtney, co. of Berks. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Abingdon, 2 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 271. A. P., £3,751.

SWABY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 1s. 10d., returned at £117 18s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Alford, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 896. A. P., £1,257.

SWACLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Banbury, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Epwell and Shutford, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 9s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the provost and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. Here is a bequest of £72 15s. by a person unknown, which is partly applied to the education of poor children. Distance from Banbury, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1465; in 1831, 1962. A. P., £10,824.

SWADLINGCOTE, a chapelry in the parish of Church-Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Patronage with Gresley curacy. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there for the recovery of small debts. Here is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from

Barton-upon-Trent, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 645. A. P. with the parish.

SWAFFHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 5s. 10d. The church—which consists of a nave, two aisles, two transepts on the south, and one on the north side, with a lofty tower surmounted with rich embrasures and purled pinnacles—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. This town, which is remarkable for the salubrity of its air and the longevity of its inhabitants, is situated on an eminence, and commands a most delightful view of the surrounding country. Of the principal streets, four in number, the houses are well built, and there is an abundant supply of spring water. In the centre of the town is a large area in which is a fine piece of water. A handsome cross was erected on Market-hill by the late earl of Orford, and more recently a neat theatre and assembly rooms. A heath extending to some thousands of acres on the north-west side of the town, affords ample scope for the diversions of horse-racing and coursing. For the latter amusement, greyhounds are annually entered here in the month of September, under the same restrictions as race-horses. A charter was obtained from King John by one of the earls of Richmond, who were formerly lords of the manor, for a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, May 12th and July 21st, to which another has been added, November 3d. Petty sessions are held weekly by the county magistrates, and general quarter sessions at Midsummer. Manorial courts leet and baron are held annually in April or May. The earl of Richmond had anciently a prison in the town. A house of correction was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. A bridewell has been latterly erected, to which a tread-mill and a handsome residence for the governor has been added. Here is also a chapel attached to the establishment, and a chaplain with a salary of £200 per annum. In ancient times there was here a free chapel dedicated to St Mary, and at a hamlet a short way distant, called Guthlac's Stow, now Goodluck's-Close, another ded. to St Guthlac. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a grammar school with a considerable endowment, and a national school is supported by subscription. A number of houses have been left at different times as residences, rent free, for the poor, for whom there is also a work-house. John de Swaffham, the bitter and bigotted opponent of Wickliffe, for his bigotry promoted by Pope Gregory II. to the see of Bangor, was a native of this town. Distance from Norfolk, 28 m. N.W.; from London, 95 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2220; in 1831, 3285. A. P., £11,218.

SWAFFHAM-BULBECK, a parish in the hundred of Staine, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £16 10s., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The parish is in part bounded by the

Cam, of which there is a branch called Swaffham-Lode, navigable to the village. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £46 18s. 10d. Part of the building is now occupied as a house for paupers. There is here a school endowed with £50 per annum. Distance from Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 727. A. P., £3,241.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, a parish in the hundred of Staine, co. of Cambridge. Living, the vicarages of St Cyriac and St Mary united, in the archd. and dio. of Ely, the former rated at £16 18s. 11½d., the latter at £14 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Cyriac, that of St Mary is in ruins. Patrons, the bishop of Ely and the dean and chapter of Ely alternately. The parish is bounded by the Cam on the north, and a number of navigable drains, here called lodes, communicating with that river, pass through it. A market weekly, and an annual fair formerly held here, have been discontinued. Here are two endowed schools, one of which is conducted upon the national plan. Distance from Newmarket, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 791; in 1831, 1102. A. P., £3,358.

SWAFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Walsham, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 107, in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,165.

SWAINBY, a township in the parish of Pickhill, N. R. of the co. of York. The fabricating of various articles of cutlery employs the greater part of the inhabitants. It has places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensians, which was translated to Coverham. Distance from Bedale, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 27. A. P., £1,483.

SWAINSCOE, a joint township with Blore, in the parish of Blore, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N. W. from Ashburn. Pop. with the parish.

SWAINSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. C. Long. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,094.

SWAINSWICK, a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 17s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. William Prynne, a voluminous writer and statesman in the reign of Charles I., was born in this parish, 1600; died, and his remains buried in the church here, 1669. Distance from Bath, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 427. A. P., £2,919.

SWALECLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Whitstable, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829,

Earl Cowper. Distance from Canterbury, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,086.

SWALLOW, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Lord Yarborough. Distance from Caistor, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,520.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Dunworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, and a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £40. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. Distance from Hindon, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 278. A. P., £1,435.

SWALLOWFIELD, a parish, partly in the hundred of Charlton, co. of Berks, and partly in that of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Shinfield, a peculiar, certified at £30. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Shinfield. The celebrated Lord Clarendon wrote the history of the great rebellion at the manor house here, which was the property of his son, with whom he resided after his retirement from public life. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Reading, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 890; in 1831, 1106. A. P., £3,831.

SWALWELL, a township in the parish of Whickham, co.-palatine of Durham, the seat of extensive iron works, established in 1690, by Sir Ambrose Crawley, originally a common blacksmith. At these works, now carried on under the firm of Crawley, Millington & Co., are manufactured all manner of articles, either in cast or wrought iron. They are still conducted on the admirable system of the benevolent founder, who left sufficient funds for educating the children of the workmen, and for supporting their widows and orphans, at the same time that he laid down rules for the regulation of their conduct. There is here a Presbyterian meeting-house and a Methodist chapel. Shield, the well-known musical composer, was a native of this township. Distance from Gateshead, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, returned with the parish; in 1831, 1372. A. P. not returned separately.

SWANAGE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, Blandford (South) division of the co. of Dorset. The living is a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £27 9s. 9½d. The church—which is very ancient, with a large chancel and a lofty tower, and was formerly a chapel to the vicarage of Worth-Matravers—is ded. to the Virgin Mary. Patron, in 1829, John Calcraft, Esq. The town, which is situated on the small bay of Swanage, consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length. It contains many good houses, for the most part built and roofed with stone. The bay of Swanage has of late years become a favourite bathing place, which has contributed in a material degree to the increase and the general improvement of

the town. The manufacture of straw-plait employs many of the females, but the staple employment of the men is quarrying freestone, called Purbeck stone, which is sent to many parts of our own, and even of distant kingdoms. The quarrymen have long been governed by local regulations of their own making, by which, none but sons of quarrymen are allowed to enter the quarries, nor even these, except they have served an apprenticeship with their fathers, or some of their neighbours, for seven years. What are the practical results of this regulation we are not informed, but it is a subject into which the economist and the politician ought to inquire. The bay of Swanage serves for a harbour to the town, and affords tolerable anchorage for vessels of 300 tons burden. The town has a market on Tuesday and on Friday. Fossil fishes are found in the quarries here, especially bream, in great abundance; and there are several mineral springs in the parish, celebrated for their medicinal virtues. Distance from Corfe-Castle, 7 m. E.S.E.; from London, 122. Pop., in 1801, 1382; in 1831, 1734. A. P., £2,102.

SWANBOROUGH, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. It lies in the centre of the county, and contains two parishes. Pop., 329.

SWANBOROUGH, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the centre of the county, to the south-west of Salisbury plains, and comprises 23 parishes, with the market-town of Levington. Pop., in 1831, 9630.

SWANBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patron, the king. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a bequest of £15 per annum for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Wonslow, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 668. A. P., £4,505.

SWANLAND, a township in the parish of North-Ferriby, E. R., co. of York, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 366. A. P., £4,811.

SWANNINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Whitwick, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whitwick, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Whitwick. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 549. A. P., £2,497.

SWANNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Wood-Dalling, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 11s. 5d., returned at £86 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge. Distance from Reepham, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 370. A. P., £1,368.

SWANSCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of

Rochester, rated at £25 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the master and fellows of Sidney college, Cambridge. This parish, which is in general highly picturesque, is bounded on the north by the Thames, and is celebrated as the place where the men of Kent arrested the march of William the Conqueror till he consented to confirm them in their ancient rights and privileges, and also as the landing-place of Sweyn, king of Denmark. Distance from Dartford, 4 m. E.S.R. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 1166. A. P., £3,564.

SWANSEA, or **ABER-TAUY**, a sea-port town and parish in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. The livings are two—St Mary's and St John's—both in the dio. of St David's, the former rated at £7 14s. 4½d., the latter returned at £51. The parish of St John's does not commence till a mile out of the town, and it extends one mile farther. The church of St Mary is 74 feet in length, and 54 in width, and is ornamented with a lofty square tower. St John's, situated at the upper end of the town, and originally a chapel to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, is of much smaller dimensions. The chapel of St Thomas, which was situated in the parish of St Mary, has been wholly washed away by the sea. The town is well built; the streets broad, paved, and having flagged foot-paths, and lighted with gas. Of the ancient castle, the only part remaining entire is a massive quadrangular tower, surmounted by a parapet pierced with light circular arches. Of the castle itself, part is occupied by the town poor-house, and part by the town-prison; and the town-hall, a handsome modern building, stands within its inclosure. From the summit of the ancient tower the view is particularly fine, taking in the whole town, imbosomed in hills that rise behind it to the west and north, with the beautiful semicircular bay of Swansea fading away in the distance, where its waters become undistinguishable from those of the Bristol channel. A neat and commodious theatre has been built by tontine shares of £10 each, and elegant assembly-rooms have been erected by funds raised in shares of £8 each. There are two reading and news-rooms, and the town has an ably-conducted and extensively circulated journal. In consequence of recent improvements, the harbour of Swansea is now not only one of the most beautiful, but one of the most secure in the kingdom. Two fine piers confine the channel on the east and west sides, and the bed of the river has been deepened, so that vessels of 300 tons burden receive their cargoes at the wharfs along its banks. On the western pier are a watch-house and light-house, with a fine terrace, which commands a most delightful view of the bay, the town, and the surrounding country, which is rich in minerals, and sustains a vast population. The principal business carried on here is the smelting of copper, the ore of which is brought here from different places of the principality, from Cornwall, and from Ireland. There are also several large iron-foundries, a number of potteries, roperies, breweries, tan-

series, soaperies, &c. The trade in coal is very great, and employs a vast number of people. The coals are brought to the town and harbour by means of canals, and a rail-road passes along the shore from the pier to the Mumbles. The atmosphere of Swansea is supposed to be peculiarly salubrious, which, with the fine beach, and the panoramic beauty of the bay, have rendered it a favourite resort for sea-bathing, and large additions have been made to the town for the accommodation of summer visitors. The borough has three component parts—the town, the franchise, and the parish—each of which, for parochial purposes, has its own officers. The area of the whole is about 7600 acres. The corporation is governed by a port-reeve, 12 aldermen, two common attorneys, a recorder, two sergeants-at-mace, and an unlimited number of burgesses. Courts leet are held twice in the year, and a court of pleas for the recovery of small debts once every three weeks. The petty sessions for the hundred, and the Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county, are held here. Swansea unites with Loughor, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig, in the electing of one member of parliament. Here are 16 dissenting meeting-houses, including one Catholic chapel. Here is a free school endowed with £40 per annum, to which the corporation add annually £20, making the income £60 per annum. There are many private schools, and several charity schools, conducted upon the national and Lancasterian plans. An infirmary and a dispensary are liberally supported. The poet Gower, who was contemporary with Chaucer, is supposed to have been a native of this town, as was the celebrated Bean Nash, who was for many years master of the ceremonies at Bath. Distance from London, 206 m. W. Pop., in 1801, of the town and franchise, 6099; of the remainder of the parish, 732: in 1831, of the former, 13,256; of the latter, 1675. A. P. of the town and franchise, £29,184; of the remainder of the parish, £3,376.

SWANTHORPE, a tything with Crondall, in the parish of Crondall, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S.E. from Odiham. Pop., with Crondall, 510. A. P. with the parish.

SWANTON-ABBOTT, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Anson. Distance from North Walton, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 448. A. P., £1,404.

SWANTON-MORLEY, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Worthing, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Edward Lombe, Esq. Here is a rent charge of £8 per annum, for educating and apprenticing poor children. Distance from East Dereham, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 837. A. P., £3,459.

SWANTON-NOVERS, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a dis-

charged rectory with that of Wood-Norton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patronage with the rectory of Wood-Norton. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,035.

SWANWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Alfreton, co. of Derby. There are extensive collieries in this neighbourhood, and the hamlet has two places of worship, one belonging to the Baptists, and one to the Wesleyan Methodists. There is also a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Alfreton, with which the pop. is returned, 1½ m. S.W.

SWARBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, returned at £45. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. Distance from Folkeingham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,238.

SWARDESTON, a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk, and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, returned at £58. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, J. Steward, Esq.

SWARKESTON, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5, returned at £118. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Sir George Crewe, Bart. In this parish is a bridge over the Trent, said to be the longest in Europe, its extent over the meadows to Stanton being nearly a mile. Originally this bridge was very narrow, but it has been widened so as to allow carriages to pass each other. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish, which is in the honour of Tutbury, co. of Lancaster, and subject to the jurisdiction of the court of pleas there. Swarkeston-house was, during the civil wars, fortified for the king, but very soon fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. Distance from Derby, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 308. A. P., £1,110.

SWARLAND, a township in the parish of Felton, co. of Northumberland. Close to the high road and in front of Swarland-hall, a handsome residence situated in an extensive park, is a beautiful obelisk, built of fine white freestone, to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson. It was erected by the late Alexander Davison, who lived on terms of intimacy with the gallant admiral. Distance from Alnwick, 8 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 210. A. P. returned with the parish.

SWARRATON, a parish in the hundred of Bountisborough, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £4 5s. 2½d., returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, Alexander Baring, Esq. Distance from New Alresford, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 120. A. P., £711.

SWATON, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln.

Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Spanby, annexed in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, J. W. Knapp, Esq. Distance from Falkingham, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 311. A. P., £5,870.

SWAVESEY, a parish in the hundred of Papworth, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 6s. 8d. The church, which originally belonged to an alien priory of Black monks which formerly existed here, is ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. A market and fair once established here, have long been in desuetude. Of the ancient priory, some remains are still visible, and there is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. Distance from St Ives, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £2,940.

SWAY, a hamlet in the parish of Boldre, co. of Southampton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Lymington, having a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. Pop. with the parish.

SWAYFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the king. Distance from Corby, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 260. A. P., £1,314.

SWEEPSTONE, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Snares-ton, annexed in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. D. and Mrs Rider. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and it is intersected by the river Mease and by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5 m. S.E. Pop., with Newton, in 1801, 412; in 1831, 627. A. P., £4,645.

SWEETHOPE, a township in the parish of Thockington, co. of Northumberland. The river Wansbeck has its source in this township. Distance from Bellingham, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 18. A. P. with the parish.

SWEFLING, a parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Turner. Distance from Saxmundham, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 336. A. P., £1,529.

SWELL, a parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 10s. 5d., returned at £68 15s. 4d. Church ded. to St Catherine. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Langport, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,767.

SWELL (LOWER), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of

Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £149 11s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 298. A. P., £3,307.

SWELL (UPPER), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 14s. 6d., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Charles Pole, Esq. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,362.

SWERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Distance from Chipping-Norton, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,004.

SWETTENHAM, a parish and township in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 1s. 3d. Patron, the Rev. J. D'Arcey. This parish is most romantically situated on the banks of the river Dane. Distance from Congleton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 237, of the entire parish, 406; in 1831, of the former, 247, of the latter, 421. A. P. of the township, £1,757, of the entire parish, £3,553.

SWILLAND, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Ipswich, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,192.

SWILLINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, John Lowther, Esq. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Leeds, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 523. A. P., including that of Great and Little Preston, £5,874.

SWIMBRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy with that of Landkey annexed in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the dean of Exeter. The situation of this parish is strikingly romantic, being surrounded on all sides by hills of the finest verdure and the most singular formation. It abounds with limestone which is found embedded in a strata of hard and bluish-coloured building stone. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a small endowment for educating poor children. Distance from Barnstaple, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1082; in 1831, 1511. A. P., £6,711.

SWINBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy

with those of Fifehead and Idbury, and a peculiar of the chancellor of Salisbury, not in charge. The church—which contains many ancient monuments—is ded. to St Mary. The Windrush flows through this parish. Here is a free school for the boys of this parish and those of Wiford; also an estate of about £16 per annum, which is given to apprenticing of poor children, and another of about £10 per annum which is given to lying-in women; £13 per annum is expended for bread to the poor, and seven green coats are distributed yearly to seven poor men. Distance from Burford, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,583.

SWINBURN WITH COLWELL, a township in the parish of Chollerton, co. of Northumberland, 7 m. from Hexham. It is bounded on the west by a rivulet of the same name, which falls into the North Tyne. There is a domestic Catholic chapel at Swinburn-castle, the property of Ralph Riddell, Esq. Pop., with Colwell, in 1801, 407; in 1831, 411. A. P. returned with that of the parish.

SWINBURN (LITTLE), a joint-township with Whiteside-Law, in the parish of Chollerton, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. N.E. from Hexham. Pop. returned with Chollerton.

SWINCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Ewelme, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the king. Distance from Wallingford, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 367. A. P., £1,801.

SWINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Shap, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £40. Patron, the vicar of Shap. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Orton, 12 m. W.N.W. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

SWINDEN, a township in the parish of Gisburn, W. R., co. of York, 7½ m. E.S.E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 36. A. P., £1,502.

SWINDERBY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 19s. 9½d., returned at £146. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Charles Moor, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there are two small bequests for the educating of the poor. Distance from Lincoln, 8½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 449. A. P., £1,881.

SWINDON, a parish in the hundred of Cheltenham, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 1s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Romney. Distance from Cheltenham, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,526.

SWINDON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17. Church ded.

to the Holy Rood. Patron, the king. The town is situated on the summit of a considerable eminence, and commands delightful views over parts of Berkshire and Gloucestershire. The principal street is wide and contains many good houses. No particular manufacture is carried on here; but the extensive quarries that are wrought in the neighbourhood, and the pursuits of husbandry, afford sufficient employment to the inhabitants, a great proportion of whom are in easy circumstances. The market is on Monday for corn, and on every second Monday for cattle. Fairs are held on the Monday before April 5th, the second Monday after May 12th, the second Monday in September, and the second Monday after September 11th, for cattle, pedlery, &c. The petty-sessions for the division are held here. The Wilts and Berkshire canal passes about half a mile from the town. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a free school with an endowment of about £40 per annum, which is aided by voluntary contributions. Distance from London, 81 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1198; in 1831, 1742. A. P., £7,818.

SWINDON, a township partly in the parish of Pannall, lower division, and partly in that of Kirkby-Overblows, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. It is 6 m. W.S.W. from Wetherby, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the honour court of Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, returned with the parish of Pannall; in 1831, 46. A. P. with the parish of Pannall.

SWINE, a parish and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £8, returned at £54. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, William Wilberforce, Esq. Here was a Cistercian nunnery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £134 6s. 9d. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 204, of the entire parish, 1148; in 1831, 1603. A. P. of the township, 3202; of the entire parish, £18,861.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry in the parish of Whitgift, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Whitgift, in the archd. and dio. of that of York, not in charge, returned at £93 18s. 8d. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Howden, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 1055. A. P., £2,569.

SWINESHEAD, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Manchester. Distance from Kimbolton, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,716.

SWINESHEAD, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Kirtou, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14

9s., returned at £184 18s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. This town is famous as having been the first resting place of King John, after he had lost the whole of his baggage, and narrowly escaped with his life, when crossing the marshes in his military progress from Lynn to Sleaford. He left this town on horseback, but being suddenly taken ill with a dysentery, was carried in a litter to Sleaford, and thence to his castle of Newark, where he died on the following day. The sea formerly flowed up to the town, and there was a harbour near the market-place. The market-day is Thursday, but the market is no longer frequented. A fair is held October 2d. Here was a Cistercian priory, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £175 19s. 10d. The monastery has entirely disappeared. Its site is however still visible, and about 220 years ago a large mansion was erected with a part of its materials. This mansion is in good preservation, and has been recently modernised. A little to the north-west of the town is a Danish camp, and many ancient coins, skeletons, &c., have been at different times dug up in the neighbourhood of the monastery. Here is a free school, endowed with £35 per annum. Distance from Boston, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1544; in 1831, 1994. A. P., £11,796.

SWINESTEAD, a parish in the wapentake of Beltsloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, in 1829, Baroness Willoughby and Lord Gwydyr. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Corby, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 402. A. P., £1,881.

SWINETHORPE, an extra-parochial liberty in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. W.S.W. from Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 54. A. P., £785.

SWINFEN, a hamlet in the parish of Weeford, co. of Stafford. It is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. Distance from Lichfield, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1821, 109; in 1831, 120. A. P. returned with the liberty of Packington.

SWINFORD, a tything in the parish of Cumner, co. of Berks, 5 m. N.W. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1811, 19; in 1831, 38. A. P. with the parish.

SWINFORD, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Cave. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars. Distance from Lutterworth, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,520.

SWINFORD (KING'S), a parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Briery-Hill annexed, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry,

rated at £17 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dudley. The manufactures of this parish are chiefly iron and glass, in both which they are very extensive. The whole of this district abounds in coal and ironstone, and an excellent rail-road, with the Stroudwater and the Staffordshire and Worcester canals passing through the parish, afford every facility for import of the raw material, and for the export of the manufactured article. Holbeach-house, where Catesby and the other gunpowder conspirators were taken, is in this parish. On Ashwood-heath are the remains of a Roman camp, and Ladywell-Spa is partly in this parish. Distance from Stourbridge, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 6464; in 1831, 15,156. A. P., £22,894.

SWINFORD (OLD), a parish, partly in the south division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford, but principally in the lower division of the hundred of Halshire, co. of Worcester. The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £26 6s. 6d. The church—which is an elegant Gothic structure, with a handsome spire—is ded. to St Mary. The principal business carried on here is the making of nails. The Blue-coat hospital, in this parish, was founded by Thomas Foley, Esq., in 1677, and endowed with estates now yielding upwards of £2000 per annum. It is a neat and commodious structure, in the college style, situated on the Bromsgrove road. It receives 70 boys, who are boarded, clothed, and educated. They are received between the ages of seven and eleven, and remain till they reach the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed. At the expiry of their indenture, by producing a certificate of good conduct, they are presented with £15. Another school in the vicinity, endowed for educating, clothing, and apprenticing 20 boys, has been in some way joined with the Blue-coat hospital, and the children of both are taught by the same master. Distance from Stourbridge, 1 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 8199; in 1831, 13,874. A. P., £20,071.

SWINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £20, returned at £33. Church—ded. to St Peter—consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower and beacon turret at the west end. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, which fell into the possession of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, and possessed at the dissolution revenues to the amount of £87 3s. 8d. The remains of this once splendid establishment are now occupied as a farm-house. Distance from Folkestone, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,725.

SWINHOLE, a townshp in the parish of Bamborough, co. of Northumberland, 7 m. E.S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 110. A. P., with the parish.

SWINHOPE, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 17s.

8½d., returned at £105. Church ded. to St Helen. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Abingdon. Distance from Caistor, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,609.

SWINNERTON, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs. Robinson. In the time of the Saxons this was a royal residence, and it had a market in the time of Edward I., which has long ago fallen into desuetude. The river Sow forms the boundary between this parish and Eccleshall. Distance from Stone, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 648; in 1831, 791. A. P., £7,433.

SWINTON WITH WARTHERMASK, a township in the parish of Masham, N. R., co. of York. Several curious relics of antiquity have been dug up here, among others, a handle of a gold shield and a Roman battle-axe. Distance from Bedale, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,461.

SWINTON, a township in the parish of Appleton-le-Street, N. R., co. of York. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from New-Malton, 2½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 333. A. P., £5,195.

SWINTON, a chapelry in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio., of York, certified at £24, returned at £132 10s. The chapel—which is of the date of the 11th century, and has a remarkably fine Norman doorway—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne. The inhabitants are many of them employed in the manufacture of earthenware, and there is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Rotherham, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 152. A. P., £2,337.

SWITHLAND, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of Grooby, under commission of the earl of Strangford and Warrington, rated at £10 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the king. Slate is found in this parish, and the parishioners have a right to send their children to the endowed school at Mount-Sorrell. Distance from Mount-Sorrell, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,047.

SWORTON, a hamlet in the parish of Rothern, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.W. from Nether-Knutsford. Pop. with the parish.

SWYDD AND CRAIG, a township in the parish of Llandegley, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 2 m. S.E. from Pen-y-bont. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 227. A. P., with Trelan, £1,413.

SWYRE, a parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 0s. 5d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the duke of Bedford. The village stands about a mile from the English channel, which forms the

boundary of the parish. Distance from Bridport, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 228. A. P., £678.

SYCHTYN, or SAUGHTON, a township in the parish of Northop, co. of Flint, North Wales, 1½ m. S. from Northop. Pop., in 1821, 419; in 1831, 421. A. P. with the parish.

SYDE, a parish in the hundred of Rapsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 18s. 4d., returned at £40. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Pitt, Esq. Distance from Painswick, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 50. A. P., £628.

SYDENHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Lewisham, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Lewisham. The church, which is but newly finished, was erected at the expense of upwards of £10,000, the greater part of which has been allowed by the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches. About 1640, this place came into public notice on account of mineral spring which was supposed to possess very peculiar virtues, and for the benefit of which invalids often came from a considerable distance. This in a short time raised the village from a cluster of paltry huts to the splendour of a town, which it still in some measure retains, though its waters have now nearly fallen into disuse. The air is reckoned to possess most salubrious qualities, the scenery is fine, and being in the vicinity of the metropolis, numerous families of respectability have made it their permanent residence. Sydenham common affords many charming views, and the adjoining woods are often frequented by parties of pleasure from the metropolis. The Croydon canal passes through the village, which is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held alternately at Bromley and at Greenwich, for the recovery of small debts. A pleasure fair is held annually on Trinity-Monday, and is generally numerously attended. There is in aid of the established church a proprietary chapel, and there are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. A school conducted on the national system affords the means of instruction to about eighty children. Distance from London, 8½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

SYDENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Lewknor, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Thame, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Thame, subject to the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Tetworth, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,586.

SYDENHAM-DAMAREL, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, John Carpenter. This parish lies along the Tamar, which separates it from Cornwall. A copper mine was formerly wrought here. Distance from Tavistock, 5½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 296. A. P., £1,571.

SYDERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of

Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 13s. 4d., returned at £133 12s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Cholmondeley. Distance from Barnham-Westgate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 421. A. P., £2,846.

SYDLING-ST-NICHOLAS, a parish in the liberty of Sydling-St-Nicholas, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Winchester college. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Dorchester, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 617. A. P., £3,644.

SYERSCOTE, or STERSCOTE, a liberty in the parish of Tamworth, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.N.E. from Tamworth. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 34. A. P. with the parish.

SYERSTONE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of East Stoke, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. The parish is partly bounded by the Trent, and the old Fosse road passes through it. Distance from Newark, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,423.

SYKEHOUSE, a chapelry in the parish of Fishlake, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Fishlake, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £7 11s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Fishlake. Distance from Thorne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 617. A. P., £4,888.

SYLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Miss Isabella Barry. Distance from Harleston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 391. A. P., £1,951.

SYLVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Green's-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Greens-Norton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the rector of Greens-Norton. Distance from Towcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 947. A. P., £1,106.

SYMONDSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £36 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Raymond. The small river Simene, which falls into the Birt at Bridport, has its source in this parish. Distance from Bridport, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N. Pop., in 1801, 791; in 1831, 1147. A. P., £7,394.

SYMONDSHALL, a tything in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge, from which it is distant 4 m. N.E. Pop. with the parish.

SYNFIN WITH ARLESTON, a liberty in the parish of Barrow, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 71. A. P., £1,133.

SYRESHAM, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Sir S. C. Domesday, Knight. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Brackley, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 895. A. P., £1,976.

SYSONBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 81. A. P., £1,986.

SYSTON, a parish in the hundred of East Goscott, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 2s. 7d., returned at £67. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the vice-chancellor and fellows of the university of Oxford. Here is a rent charge of £5 for educating poor children. Distance from Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1124; in 1831, 1349.

SYSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £55, returned at £103. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,273.

SYWELL, a parish in the hundred of Hamfordshoe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Earl Brownlow. Distance from Wellingborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 216. A. P., £3,180.

T

TAAFE (THE), a river in the co. of Glamorgan, S. W., passing Merthyr-Tydvil, it falls into the sea at Cardiff. This river is crossed by a stone-bridge, consisting of a single arch measuring 140 feet in the span, the plan and workmanship of a self-taught mechanic.

TABLEHURST, a very small village in the co. of Sussex, lying betwixt Ashdown-forest and East Grinstead.

TABLEY (NETHER, or INFERIOR), a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Nether-Knutsford. The Leicester family derive the title of baron from this place. There was at one time a chapel in this township, and the spot where it stood is called the Chapel-field. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 134.

TABLEY (OVER, or SUPERIOR), a township in Rosthern parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. W. by N. from Nether-Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 442.

TACHBROOK (BISHOP'S), a parish in Warwick division of Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Tachbrook in Lichfield cathedral, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a national school. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 674. A. P., £7,175.

TACHBROOK-MALORY, a township in the above parish and co., $\frac{3}{4}$ m S. by E. from Warwick.

TACKLEY, a hamlet in Foleshill parish, in the co. of the city of Coventry.

TACKLEY, a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Oxford, 3 m. N.E. from Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £19 9s. 4½d. Patron, St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The duke of Marlborough and Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., have manors here which are separated by the Roman Akeman Street. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 564. A. P., £2,219.

TACOLNESTON, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. from St Mary-Stratton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Warren. Church ded. to All Saints. This was the birth-place of John Tasephans, a Carmelittish friar and intolerant persecutor of the Lollards. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 486; A. P., £2,227.

TADCASTER, a market town and parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the ainety of the city of York, 10 m. S. W. from York, containing the townships of Stutton-

with-Hazlewood, Catterton and Oxtou. It is a well built town, but has no manufactures, and but little trade. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, last Wednesday in April, May, and Oct. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £8 4s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and other Dissenting bodies. The Wesleyan Methodists have a school-room attached to their chapel. A grammar school for 20 boys, and an hospital for 4 men, were founded here by Dr Ogilethorpe, bishop of Carlisle, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mrs Dawson bequeathed £15 per annum to 10 widows, and £10 per annum to 10 spinsters, with an additional £5 per annum to each of the women for instructing 40 children. In 1788, a Sunday school was built by subscription, the ground being presented by W. Hill, Esq., and the charity liberally endowed by his daughters. Pop., in 1801, 2072; in 1831, 2855. A. P., £10,061.

TADDINGTON, a township and chapelry in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S. W. from Tideswell. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bakewell vicarage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, certified at £10 10s., returned at £62 17s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1714, the Rev. Roger Wilkon bequeathed lands for the education of all children of the Wilkon family, and 10 others, the schoolmaster to bear the name of Wilkon. A school for 12 children was built by subscription in 1805, and is supported by a bequest from Michael White. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 391.

TADHAM, formerly a chapelry to Easebourne vicarage, co. of Sussex.

TADLEY, a parish in Overton hundred, Kingsclere division, co. of Southampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Overton vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 683. A. P., £880.

TADLOW, a parish in Armington hundred, co. of Cambridge, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 17s., and returned at £119 2s. 4d. Patron, Downing college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,284.

TADMERTON (GREAT), a parish in Bloxham hundred, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. W. S.W. from Banbury. Living, a rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £13 11s. 0^d. Patron, Worcester college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 355. A. P., £3,191.

TADMERTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish and county.

TAF-FECHAN, a parish in Pencelli hundred, co. of Brecon, S. W., 10 m. S.E. from Brecon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £2 12s., and returned at £47. Patron, the rector of Llanthetty. Pop. with Llanthetty parish.

TAFOLOG, a township in Cemmaes parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 7 m. N.E. from Machynllaeth.

TAILBERD, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland.

TAIN, or **TEAN**, (**THE**), a river in the co. of Stafford, falling into the Dove near Uttoxeter.

TAKELEY, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Stansted-Mountfitchet. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £11. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents. "An alien priory to the abbey of St Valery in Picardy, to which this manor was given by King Henry I. After the dissolution of such alien priories, it was made part of the endowment of New college, Oxford.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 1099. A. P., £3,726.

TALACH-DDU, a parish in Pencelli hundred, co. of Brecon, S. W., 2½ m. N.E. from Brecon. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £4 12s., and returned at £130 19s. Patron, — Grif-fiths, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 177. A. P., £613.

TALCARN, or **MINSTER**, in Lesnewth hundred, co. of Cornwall. See **MINSTER**.

TALE, a hamlet in Pay-Hembury parish, co. of Devon.

TALGARTH, a village and parish in Talgarth hundred, co. of Brecon, S. W., including the hamlets of Fforest, Grwyny-fawr, Grwyny-fechan, Pwll-y-Wrach, and Trefecca. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of St David's. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The extensive tract called the Black mountain is included in the area of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1214; in 1831, 1473. A. P., £6,409.

TALGARTH, a hamlet in Penhow parish, co. of Monmouth, 6 m. E. from Caerleon.

TALHENNY, a parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 6 m. S.W. from Haverford West. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, — Owen, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 222. A. P., £902.

TALIARIS, a hamlet and chapelry in Perfedd hundred, near the river Dulas, co. of Carmarthen, S. W., 4½ m. N. from Llandello-fawr. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's certified at £10, and re-

turned at £47 11s. Patrons, the proprietors of Taliaris. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 207.

TALK-UPON-THE-HILL, a chapelry in Audley parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. N.N. W. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £5 14s., and returned at £90. Patron, the vicar of Audley. Here is a free school, in which 14 children receive instruction. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 1196.

TALKIN, a township in Hayton parish, co. of Cumberland, 11 m. E. by N. from Carlisle. It contains quarries of freestone and limestone, and several collieries. On Nether-ton farm in this township, three gold clasps of considerable value were found in the year 1790. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 376.

TALLAND, a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall; it stands on the English channel, 2½ m. S.W. by W. from West Looe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10, and returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. N. Kendall. Church ded. to St Tallan. Here is an endowment for the education of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1136; in 1831, 1434. A. P., £3,743.

TALLATON, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Ottery. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32 3s. 1^d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. P. Welland. Church ded. to St Thomas. Four children are instructed from a small annuity bequeathed by Elizabeth Prideaux in 1710. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 479. A. P., £3,268.

TALLENTIRE, a township in Bride-Kirk parish, co. of Cumberland, 3½ m. N.N. W. from Cockermouth. It is situated on an eminence, and has an extensive prospect over the Western ocean and the coast of Scotland, with part of the Isle of Man. Here is a small endowed free school. Limestone is found in this vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 237.

TALLINGTON, a parish in Ness wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 3½ m. W. by N. from Market-Deeping. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 9s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 220. A. P., £2,774.

TALTON, a hamlet in Tredington parish, co. of Worcester, 4½ m. N.N.W. from Ship-ton-upon-Stour.

TALWORTH, a township in Long-Diton parish, co. of Surrey, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Kingston-upon-Thames.

TALLYLLYCHAU, a parish in Caeo hundred, co. of Carmarthen, S. W., 7 m. N. from Llandello-fawr. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's and province of Canterbury, not in charge, certified at £8, and returned at £54 4s. Patron, — Beynon, Esq. Here are some remains of a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Rhys-ap-Gryf-

fydd, prince of South Wales, and ded. to St John. Pop. of this parish in 1801, 822; in 1831, 1058. A. P., £4,648.

TAL-Y-BONT, a hamlet in Llan-Llech-idd parish, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Bangor. Fairs are held here, May 7th, August 11th, and September 1st.

TAL-Y-LLYN, a parish in Malttraeth hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 3 m. W. by N. from Carnarvon. Living, a chapelry annexed to Llanbeulan rectory, in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £50. Pop. returned with that of Llanbeulan.

TALYLLYNN, a parish and hamlet in Ystymanner hundred, co. of Merioneth, N. W., 10 m. S. from Dolgelly. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Towy vicarage, in the dio. of Bangor and province of Canterbury, returned at £27. Here are the celebrated trout-streams called Llynff-tal-y-Llynff, and Llynff-Mwngyl. The steep cliffs of Cader-Idris add much to the sublimity of the surrounding scenery. The Wynne family possess a splendid seat in this romantic place. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 767. A. P., £3,551.

TAL-Y-SARN, a hamlet in Trefilar parish, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 6 m. N.W. from Llanbedr. Fairs are held here, Sept. 8th and Nov. 7th.

TAMAR (THE). See article CORNWALL.

TAME (THE). See article CHESHIRE.

TAME (THE), a river in Buckinghamshire and Oxford, falling into the Thames below Dorchester.

TAME (THE), a river in Staffordshire falling into the Trent near Edinghall.

TAMEHORN, a hamlet in Whittington parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Tamworth.

TAMERTON-FOLIOT, a parish situated on a creek of the river Tamar in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by W. from Plymouth. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Martin-Stowe, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 7s. 8½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed free school for educating and clothing 20 boys. An almshouse for 4 widows was erected in 1669 by Sir C. Bampfylde. Pop., in 1801, 747; in 1831, 1061. A. P., £6,674.

TAMERTON (NORTH), a parish in Stratton hundred, co. of Devon, 8 m. N. by W. from Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rolle. Church ded. to St Dennis. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,115.

TAMWORTH, a borough, market-town, and parish, partly in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, and partly in Tamworth division, Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, 22 m. S. by E. from Stafford, and 27 m. N. by W. from Warwick. It comprises the chapelry of Wiggington, the townships of Alington with Stone-Delph, Biddescote, Bolehall with Glascoate, Bonehill, and Fazely, the hamlet of Willucote with part of Dosthill, the

liberties of Syerscote, and Tamworth-castle, and the extra-parochial liberty of Hopwas-Hayes. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in the 3d of her reign, and is governed by two bailiffs, (one for each county,) 24 burgesses, recorder, town-clerk, &c., with a high steward and under-steward. This corporation hold a three weeks court of record, and an annual court-leet. The borough sends two members to parliament, the bailiffs being the returning officers. The electors under the old system are about 470 in number: the new electors 528.

Tamworth is said to be of great antiquity: it was made a royal residence by the Mercians. When Briton was invaded by the Danes, this town was nearly destroyed, but was rebuilt by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. "In the year 914, the famous Mercian Lady Elfleda re-edified this town, and toward the latter end of the century here was a convent of religious. Eadgitha, a relation of King Edgar's, is mentioned to have been abbess here; but that St Editha, the daughter of that king, founded a nunnery here, which was translated to Pollesworth after the conquest, is not so evident. However, it is most certain that the church here, dedicated to St Edith, hath been for a long time collegiate, having a dean and six prebendaries, and every one of them hath his substitute or vicar, but I could not learn, saith Leland, of whose erection the college was. Some think it was a college before the conquest; others that it was of the foundation of Marmion, and that opinion is more likely to be true. Marmions, without doubt, were the successive lords of the castle. The king is at present taken as patron of the college. The deanery was valued 28th Henry VIII., at £21 per annum. The first prebend at £3 6s. 8d.; the second at £8; the third at £8; the fourth at £7; the fifth at £10; the sixth at £—; and the common revenues at £4 7s. 8d. But the college, with all the prebends, were granted 23d Elizabeth, to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton. Here was an hospital ded. to St James."—Tanner's Not. Mon. It is now a handsome and populous place on the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker, and near the great navigable canal. The principal manufactures are tanning, calico-printing, ale-brewing, and woollen-cloth. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 5th, May 4th, July 26th, October 24th, first Monday in September, and Monday before St Paul's day in January. The earl of Ferrers derives the title of Viscount Shirley from this town. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £16, and returned at £116. Patron, in 1829, C. E. Repington, Esq. The church, ded. to St Editha, is a noble and handsome structure surmounted by a tower, which has two curious spiral staircases. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has exhibitions for a scholarship at Catherine hall, Cambridge.

There is another free school for 12 boys and 10 girls; also several well-endowed Sunday schools and almshouses. Pop. of the borough in 1801, 1123; in 1831, 1711. A. P., £3.256. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 7182.

TAMWORTH-CASTLE, a liberty in Tamworth parish, co. of Warwick.

TANAT, (THE), a river in the co. of Montgomery, N. W., falling into the Severn.

TANDRIDGE, a hundred forming the S.E. boundary of the co. of Surrey, containing 15 parishes, including the borough of Blechingley.

TANDRIDGE, a parish in the lower division of the above hundred, 2 m. E. by S. from Godstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £54. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Clayton, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a national school partly supported by a bequest from D. Maynard in 1709. "A hospital for three priests and several poor brethren, or, as in later times it was more generally accounted, a priory of Austin canons, founded temp. Rich. I., to which Odo de Dammartin was a great benefactor. It was ded. to St James; valued 26th Henry VIII., at £78 6s. 10d., ob. per annum Dugd., Speed, £86 7s. 6d., ob. in toto; and granted 29th Henry VIII., to John Rede."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 478. A. P., £3.139.

TANGFIELD, a chapelry in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 6½ m. S.W. from Gateshead. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £85. Patron, in 1829, Lord Ravensworth. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Here is an endowed free school. The collieries in this neighbourhood are very extensive, and the owners have erected an arch at the expense of £12,000, to expedite the passage of the coal waggons; it is a handsome stone structure, 130 feet in the span, and 60 feet in height.

TANFIELD (EAST), a township in Kirklington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Rippon. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 35.

TANFIELD (WEST), a parish in Halli-keld wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N.W. by N. from Rippon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Ailesbury. The church, ded. to St Nicholas, contains several magnificent monuments. Attached to it is the chantry of Maud Marmion, founded in the reign of Henry III., for prayers to be said for the souls of Lord and Lady Marmion. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Several children are educated from a fund bequeathed by the countess of Oxford and Catherine Allen in 1769. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 693.

TANGLEY, a parish in Pastrow hundred, co. of Southampton, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Andover. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Facombe rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St John the Baptist.

Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair is held on the 15th of April. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1.203.

TANGMERE, a parish in Aldwick hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 3 m. E. by N. from Chichester. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 5s., returned at £145. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Richmond. Church ded. to St Andrew. This parish is privileged to send two children to Boxgrove school, founded by the countess of Derby in 1751. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1.334.

TANKERSLEY, a parish and township in the lower division of Staincross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S. from Barnesley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £26 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 1228; in 1831, 1596. A. P., £8.798.

TANKERTON, a hamlet in Whitstable parish, co. of Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. from Canterbury.

TANNER'S-END, a hamlet in Edmon-ton parish, co. of Middlesex, 7½ m. N. by E. from St Paul's, London.

TANNINGTON, a parish in Hoxon hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. from Framlingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Brundish, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 10s. 2½d., returned at £147 12s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Church ded. to St Ethelbert. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1.949.

TANSHELF, a township in Pontefract parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 423.

TANSLEY, a township in Crich parish, co. of Derby, 1½ m. E. from Matlock. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 507.

TANSOR, or **TANSOVER**, a parish in Wil-lybrook hundred, co. of Nottingham, 2 m. N.N.E. from Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peter-borough, rated at £13 12s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1.946.

TANWORTH, a parish in Brails division of Kington hundred, but located in Hen-ley division of Barilchway hundred, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Henley-in-Arden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ply-mouth. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here are two charity schools. Pop., in 1801, 1695; in 1831, 2201. A. P., £13.954.

TAN-Y-BWLCH, a hamlet in Llanfro-then parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, delightfully situated in the Maentwrog vale on the banks of the river Dwyryd.

TAN-Y-BWLCH, a hamlet in Llan-wchyllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales.

TAPLOWE, a parish in Burnham hun-

dred, co. of Buckingham, 5 m. N.W. from Eton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 18s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas; it contains the remains of Mrs Milton, mother of the poet. There are several beautiful villas in this neighbourhood. During the infancy of George III. the prince and princess of Wales resided in the magnificent mansion of Cliefden, formerly belonging to the duke of Marlborough, who indulged the curious fancy of depicting the battle of Blenheim by plantations of trees on this estate. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 422; in 1831, 647. A. P., £3,681.

TAPTON, or **TUTTON**, a township in Chesterfield parish, co. of Derby, 1½ m. N.E. by E. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,188.

TARANNON (THE), a river in Montgomeryshire, falling into the Severn, 5 m. W. of Newton.

TARDEBIGG, a parish in the upper division of Hants hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. E.S.E. from Broomsgrave. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Plymouth. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 4145. A. P., £6,474.

TARLETON, a parish in Leyland hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N. by E. from Ormskirk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, endowed with £1,200. Patron, the rector of Croston. Church dedicated to St Mary. Here is a free school for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 1116; in 1831, 1886. Assessed property, £6,704.

TARNICAR, a township in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. from Garstang.

TARPORLEY, a market-town and parish in Eddisbury hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 11 m. E.S.E. from Chester, comprising the townships of Eaton, Rushton, Utkinson, and Tarporley. This town, which consists principally of a long street, is neatly built, and is governed by two constables. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in manufacturing stockings. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, May 1st, Monday after St Bartholomew-day, Aug. 26th, and Dec. 11th.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £20 3s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir P. Egerton, Bart. Church ded. to St Helen. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school was endowed by Lady Done with £20 per annum, who also bequeathed a sum for apprenticing poor children; and there are almshouses for four widows. Two miles from this town, in a southern direction, are the remains of Beeston castle, erected in 1220 by Randle Blundeville. During the civil war, this fortress was nearly demolished by the parliamentarians. Pop. of Tarporley, in 1801, 1866; in 1831, 2391. A. P., £9,662.

TARRABY, a township in Stanwix pa-

rish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. N.E. from Carlisle.

TARRETBURN, a township in Bellingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.W. from Bellingham. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 265.

TARRING, or **TERRING**, a hundred in Bramber rape, co. of Sussex, containing the parishes from which it takes its name.

TARRING (WEST), a parish in the above hundred and co., 1 m. N.W. by W. from Worthing. Living, a sinecure rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £22 13s. 4d.; and the rectory of Patching, a peculiar in the dio. of Bristol. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 626. A. P., £1,668.

TARRINGTON, or **TADINGTON**, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Ledbury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, E. T. Foley, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 540. A. P., £2,325.

TARSET (WEST QUARTER), a township in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 19 m. N.W. by N. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 149.

TARSTON, a hamlet in Spelsbury parish, co. of Oxford, 2 m. S.S.W. from Neat-Enstone.

TARVIN, or **TARVEN**, a parish in Eddisbury hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 6 m. E. by N. from Chester, comprising the townships of Ashton, Bruen-Stapleford, Burton, Clotton-Hoofield, Dudden, Foulk-Stapleford, Hockenhull, Horton with Peele, Kelsall, Mouldsworth, and Tarvin. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £19 11s. 0½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Church ded. to St Andrew.—“Here was an hospital endowed out of the tithes of the parish church by Alexander Stavensby, bishop of Lichfield, about A. D. 1230.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is a free grammar school for 20 boys. Pop., in 1801, 2683; in 1831, 3415. A. P., £17,102.

TASEBURGH, or **TASSBOROUGH**, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2 m. N. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a rectory with that of Rainsthorpe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Beevor, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Several relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered here. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,836.

TASLEY, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, 1½ m. W.N.W. from Bridgenorth.

TATCHBURY, a hamlet in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Romsey.

TATENHILL, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Burton-upon-Trent, containing the chapelries of Barton-under-Needwood and

Wichnor, with the township of Dunstall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £26 1s. 8d. Patron, the archdeacon of Lichfield. Church ded. to St Michael; it is remarkable for a massive tower, with an echo returning five syllables. Pop., in 1801, 1430; in 1831, 2180. A. P., £16,642.

TATERFORD, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Taterset, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Chad, Bart. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 75. A. P., £911.

TATERSET, or **GATESEND**, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. W. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Taterford, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Chad, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,780.

TATESFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Tandridge hundred, co. of Surrey, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Godstone. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, J. Marsden, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,150.

TATHAM, a parish in Lonsdale hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 11½ m. N.E. by E. from Lancaster, comprising the townships of Ireby and Tatham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 5s. Patron, in 1829, J. Marsden, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 853. A. P., £6,349.

TATHAM-FELL, a chapelry in the above parish and co., 12½ m. E. from Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £2, returned at £104. Patron, the rector of Tatham. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 744.

TATHWELL, a parish in the Wold division of Louth Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, within the duchy of Lancaster, 2½ m. S.W. by S. from Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Vedast. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,845.

TATTENHALL, a parish in the lower division of Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Tarporley, comprising the townships of Golborn-Bellow, Newton by Tattenhall, and Tattenhall. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 17s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Alban. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Dr Paploe, rector of this parish, in 1781, gave a sum of money for the instruction of 12 children. Pop., in 1801, 746; in 1831, 1080. A. P., £6,047.

TATTENHOE, or **TOTTENHOE**, a parish

in Cottesloe hundred, co. of Buckingham, 3½ m. W. from Fenny-Stratford. Living, a perpetual curacy, holden by institution as a rectory, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, endowed with £1000. Patron, in 1829, W. S. Lowndes, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 13. A. P., £672.

TATTERSHALL, a market-town and parish in the S. division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 9 m. S.S.W. from Horncastle. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 15th, and every alternate Friday in spring, and Sept. 25th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, E. Fortesque, Esq. The church—ded. to the Holy Trinity—is a spacious and elegant cruciform edifice, the choir of which was originally adorned with superbly painted windows, but these being removed to Burleigh chapel, and no others having been substituted, the interior of this magnificent structure has suffered greatly from the weather, &c. Before the altar are two brass effigies of Lord Cromwell and his wife, who, in 1438, made the church collegiate, and founded almshouses for 13 poor persons. The same nobleman also erected a castle, but this fortress shared the fate of many others during the parliamentary war. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a national school for 130 children. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 599. A. P., £3,622.

TATTERSHALL-THORPE, a parish in the S. division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 284. A. P., £2,346.

TATTINGSTONE, or **TADINGSTON**, a parish in Samford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Ipswich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Bull. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The house of industry for Samford hundred is in this place. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 620; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,379.

TATTON, a township in Rosthern parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N. from Nether-Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 69.

TATTON (EAST AND WEST), small farms, partly in the parish of Buckland-Ripens, and partly in that of Portisham, co. of Dorset.

TATWICK, a hamlet in Swainswick parish, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N. by E. from Bath.

TATWORTH, a tything in Chard parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S. from Chard.

TAUNTON AND TAUNTON-DEAN, a hundred situated S.W. of Somersetshire, bordering on Devonshire, and containing 27 parishes, including the borough of Taunton. Pop., in 1831, 11,288.

TAUNTON, a prescriptive borough and market-town in the above hundred and co., 18 m. W. by S. from Somerton. It was first chartered by Charles I., and the charter renewed by Charles II., was forfeited in 1792, owing to the corporation having suffered a majority of members to die without filling up

varancies, and a majority being necessary to swear in the officers, none could be legally chosen, and the town is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; the bailiffs convening and presiding at public meetings, and the constables having the distribution of the public charities. The Lent assizes for the co., and the Michaelmas quarter-sessions are held here, and a court for recovering debts under £2. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, June 17th and July 7th. This borough sends two members to parliament. Taunton comprises two parishes, viz. St James and St Mary Magdalene, both in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells. The living of St James is a perpetual curacy, certified at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The living of St Mary Magdalene is a vicarage, rated at £20 3s. 4d., returned at £74 0s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, E. P. Portman, Esq. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A Roman Catholic chapel has lately been erected.—“On the east part of this town was a priory of Black canons, erected by William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, temp. Hen. I., to the honour of St Peter and St Paul. It was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £286 8s. 10d. per ann. Dugd.; £438 9s. 10d. Speed; and granted, 36th Hen. VIII., to Matthew Colehurst. Here were also an ancient leper-house near the chapel of St Margaret; and a house of White, or Carmelite friars.”—Tanner’s Not. Mon. The free grammar school was founded in 1523 by Fox, bishop of Winchester. There is a school supported by voluntary subscription, in which 130 children are clothed and instructed, and there are two infant schools, and a school of industry. The East-gate almshouses were founded and endowed by R. Gray, Esq., for 10 men and 7 women, who receive 3 shillings weekly.—Huish’s almshouses are for “thirteen poor, needy, maimed, impotent, aged men,” one of whom reads prayers daily, and receives 7 shillings, and the rest 5 shillings a-week.—Hemley’s and Pope’s almshouses, and 17 other tenements, are also appropriated to the rent-free residence of the poor, but are without endowment.—Of various other charities the principal are the Eye infirmary and Somerset hospital. There are likewise several sums bequeathed for benevolent purposes.—The Taunton and Somerset institution has a valuable library, reading-room, and museum.—The theatre is a neat building, open two months in the year.—There is no prison in the town except a kind of bridewell, called the Nook; all debtors and criminals are sent to the county-gaols at Wilton and Ilchester.—The castle, supposed to have been erected by Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I., and to have belonged subsequently to his successors, now consists of a south front, gateway, and circular tower. Pop., in 1801, 5794; in 1831, 11,139. A. P., £26,955.

History.—This is a place of considerable antiquity, and the discovery of numerous coins, &c.,

have led to the conjecture that it was a Roman station. But the most authentic records refer to the octarchy, when Ina, king of the West Saxons, built a castle here, which was demolished by his Queen Ethelburga, and rebuilt in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was seized by Perkin Warbeck when he took possession of the town, but quickly abandoned on the approach of the royal army. It was held for parliament by the gallant Blake, against 10,000 troops under Lord Goring, in 1645. On the restoration, its walls were razed to the ground, and the whole fabric so completely demolished that even the site is unknown.

TAVERHAM, a hundred, N. of the city of Norwich, co. of Norfolk, containing 19 parishes, including Horsham. The pop., in 1831, was 7695.

TAVERHAM, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5½ m. N.W. from Norwich. Living, a rectory (in mediæ etes) in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, each rated at £4 2s. 8½d. Patrons, the bishop of Norwich and Mrs Branthwaite, alternately. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,013.

TAVISTOCK, a hundred on the W. side of the co. of Devon, containing 3 parishes, including the borough of Tavistock.

TAVISTOCK, an ancient prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in the above hundred and co., 34 m. W.S.W. from Exeter. It is one of the four stannary towns, and is governed by a portreeve, annually elected at the manorial court-leet. This borough has sent two members regularly to parliament since the 23d of Edward I.; the electors are about 400 in number. The portreeve is the returning officer.—The town of Tavistock is irregularly built, but the approach from the Plymouth road is remarkably good; it is situated on the river Tavy, which is crossed by three bridges. The Tavistock canal forms a junction with the Tamar at Morwell-Ham quay. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of serges and coarse linens, and many in the neighbouring mines. Tin, iron, lead, and manganese are found here, also the loadstone.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Patron, the duke of Bedford. The church—ded. to St Eustache—is a spacious building, and contains several fine monuments. Here are places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Quakers.—“An abbey of Black monks, begun here by Ordgar, earl of Devonshire, A. D. 961, and finished by his son Ordulf, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St Rumon. It was endowed at the suppression with £902 6s. 7d. q. per ann. Speed; £902 6s. 7d. Dugd.; £902 5s. 7d. dim. q. Stevens, l. 34; and the site granted, 31st Hen. VIII., to John Lord Russel. Here were also an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene; and a house for friars Augustines.”—Tanner’s Not. Mon. The grammar school was endowed in 1649 by Sir J. Glanville, for the maintenance and education of one boy; the estates are now vested in the

duke of Bedford, who allows the master a house and £20 per annum, for instructing 8 boys. A subscription school for 140 boys and 120 girls is conducted on Dr Bell's system, and is chiefly supported by the duke of Bedford. Several almshouses and public charities adorn this parish. Pop., in 1801, 3420; in 1831, 5602. A. P., £20,117.

TAVY-ST-MARY, a parish in Lifton hundred, co. of Devon, 3½ m. N.E. from Tavistock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 6s. 7½d. Patron, J. Buller, Esq. There is a copper mine in this parish called Weal Friendship. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 1123. A. P., £7,659.

TAVY-ST-PETER, a parish in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon, 3½ m. N.E. from Tavistock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 1s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 500. A. P., £2,506.

TAWSTOCK, a parish in Fremington hundred, co. of Devon, 3½ m. S. by W. from Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £69 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, Sir B. Wrey, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is also a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1131; in 1831, 1348. A. P., £6,889.

TAWTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in South Molton hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. S.E. from Barnstaple. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21. Patron, the dean of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here are some remains of an Episcopal palace, (Tawton having been the seat of the Devonshire diocese on the division of the see of Sherborne in 905.) Pop., in 1801, 747; in 1831, 1641. A. P., £5,663.

TAWTON (NORTH), with **WINCKLEY**, a hundred at the N.W. side of the co. of Devon, containing 20 parishes.

TAWTON (NORTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 6½ m. N.E. from Oakhampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32 4s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Hole. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Independents. In 1783, the Rev. R. Hole gave a messuage and lands, the income of which to be applied to the education of ten children. This was originally a borough town, and is still governed by a portreeve. Fairs are held on the 3d Tuesday in April, October 3d, and December 18th. Pop., in 1801, 1436; in 1831, 1788. A. P., £6,229.

TAWTON (SOUTH), a parish in Wonsford hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. E. from Oakhampton. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of South Zeal, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10, and returned at £120. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 1538; in 1831, 1937. A. P., £6,211.

TAUME (THE), a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, falling into the Mersey at Stopford.

TAW (THE), a river in Devonshire rising in the centre of the co., and flowing West, falls into the Towridge.

TAXALL, a parish in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 8½ m. N.E. by E. from Macclesfield, comprising the townships of Whaley with Yeardale, and Taxall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Swain. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 587. A. P., £3,153.

TAYNTON, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. S.S.E. from Newent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a bequest for teaching four children to read the Bible. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 555. A. P., £2,975.

TAYNTON, a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 1½ m. N.W. from Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 9s. 4½d., and returned at £56 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dynevor. Church ded. to St John. In 1725, J. Collier bequeathed £100 for the instruction of five boys. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,576.

TEALBY, a parish in the E. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 16s. 8d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, G. Tenyson, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 824. A. P., £3,451.

TEAM (UPPER and LOWER), partly in the parish of Ryton, and partly in that of Whickham, 1½ m. W. by S. from Gateshead.

TEAN-NETHER, a township in Checkley parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Uttoxeter.

TEAN (UPPER), a township in Checkley parish, co. of Stafford, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Uttoxeter. Here is an extensive manufactory of tape.

TEARNSIDE, or **TARNSIDE**, a hamlet in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, co. of Westmoreland.

TEATH, ST, or ST ETHA, a parish in Trigg hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Camelford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12, and returned at £147 17s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Tanner says, "The parish church here is sometimes on the records called collegiate, and consisted of two prebendaries or portionists, who seem to have been collated by the bishop of Exeter." Pop., in 1801, 911; in 1831, 1260. A. P., £5,041.

TEBAY, a hamlet in Orton parish, co. of Westmoreland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Orton.

TEBWORTH, a hamlet in Chalgrave parish, co. of Bedford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Dunstable.

TEDBOURNE, a parish in Wonsford hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Mary. A cattle fair is held in this place on the Monday before Michaelmas. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,723.

TEDBOURNE-VENNY, a hamlet in Crediton parish, co. of Devon.

TEDDESLEY, an extra-parochial liberty in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Penkridge.

TEDDINGTON, a parish in Spelthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's cathedral. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Bradford. The church, ded. to St Mary, is in the later style of architecture, and contains the remains of Dr Hall, 51 years minister of this place. Twelve girls are taught reading, &c. for £30 per annum. Busby-park is in this parish. The most extensive candle manufactories and wax-bleaching ground in the kingdom are here. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 895. A. P., £5,287.

TEDDINGTON, a chapelry in Overbury parish, co. of Worcester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Eversham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Overbury vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas. Patronage with the vicarage of Overbury. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,364.

TEDNAMBURY, or **ST-EDMONDS-BURY**, a hamlet in Sabridgeworth parish, co. of Hertford, 2 m. N.N.E. from Sabridgeworth.

TEDSTONE-DELAMERE, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from Bromyard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,091.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Bromyard. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Edwin-Loach, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £1 10s. Patronage with Edwin-Loach rectory. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 91. A. P., £733.

TEES (THE), a river rising in Cumberland and falling into the German ocean below Stockton.

TEESDALE-FOREST, a township in Middleton parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 11 m. N. by W. from Barnard-castle. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 760.

TEFFONT-EVIAS, a parish in Dunworth hundred, co. of Wilts, 7 m. W. from Whilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and

dio. of Hereford, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, J. T. Mayne, Esq. The church has been rebuilt and enlarged. Here is a quarry of fine free-stone. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 176. A. P., £892.

TEFFONT-MAGNA, a parish in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts, 5 m. E. from Hindon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dinton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Patronage with the rectory of Dinton. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 213. A. P., £1,404.

TEIGH, or **TIGHE**, a parish in Alstoe hundred, co. of Rutland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Oakham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harborough. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 176. A. P., £2,133.

TEIGN (THE), a river in Devonshire rising near the centre of the co., and falling into the English channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNBRIDGE, a hundred at the S.E. side of Devonshire, containing 13 parishes, including the borough of Ashburton.

TEINGRACE, a parish in the above hundred and co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 9s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, G. Templer, Esq. The church, ded. to St Peter and St Paul, is a handsome structure rebuilt in 1787. Here is a national school. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 160. A. P., £1,056.

TEIGNMOUTH (EAST), a parish adjacent to West Teignmouth, in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Exeter. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dawlish vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 18s., and returned at £110. Patron, the vicar of Dawlish. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. The town has been greatly improved of late years, and is much frequented in the bathing season. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 1810. A. P., £4,388.

TEIGNMOUTH (WEST), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, 12 m. S. by E. from Exeter, at the mouth of the Teign, and separated from East Teignmouth by a small rivulet called the Tame. It is irregularly built and ill-paved, and with its quay and dock-yard, stands on a curve formed by the sudden expansion of the river. The harbour is safe and capacious. The chief imports are coal and culm; — the exports, granite, and pipe, and potter's clay. A bridge was recently built across the Teign, composed of wood and iron, with a drawbridge at each end for the passage of vessels. The town is governed by a portreeve, annually elected at the manorial court. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 3d Tuesday in January, last Tuesday in February, and last Tuesday in September. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bishop's Teignton vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, returned at £80. Patron, the vicar of Bishop's Teignton.

Church ded. to St James. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodist Calvinists. A national school for 300 children is supported by subscription. Teignmouth gives the title of baron to the family of Shore. Pop., in 1801, 1528; in 1831, 2878. A. P., £4,383.

TEIGNTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by N. from West Teignmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Exeter, rated at £25 8s. 10d. Patron, the Rev. J. Cemyns. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a charity school for 20 children. There are several picturesque ruins in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 673; in 1831, 1085. A. P., £4,904.

TEIGNTON-DREWE, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £40 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Trevanyion, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here are almshouses founded in 1542 by R. Eggecombe. On the Skilston estate in this parish is a cromlech consisting of three stones, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a covering stone 12 feet long, and 9 feet broad. Pop., in 1801, 959; in 1831, 1313. A. P., £5,618.

TEIGNTON (KING'S), a parish in Teignbridge hundred, co. of Devon, 2 m. N.E. from Abbot's Newton. Living, a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Highweek, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28 13s. 9d. Patron, the prebendary of King's-Teignton in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1831, 1288. A. P., £4,033.

TELESCOMBE, a parish in Holmestrough hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 3 m. N.W. from Newhaven. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Philpot, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. In 1727, the Rev. J. Povey bequeathed lands producing £6 per annum for teaching a certain number of poor children. Here is an estate called Court-Farm, the rents of which are applied to the relief of the poor of seven parishes in the North of England, the bequest of H. Smith, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 121. A. P., £1,149.

TELSFORD, a parish in Wellow hundred, co. of Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. from Frome. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, H. H. Mogg. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,243.

TELYCH, a hamlet in Llandingad parish, co. of Carmarthen, S. W., adjacent to Llandovery.

TEMÉ (THE), a river in the counties of Radnor, Salop, and Worcester, at which last place it unites with the Severn.

TEMPLE, a parish in Trigg hundred,

co. of Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Bodmin. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Exeter, certified at £8 12s., and returned at £21 7s. Patron, in 1829, Sir B. Wrey, Bart. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 29. A. P., £156.

TEMPLE, a hamlet in Selbourne parish, co. of Southampton, 4 m. S.S.E. from Alton.

TEMPLE-BELWOOD, a hamlet in Belton parish, co. of Lincoln, 13 m. N. from Gainsborough.

TEMPLE-BRUERN, an extra-parochial district in Flaxwell wapentake, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Sleaford. "Here was, before A.D. 1185, a preceptory, first of knights templars, and after of the hospitalers, who had annexed such possessions to it as were valued 26th Henry VIII., at £184 6s. 8d. per annum, as Dugd. and Speed, and £195 2s. 2d., ob. q., as another valuation. It was granted, 33d Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 73.

TEMPLE-COMBE, in Horsethorpe hundred, co. of Somerset, was given in 1185 to the knights of St John of Jerusalem, and was made a preceptory of that order.

TEMPLE-DYNNBSLEY, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, co. of Hertford. Here was a preceptory of the order of knights templars.

TEMPLE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Market-Bosworth.

TEMPLE-NEWSHAM, a township in Whitekirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E. by S. from Leeds. The knights templars had a preceptory here in the reign of Hen. II.

TEMPLE-SOWERBY, a chapelry in Kirkby-Thore parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6 m. N.W. from Appleby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Kirkby-Thore in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Chapel ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Independents. This village is one of the most beautiful in the north of England. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,604.

TEMPLETON, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. W. by N. from Tiverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 15s. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,244.

TEMPLETOWN, an ancient village in Narberth parish, co. of Carmarthen, S. W., 1 m. S.E. from Narberth. This place is recorded as a favourite resort of the knights templars during the sports of the chase. Many of the old houses exhibit a pure specimen of Flemish architecture.

TEMPSFORD, a parish in Biggleswade hundred, co. of Bedford, 6 m. N.N.W. from Biggleswade. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £24. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan

Methodists. The Dances occupied this place in 921; they were expelled by the Saxons, but returning to it in 1010, reduced it to ashes. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 535. A. P., £3,055.

TENBURY, a market-town and parish in the upper division of Doddingtree hundred, co. of Worcester, 21 m. N.W. by W. from Worcester, comprising the hamlets of Berrington, Sutton, and Tenbury-Forge. The principal trade is in hops, perry, cider, and malt. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, April 23d, May 1st, June 12th, July 18th, September 26th. Petty-sessions, a court-leet, and court-baron, are held here by the lord of the manor. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £21. Patron, the Rev. G. Hall. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A national school was founded at this place in 1816. Pop., in 1801, 1138; in 1831, 1768. A. P., £7,738.

TENBY, or **DYNAVCH-Y-PYSGOD**, an incorporate sea-port town in St Mary parish, co. of Pembroke, S. W., on a peninsula in Carmarthen bay, 6 m. W. by N. from Swansea. The government is vested in a mayor, aldermen, common-councilmen, chamberlain, town-clerk, two sheriffs, two sergeants-at-mace, and 12 constables. Quarter sessions, and monthly and weekly courts are held here; also a court leet by the lord of the manor. This borough unites with Pembroke and Wiston in returning one member to parliament. The town consists of a long avenue; the houses are large and well built, and there are several handsome public edifices. Living, a rectory and vicarage united in the dio. of St David's, rated together at £39 17s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an endowed free school, a fund for relief of decayed housekeepers, and another for apprenticing poor children. The commerce of this place is not very considerable. The chief source of trade is the oyster-beds and sea-fishing. Fairs are held May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, July 31st, October 2d, and December 4th. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop., in 1801, 984; in 1831, 2128. A. P., £5,208.

TENDRING, a hundred at the eastern extremity of the co. of Essex, containing 31 parishes.

TENDRING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5½ m. S.S.E. from Manningtree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Edmund. Here is a charity school supported by subscription. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 758. A. P., £5,826.

TENTERDEN, a market-town and parish in the cinque-port liberties, with separate jurisdiction, but located in Tenterden hundred, lathes of Scray, co. of Kent, 18 m. S.E. by S. from Maidstone. This town received a charter from Henry VI., which was renewed by Queen Elizabeth, and vests the civil power in a mayor, 12 jurats, and an unlimited number of freemen, town-clerk, chamberlain, &c.

The mayor and jurats hold a court of quarter sessions and court of record, and have power to try for all offences except treason. The market is on Friday. Fair, first Monday in May. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £33 12s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mildred. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; a free school and a national school. In 1660, Dame Maynard made a bequest for apprenticing children and maintaining poor widows. Pop., in 1801, 2870; in 1831, 2177. A. P., £14,688.

TENTERGATE, a township in Knareborough parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N. from Knareborough.

TERLING, a parish in Witham hundred, co. of Essex, 3¼ m. W. from Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, J. Strutt, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An annuity of £10 was bequeathed in 1775 by B. Jocelyne, for teaching ten boys. The bishops of Norwich had formerly a palace here. A number of Roman coins and antiquities were found at Terling in 1824, when a new road was making. Pop., in 1801, 708; in 1831, 892. A. P., £3,893.

TERN, in High Erccall parish, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. from Wellington.

TERNHILL, in Moreton-Say parish, co. of Salop, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Drayton-in-Hales.

TERRABY, a township in Stanwix parish, co. of Cumberland, 2 m. N.E. from Carlisle.

TERRING, or **TARRING-NEVILLE**, a parish in Rushmonden hundred, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory with that of South Heighton, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7. Patron, in 1829, D. Geere, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 80. A. P., £938.

TERRINGTON, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W. by S. from New Malton, comprising the townships of Garthorpe and Terrington with Wigginthorpe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £23 18s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Waddlove. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 759. A. P., £4,338.

TERRINGTON (NORTH), or **ST CLEMENT'S**, a parish in Marshland division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. W. by N. from Lynn-Regis. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £34 6s. 8d. Patronage annexed to the Margaret professorship of Cambridge. Church ded. to St Clement. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the time of the Saxons there were considerable salt-works in this town. Pop., in 1801, 824; in 1831, 1466. A. P., £18,067.

TERRINGTON (South), or **St John's**, a parish in Marshland division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Lynn-Regis. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £23 6s. 8d. Patronage with the Margaret professorship of Cambridge. Church ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 595. A. P., £4,917.

TESTERTON, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Patron, in 1829, P. M. Case, Esq. Church ded. to St Remigius. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 18. A. P., £713.

TESTON, a parish in the lower half hundred of Tyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 4 m. W. by S. from Maidstone. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 10s. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Bouverie. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. A court-leet is held here occasionally. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,416.

TESTWOOD, a hamlet in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 4 m. S. by W. from Romsey.

TETBURY, a market-town and parish in Longtree hundred, co. of Gloucester, 20 m. S. by E. from Gloucester, agreeably situated near the river Avon, which is crossed by a bridge leading to Malmesbury. This town consists of one long street and several smaller ones, well-paved and lighted. The houses being chiefly of stone have a handsome appearance. The poor of the town are employed by the wool-staplers. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, Wednesday before and after April 6th, and July 22d. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £36 13s. 4d. Patrons, the trustees of Tetbury charity. The church, ded. to St Mary, was rebuilt in 1781. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists. A grammar school was endowed in the reign of James I., by Sir W. Romney, who also made a handsome bequest in favour of the institution. Fifteen boys are instructed from a rent charge, bequeathed in 1723 by Elizabeth Hodges; and a Sunday school, open to all the poor children in the parish, is supported by bequests from Ann Wright, Sarah Paul, and Ann Gastrell. Sir W. Romney also founded and endowed an almshouse for eight persons. The ancient Britons had a castle here, amongst the ruins of which several coins and fragments of weapons have been found. A bailiff and constable are annually elected, and petty-sessions for Longtree district are held here, at Horsley and Rodborough alternately. Pop., in 1801, 2500; in 1831, 2939. A. P., £10,243.

TETCHWICK, a hamlet in Ludgershall parish, co. of Buckingham, 10 m. W.N.W. from Aylesbury.

TETCOTT, a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. S. by W. from Holworthy. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Ex-

ter, rated at £13 16s. 8d., returned at £110s. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,064.

TETFORD, a parish in Hill hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Horncastle, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 0s. 10d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Harrison. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 690. A. P., £1,904.

TETLOW (HIGHRA), an extra-parochial district in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

TETNEY, a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Louth, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 647. A. P., £6,154.

TETON, a hamlet in Ravensthorpe parish, co. of Northampton, 8 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.

TETSWORTH, a parish in Thame hundred, co. of Oxford, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thame, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford. Patronage with Thame vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 530. A. P., £3,016.

TETTENHALL-REGIS, a parish in the N. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wolverhampton, comprising the hamlets of Oaken, Pirtou with Trecoat, Tottenhall-Clericorum, and Wrottesley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £23 9s. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Tanner informs us, that "a collegiate church, and one of the king's free chapels, was founded before the conquest, perhaps as early as King Edgar's reign. Here continued, till the dissolution, a dean—whose corps was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £1 13s. 9d. only—and four prebendaries, whose income was then valued at £21 6s. 8d. It was ded. to St Michael, and granted, 30th Edw. VI., to Walter Wrottesley." Pop., in 1801, 1570; in 1831, 2889. A. P., £9,397.

TETTON, or **TECTON**, a township in Warmingham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. W.N.W. from Sandbach.

TETWORTH, a hamlet in Everton parish, co. of Huntingdon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from St Neots.

TEVERSALL, a parish in the N. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Mansfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £9 19s. 2d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Bury, &c. Church ded. to St Ca-

theriae. The ruins of the ancient manor-house give a picturesque appearance to the town. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,354.

TEVERSHAM, a parish in Fleedish hundred, co. of Cambridge, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Cambridge. Living, a rectory and peculiar of the bishop of Ely, rated at £19 15s. 6d. Patron, the bishop. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,813.

TEW (GREAT), a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Oxford, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Neat-Enstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, G. F. Stratton, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Twenty children are educated from an annuity of £12, given in 1781 by T. E. Freeman. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 616. A. P., £4,105.

TEW (LITTLE), a chapelry in the above parish.

TEWESLEY, a tything in Godalming parish, co. of Surrey.

TEWING, a parish in Hertford hundred, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Welwyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14. Patron, Jesus college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Ten children are instructed from a bequest by the Rev. H. Yarrowburgh. There are also various donations and bequests for charitable purposes. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 474. A. P., £2,857.

TEWKESBURY, a hundred at the northern extremity of the co. of Gloucester, containing 16 parishes, including the borough of Tewkesbury.

TEWKESBURY, a prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester, 8 m. N.N.E. from Gloucester. It was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by two bailiffs, a high steward, recorder, 24 common-councillors and 24 assistants, town-clerk, coroner, and other officers. The bailiffs and 4 common-councillors are justices of the peace within the borough, and hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; the bailiffs and recorder hold weekly courts of record for recovering debts under £50; and the corporation holds a court-leet, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundred. This borough returns two members to parliament; the electors, with the freemen and freeholders, are in number about 600. The bailiffs are the returning officers.

The situation of the town of Tewkesbury is particularly agreeable, being in a delightful valley nearly surrounded by water. It consists of three principal streets, with smaller ones branching off in different directions, all well-paved, and the houses in general have a handsome appearance.—The town-hall, house of correction, gaol, and penitentiary, are substantial buildings. The market-house was erected by a company, to whom the corporation have mortgaged the tolls for 99 years. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days. Fairs are

held on the 2d Monday in March, 1st Wednesday in April, O. S., May 14th, June 22d, Sept. 4th, Oct. 10th, Wednesday before and after old Michaelmas-day, and the 1st Wednesday in Dec., O. S.—The chief branches of trade carried on here are in malt and leather. There is an extensive distillery, and a manufactory of nails. The stocking frame-work knitting affords employment to many hundreds of the inhabitants. In connexion with the rivers Avon and Severn there is a considerable carrying trade for goods to all parts of the kingdom; and on the banks of the Avon are some corn-mills.

Living, &c.—The living of Tewkesbury is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge, endowed with £1000. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Mary—is one of the largest and most magnificent Gothic edifices in England. It contains many beautiful monuments, several of which are to the memory of persons who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans.—According to Tanner, "A monastery was built here and endowed by two brothers, Oddo and Doddo, dukes of Mercia, A. D. 715, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which having undergone many calamities during the civil and Danish wars, about the year 980, became a priory subject to Cranburn in Dorsetshire. But Robert Fitz Haimen, a noble Norman, who came in with William the Conqueror, enlarged the buildings and increased the possessions of Tewkesbury so much, that the monks of Cranburn chose, about A. D. 1102, to remove hither and make this the head house, after which it became a great abbey of Benedictine monks, who, at the suppression, were possessed of revenues, yearly, worth £1,596 1s. 3d. Dugd., Speed; or, according to Burnet, £1,596 15s. 6d. The site was granted, 36th Hen. VIII., to Tho. Strowde, Walter Erie, and James Paget."

The free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1576, is superintended by several of the corporation, by whom the master is appointed; there are also national, Lancasterian, and Blue-coat schools. Among other charities we may name almshouses for 10 widows, a dispensary, and a society for distributing blankets amongst the poor. Pop., in 1801, 4199; in 1831, 5780. A. P., £17,250.

History.—This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its original name from Theot, a Saxon recluse, who founded a hermitage here about the close of the 17th century, from whom it was called Theot-is-byrg. The last decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought here in 1471, when the unfortunate duke of Somerset and several of his party took refuge in the church, from which they were inhumanly dragged to execution. During the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, this town was alternately in the hands of the royalists and the parliamentarians, until, in 1644, it was surprised by the latter, and remained in their possession till the conclusion of the war.

TEY (GREAT), a parish in Witham division of Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. from Great Coggeshall. Livings, a sinecure rectory, and a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Pontisbright, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; the former rated at £18. Patron, in 1829, G. B. Tyndale, Esq. The latter rated at £7, returned at £109 2s. 11d. Patron, the rector of Great Tey. Church ded. to St Barnabas. Pop., in 1801, 546; in 1831, 682. A. P., £3,532.

TEY (LITTLE), a parish in Witham division of Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. E. by N. from Great Coggeshall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £4, returned at £130. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 58. A. P., £590.

TEY-MARKS, or TEY-AT-THE-ELMS, a parish in Witham division of Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by N. from Great Coggeshall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, not in charge, certified at £100. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 363. A. P., £1,500.

TEYNHAM, a hundred in the lathe of Seray, co. of Kent, containing 3 parishes.

TEYNHAM, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. E. from Sittingbourn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a noble cruciform edifice, and contains many brasses and ancient monuments. The archbishops of Canterbury at one time had a palace here, the ruins of which, and of a Roman encampment, are still visible. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 753. A. P., £3,971.

THAKEHAM, a parish in East Easwirth hundred, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Steyning. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £14 9s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 597. A. P., £2,049.

THAME (THE), a river in Oxfordshire, rising on the E. side of Buckinghamshire, and uniting with the Thames at Dorchester.

THAME, a hundred on the S.E. side of the co. of Oxford, containing 5 parishes.

THAME, or TAME, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 13 m. E. from Oxford, comprising the townships of Old Thame, New Thame, Priestend, North Weston, Moreton, and Thame-Park. It consists principally of one spacious street, with an excellent market-place, over which is the town-hall. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and old Michaelmas (10th Oct).—Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacies of Sydenham and Tetworth; it is a peculiar in the dio. of Oxford, and rated at £18, returned at £121 6s. Patron, the vicar of Towsersey. The prebend of Thame—an impropriation—is rated at £82 12s. 3d. The church—ded. to St Mary—is

a venerable cruciform building, with a handsome embattled tower rising from the centre. Here is a place of worship for Independents. "There was at Otteley, in the parish of Odington, in this county, an abbey of Cistercian monks founded by Sir Robert Galt, who were shortly after removed on account of the low and unhealthy situation to Tame; where Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, gave them his park to build a monastery on, A.D. 1137, or 1138. It was commended—as most of the religious houses of this order were—to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and endowed, 26th Hen. VIII., with £256 13s. 7d. ob. per ann., as both Dugdale and Speed. The site was granted to the bishop of Oxford and his successors, 34th Hen. VIII., and afterwards, 1st Edw. VI., or Edw. IV., Richard Quatermain founded an hospital in this town near the church, and endowed it with lands."—Tanner's Not. Mon. There are two free schools, several annuities for apprenticing children, a fund of £100 per annum for relief of the poor, and an almshouse for five men and one woman.—This town, which is of Roman origin, was of considerable importance at the beginning of the 10th century, when a charter was obtained for it from Wulfhere, king of Mercia. During the Danish invasion, and the subsequent civil wars, it was the centre of military operations, and experienced many of the miseries of that distressful period. Pop., in 1801, 2293; in 1831, 2685. A. P., £9,520.

THAMES (THE), the most celebrated river in England, navigable a distance of 230 miles; it rises in Gloucestershire, and flowing N.E. to Oxfordshire, joins the Charwell, and proceeding S.E. forms a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, and reaches London. The tide flows as high as Richmond in Surrey, a circuitous course of 70 miles.

THANET (ISLE OF), this isle, which forms the N.E. angle of the co. of Kent, is separated from the mainland by the river Stour and the water called the Nethergong. Its length, 9 m. from E. to W.; its breadth, 5 m. from N. to S. A strip of land, named St Mildred's Lynch, divides the island into two manors—Minster and Monkton. It formerly contained 11 parishes, but those of Sarr and All Saints have been united to St Nicholas, and Woodchurch to Birchington. The parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, with parts of St Nicholas and St Laurence, are under the jurisdiction of two constables, all the rest are within the jurisdiction of the parts of Dover and Sandwich. The soil of this district is particularly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The whole isle comprises nearly 23,000 acres of arable land, and 3500 acres of good pasture and marsh land. The popular watering places, Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, are on this island.

THANINGTON, a parish in the lower half hundred of West Gate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by W. from Canterbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £40,

returned at £56. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas.—“An ancient hospital, founded, temp. Hen. II., to the honour of St James, or St Jacob. It some time consisted of a master, or keeper, three priests, a prioress, and 25 leprous sisters. Their revenues were valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £63 16s. 11d. in the whole, and at £32 11s. 1d. per ann. clear, Dugd. Speed; or £46 6s. 3d. as in Somner. It was surrendered into the king's hands, 28th Feb. 1551, and granted, 5th Edw. VI., to Robert Dartnall.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,856.

THARSTON, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 1s. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 392. A. P., £2,553.

THATCHAM, a parish in Reading hundred, co. of Berkshire, 3 m. E. from Newbury, comprising the hamlets of Colthorpe, Crokeham, Greenham, Midgham, and Thatcham. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Greenham and Midgham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. A. Thompson. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school, founded in 1707 by Lady Winchcombe, for 40 boys, who are educated on the Madras system, and six of whom are annually apprenticed. There is also a national school for 140 children; and there is an almshouse for nine widows. Pop., in 1801, 2968; in 1831, 3912. A. P., £9,452.

THAXTED, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 19 m. N.N.W. from Chelmsford, on the high road to Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £24. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Maynard. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and Quakers, and a free school for 30 boys. Fairs are held here, Monday before Whit-Monday, and August 10th. Pop., in 1801, 1894; in 1831, 2293. A. P., £7,829.

THEAKSTONE, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 82.

THEALBY, a hamlet in Burton-upon-Stather parish, co. of Lincoln, 10½ m. W. by S. from Barton-upon-Humber.

THEALE, a central hundred in the co. of Berks, containing 13 parishes.

THEALE, a chapelry in Tilehurst parish, co. of Berks. The chapel is an elegant modern edifice, built at the expense of Mrs Sophia Sheppard. A school on the Madras system is supported by the Rev. Dr Sheppard.

THEARNE, a township in St John parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S.E. by E. from Beverley.

THEBARTON, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. from Saxmundham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich,

rated at £26 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 537. A. P., £1,856.

TIEDINGWORTH, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicestershire, 4½ m. W. by S. from Market-Harborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 16s. 7d., and returned at £109 16s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Cook, Esq., and others. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 283. A. P., £2,569.

TIEDLETHORPE (EAST), a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 9½ m. N. E.E. from Alford, and within the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 5s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Alcock, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,394.

TIEDLETHORPE (WEST), a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 8½ m. N. by E. from Alford, and within the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a rectory with that of Mablethorpe-St-Peter, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 10s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 275. A. P., £3,592.

TIEDWESTRY, a hundred on the W. side of the co. of Suffolk, containing 24 parishes.

THELBRIDGE, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 7½ m. E. by S. from Chulmleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 6s. 5½d. Patrons, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Daubney. Church ded. to St David. Four children are educated from the interest of a small sum, bequeathed for that purpose by Penelope Sydenham. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,603.

THELESFORD, or **THEFELS FORD**, in Charlote parish, co. of Warwick, the site of an hospital for friars of the order of the Holy Trinity.

THELNETHAM, a parish in Blackbourn hundred, co. of Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, D. Colby, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 553. A. P., £1,999.

THELVERTON, or **THELTON**, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. N. by E. from Scale. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,519.

THELWALL, a township and chapelry in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9½ m. N.W. by N. from Nether-Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Runcorn vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £58. Patron, in 1829, T. A.

Pickering, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 332.

THEMILTHORPE, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. from Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bintree, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 2s. 8½d. Patronage with Bintree rectory. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 89. A. P., £682.

THENFORD, a parish in King's-Sutton hundred, co. of Northampton, 5½ m. N.W. by W. from Brackley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10, and returned at £135. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a chalybeate spring. A court-baron is occasionally held in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,506.

THEOBALD-STREET, anciently called Titeberst, a hamlet in Aldenham parish, co. of Hertford, 4 m. W. by N. from Chipping-Barnet.

THERFIELD, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. S. by W. from Royston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £50. Patrons, in 1829, the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 974. A. P., £3,633.

THETFORD, a chapelry in Stretham parish, co. of Cambridge, 2½ m. S. by W. from Ely. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Stretham, in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Patronage with Stretham rectory. Chapel ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 257.

THETFORD, a borough and market-town with separate jurisdiction, locally situated partly in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, and partly in Lackford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 28½ m. S.W. by W. from Norwich, and 80 m. N.N.E. from London. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, 20 common-councilmen, and other officers. The mayor, coroner, and recorder, are justices of the peace within the borough, and hold quarter-sessions. There is likewise a court of requests for recovery of debts under £5. The borough returns two members to parliament, the number of electors being about 230, and the mayor is the returning officer. The town consists of five principal streets, and is connected with the houses on the Suffolk side by a bridge across the river Ouse. Here are extensive paper-mills, an iron-foundery, three breweries, and several malting establishments. A brisk trade is carried on in corn, wool, &c. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, May 14th, August 2d and 16th, and September 25th. Thetford comprises three parishes, viz., St Cuthbert, St Peter, and St Mary the Less, all in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, and patronage of the duke of Norfolk. The living of St Cuthbert is a discharged rectory with that of Holy Trinity, endowed with £1,600. St Peter's is a discharged rectory with that of St

Nicholas, rated at £5 ls. 5½d.—St Mary the Less is a curacy, rated at £1 18s. 6½d. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. Tanner says that, "In this famous town was a society of religious persons to the church of St Mary, as early as the reign of King Edward the Confessor, if not before. Hither Arfastos, or Herfastus, bishop of the East Angles, removed his episcopal seat from North Elmham, A. D. 1075. But it continued here only 19 or 20 years, and then was translated to Norwich. After which, that great nobleman, Roger Bigot, or Bigot, by the advice of Bishop Herbert and others, built a monastery here about A. D. 1104, and shortly after brought Cistercian monks from Lewes in Sussex, and placed them in it, making it subordinate to the abbey of Cluny in France. But this house and place being found inconvenient, the same generous nobleman began on the other side of the water, a little without the town, a most stately monastery and church to the honour also of the blessed Virgin Mary. But dying shortly after, Prior Stephen carried on the work, and met with so much encouragement, that he finished it in about seven years, and removed his convent into it on the feast of St Martin, A. D. 1114. This priory was made denison, 5th Edward III., and 26th Henry VIII., was found to be endowed with £312 14s. 4d. ob. q. per annum, as Dugd.; and £418 16s. 3d. as Speed; and was granted in exchange, 32d Henry VIII., to its patron, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who was once intended to refound herein a college of secular priests. Here were also a priory of canons regular of the order of Holy Sepulchre; a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St George; a college or gild dedicated to St Mary; five hospitals, a house of Austin, and another of Black friars." A free grammar school, and an hospital for two men and two women, were founded in the reign of James I. by Sir R. Fulmerston. There is also a national school supported by subscription. A certain number of children are annually apprenticed by means of a liberal fund bequeathed for that purpose by Sir J. Williamson. The sum of £1000 was bequeathed by Mr P. Sterne for relief of the poor, and there are several smaller benefactions. This ancient town is supposed by most antiquarians to be the site of the *Sitomagus* of the Romans in 435. At one time it was the metropolis of East Anglia, and owing to its proximity to the North sea, was subjected to frequent incursions by the Danes, by whom it was reduced to ashes in the 9th century. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the town had recovered from its calamities, and nearly regained its former importance, and in the reign of Edward III., comprised 24 streets, 5 market-places, 20 churches, 8 monasteries, and 6 hospitals. Pop., in 1801, 2246; in 1831, 3462. A. P., £5,946.

THICKBROOM, a hamlet in Weeford parish, co. of Stafford.

THICKHED, in Wheldrake parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S.E. from York. "A

small Benedictine nunnery, built here by Roger Fitz Roger, temp. Richard I., to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was valued 26th Henry VIII. at £20 18s. 10d. per annum, as Dugdale, and £23 12s. 2d. as Speed, and granted 33d Henry VIII. to John Aake, in whose family the patronage of found-ership had been for some years, it having descended to them from the Hays."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

THICKLEY (EAST), a township in St Andrew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. S. by E. from Bishop Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 35.

THICKTHORN, or **THICKHAM**, a hamlet in Hethersett parish, co. of Norfolk.

THIMBLEBY, a parish in Horncastle soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 1½ m. N.W. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, J. Hotchkin, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 364. A. P., £3,020.

THIMBLEBY, a township in Osmotherley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E.N.E. from North Allerton. Four poor children are taught to read for £2 per annum, the bequest of Elizabeth Bolton. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 185.

THINGDEN, or **TINDON**, in Huxloe hundred, co. of Northampton. See **TINDON**.

THINGHILL, in Withington parish, co. of Hereford.

THINGWALL, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. N. by W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 77.

THINGOE, a hundred at the W. side of the co. of Suffolk, containing 20 parishes, including the borough of St. Edmunds-Bury.

THIRKLEBY, a township in Kirkby-Grindalyth parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E. by S. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 44.

THIRKLEBY, a township in Swine parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 59.

THIRKLEBY, a parish in Birdforth wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S.E. from Thirsk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6, and returned at £148 8s. 3d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,842.

THIRKLEBY (LITTLE), a township in the above parish, 4½ m. S.E. from Thirsk.

THIRLBY, a township in Felix-kirk parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E.N.E. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 131.

THIRLEWALL, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. W.N.W. from Haltwhistle. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

THIRLING, in Wisbeach hundred, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge.

THIRNE, or **THORNE**, a township in IV.

Thornton-Watlas parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Bedale. Pop. in 1801, 131; in 1831, 142.

THIRSK, or **THRUSK**, an ancient prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish in Birdforth wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. N.W. by N. from York, agreeably seated in Mowbray vale, and divided by the river Codbeck into two parts, called the Old and New town, the former alone included within the limits of the borough, and governed by a bailiff chosen by the burghers, and sworn in before the steward of the lord of the manor, who holds a court-leet at Michaelmas. This borough was first represented in parliament in the 23d of Edward I. It returned two members to parliament till the passing of the reform act, when its representation was limited to one. The bailiff is the returning officer. The principal manufactures are those of coarse linens and sackings. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Shrove Monday, April 5th, August 3d, 4th, 5th, October 28th, 29th, and December 12th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £40, and returned at £98. Patron, the archbishop of York. The church, ded. to St Mary, is situated at the northern extremity of the New town. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Quakers. The sum of £100 was bequeathed by Jane Day in 1769, for teaching poor children; and there are several charity schools. A dispensary has recently been opened. Pop., in 1801, 2916; in 1831, 3829. A. P., £15,511.

THIRSTON (EAST), a township in Felton parish, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. S. by E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801—including that of Shothaugh and West Thirston—249; in 1831, 307.

THISTLETON, a parish in Alstoe hundred, co. of Rutland, 8 m. N.E. from Oakham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £3 11s. 0½d., and returned at £121 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, G. B. Brudenell, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a school supported by a bequest from the Rev. H. Foster. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 151. A. P., £1,620.

THISTLETON, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N.N.W. from Kirkham.

THIXENDALE, or **THISTENDALE**, a township in Wharram-Percy parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. S.S.E. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 207.

THOBY, or **TORRE**, the site of a priory in Mountneys-Ing parish, co. of Essex, 1½ m. W. by S. from Ingatstone.

THOCKRINGTON, or **TOCKERINGTON**, a parish in the N.E. division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N. by E. from Hexham. Living, a perpetual curacy and a peculiar of Hexham, certified at £10. Patron, the prebendary of Thockrington in York cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 203. A. P., £4,115.

THOLTHORPE, a township in Alne parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Easingwold. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 265.

THOMAS-CLOSE, or **BRAMWRA**, a township in Hutton-in-the-Forest parish, co. of Cumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Penrith.

THOMAS (ST), THE APOSTLE, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Exeter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 2s. 8d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, J. Butler, Esq. Twenty-four children are educated from an annuity bequeathed by W. Gould, Esq., and four from a gift by R. Pata. Pop., in 1801, 2189; in 1831, 4203. A. P., £10,280.

THOMAS (ST), THE APOSTLE, a parish adjoining Launceston borough in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 626. A. P., £2,072.

THOMAS (ST), an extra-parochial liberty in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 378.

THOMPSON, or TOMPSON, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S. by E. from Watton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £20, and returned at £38. Patron, in 1829, S. Hethersett. Church ded. to St Martin. Tanner says, "In 23d Edward III, Sir Thomas de Shardelow, Knt., and his brother John, established and endowed a perpetual chantry or college, of a master and five chaplains in the parish church of this place, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints. It had yearly revenues valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £52 15s. 7d. ob. Dugd.; Speed; and was granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Knyvet." Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,787.

THOMPSON-WINTERBORNE, a parish in Combe-Ditch hundred, Blandford division, co. of Dorset, 7 m. S. by E. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Anderston, and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £4 8s 9d., and returned at £50. Patronage with Anderston vicarage. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1811, 32; in 1831, 41. A. P., with Anderston parish.

THOMPSON'S-WALLS, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, co. of Northumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 41.

THONG (NETHER), a township in Almond-bury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 1004.

THONG (UPPER), a township in Almond-bury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. S.W. from Huddersfield. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 1033; in 1831, 1648.

THORALBY, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W. by S. from Middleham. Four children are educated

for £8 per annum, the bequest of Elizabeth Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 272.

THORALDBY, a hamlet in Bugthorpe parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.N.W. from Pocklington.

THORESBY, or THOWESBY, a hamlet in Edwinstowe parish, co. of Nottingham, 3 m. N. by W. from Ollerton.

THORESBY (NORTH), a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 9 m. N. by W. from Lowth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £24 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, R. Bassett, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1676, a bequest was made by Dr Mapletoft for teaching the children of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 544. A. P., £1,769.

THORESBY (SOUTH), a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Alford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 6d. Patron, the king, as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,507.

THORESTHORPE, a hamlet in Saleby parish, co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Alford.

THORESWAY, a parish in the E. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. S. by E. from Caistor, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 158. A. P., £2,025.

THORGANBY, a parish in the E. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. E.S.E. from Caistor, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 0s. 10d., and returned at £36. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,131.

THORGANBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. S.E. by S. from York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, endowed with £400. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Baldwin. Church ded. to St Elen. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for 20 children is supported from several small bequests. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 342. A. P., £2,771.

THORINGTON, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. from Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Patron, H. B. Benca, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,340.

THORINGTON, a parish in Tendring hundred, co. of Essex, 8 m. S.E. by E. from

Colchester. Living, a rectory with that of Frating in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 431. A. P., £2,404.

THORLEBY, or **THORLEY**, a township in Skipton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Skipton. Returns made with Sturton.

THORLEY, or **THORNLEY**, a parish in Braughin hundred, co. of Hertford, 2 m. S.W. by S. from Bishop's Stortford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,249.

THORLEY, a parish in the N.W. half hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 1 m. E.S.E. from Yarmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 18s. 9d., and returned at £86. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Walker and E. Roberts, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 146. A. P., £1,907.

THORMANBY, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Easingwold. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £8 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Downe. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,032.

THORNABY, a chapelry in Stainton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. from Yarm. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Stainton vicarage, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 301.

THORNAGE, a parish in Holt hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Holt. Living, a rectory with that of Brinton in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 332. A. P., £1,507.

THORNBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 17s., and returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Verney, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 673. A. P., £3,188.

THORNBOROUGH, a township in Corbridge parish, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. E. from Hexham. Large quantities of limestone are quarried and burned here. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 81.

THORNBROUGH, a township in South Kelvington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 21.

THORNBURY, a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Holworthy. Living, a rectory in

the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, W. M. Fry, Esq. The church, ded. to St Peter, contains several interesting monuments. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 546. A. P., £1,032.

THORNBURY, a hundred at the southern extremity of the co. of Gloucester, containing four parishes.

THORNBURY a market-town and parish in the lower division of the above hundred, on the banks of a small rivulet in Berkeley vale, 24 m. S.W. from Gloucester. It comprises the chapelries of Falfield, Oldbury-upon-Severn, and Rangeworthy, with the tythings of Kington and Moorton. There is a corporation, merely nominal, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, sergeant-at-mace, and two constables. A court-leet is held every year, and a court-baron occasionally; also a manorial court for surrender of admission to copyholds. Courts for recovery of debts under £2, and of record for pleas to any amount, are held every three weeks. Here is no particular branch of trade. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, August 15th, Monday before St Thomas, and December 21st. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £25 15s. 10d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans. Two free schools and six almshouses. The principal object of notice in this place is the remains of a magnificent castle begun by Edward, duke of Buckingham, but left unfinished when he was beheaded in 1522. Pop., in 1801, 2488; in 1831, 4375. A. P., £13,080.

THORNBURY, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bromyard. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Pytts, Esq. Here are some vestiges of an ancient British encampment. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 212. A. P., £3,175.

THORNBURY, or **THURNEY**, a parish in Guilsborough hundred, co. of Northampton, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. N. Cotton. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,921.

THORNCOMBE, a parish in Axminster hundred, co. of Devon, 8 m. W. by N. from Beaminster. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, J. Bragg, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. A fair is held here upon Easter-Tuesday. Pop., in 1801, 1092; in 1831, 1368. A. P., £5,162.

THORNCOMBE, a barn—anciently a hamlet and member of Turnworth—in Turnworth parish, co. of Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Blandford-St-Mary.

THORNCOT, a hamlet in Northill parish, co. of Bedford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Biggleswade.

THORNDON, a parish in Hartesmere hundred, co. of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from

Eyc. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £24 11s. 10½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas Howes. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 696. A. P., £2,768.

THORNDON, in Easington parish, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. W. from Kineton.

THORNE, a market-town and parish in the lower division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 29 m. S. by E. from York. A brisk trade is carried on in corn, and there is an extensive manufactory of ropes, and vessels for the coasting trade are built at Thorne-Quay. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, 1st Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, after June 11th, and ditto, after Oct. 11th.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £48 17s. 10d., returned at £72. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Portmore. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Quakers, Unitarians, and the followers of Joanna Southcote. A free school was founded by W. Brook in 1705, and another in 1706 by H. Travis. Pop., in 1801, 2655; in 1831, 3779. A. P., £13,705.

THORNE-COFFIN, a parish in Tintinhull hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Yeovil. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 5s. 2½d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Jolly, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1811, 94; in 1831, 101.

THORNE-FALCON, or **PARVA**, a parish in North Curry hundred, co. of Somerset, 3½ m. E. by S. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 10s., returned at £102 1s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. H. Mules. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,149.

THORNE-GRAFTON, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland, 10 m. W. by N. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 263.

THORNE-ST-MARGARET, a parish in Milverton hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. W. from Wellington. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £2 3s. 9d. Patron, the archdeacon of Taunton. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,140.

THORNER, a parish in the lower division of Skyrack wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. S. by W. from Wetherby, comprising the townships of Scarcroft, Shadwell, and Thorne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £8 3s. 4d., returned at £147 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school was erected by subscription in 1787. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 1220. A. P., £4,719.

THORNES, a chapelry in Wakefield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, ½ m. S. by W. from

Wakefield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York. Patron, the vicar of Wakefield. Returns made from Alverthorpe.

THORNEY, a hamlet in Iwer parish, co. of Buckingham, 2 m. N.N.E. from Colnebrook.

THORNEY, a market-town and parish in the N. division of Witchford hundred, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, 10 m. N. by W. from Marsh. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, July 1st and Sept. 1st.—Living, a perpetual curacy, exempt from visitation, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Botolph. A charity school, and almshouses for 12 poor families, are supported by the duke of Bedford. The petty-sessions are held here.—This place was anciently named Ankeridge, from the Anchorites who lived in a monastery founded here, according to Tanner, "by Saxulph, first abbot of Peterborough, with the consent of Wulphur, king of Mercia, as early as St Etheldreda's time; and here were a prior and several Anchorites, A. D. 870; but this house having been destroyed by the Danes, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, A. D. 972, re-founded it for Benedictine monks, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The patronage of this abbey was granted by King John, ann. reg. 15 or 16, to Eustace, then bishop of Ely, and his successors. Its possessions were valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £411 12s. 11d. per ann. Dugd.; £508 12s. 5d. Speed; great part of which with the site of the monastery, were given, 3^o Edw. VI., to John, earl of Bedford. Here was also an hospital for poor persons, under the government of the abbey." Pop., in 1801, 1598; in 1831, 2055. A. P., £20,501.

THORNEY, a parish in the N. division of Newark wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8½ m. E. by N. from Tuxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 7s. 6d., returned at £97. Patron, in 1829, George Neville, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 308. A. P., £2,004.

THORNEY, a hamlet in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, co. of Somerset.

THORNEY (WEST), a parish in Bosham hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Sherborne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Berkeley. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,361.

THORNEYBURN, a parish and township in the N.W. division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Bellingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 5s. Patron, Greenwich hospital. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 334.

THORNEY-HILL, or **THORNEY-LANES**, in Hanbury parish, co. of Stafford, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Uttoxeter.

THORNFORD, a parish in Sherborne hundred and division, co. of Dorset, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of the dean of

Salisbury, rated at £6 17s. 3d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sampson. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 383. A. P., £2,135.

THORNGATE, a hundred in Andover division, co. of Southampton, containing 12 parishes.

THORN-GREEN, a hamlet in Hougham-Regis parish, co. of Bedford, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Dunstable.

THORN-GUMBALD, a chapelry in Paul parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E. by S. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Paul, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 266. A. P., £3,239.

THORNHAM, or **THURNHAM**, a parish in the upper half hundred of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Maidstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Hudson. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Several poor children are instructed for a rent-charge of £1 10s. Maidstone sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is found here in curiously arched pits. The ruins of Thurnham castle are situated on the brow of a hill, and inclose an area of a quarter of an acre. Numerous relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 571. A. P., £3,592.

THORNHAM, a township in Middleton parish, co. of Lancaster, 3½ m. S. from Rochdale. Pop., in 1801, 674; in 1831, 1455.

THORNHAM, or **THORNHOLME**, formerly a priory in Appleby parish, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. from Glanford-Bridge.

THORNHAM, a parish partly in the hundred of Smithden, and partly in that of Brothercross, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. W. by N. from Burnham-Westgate. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Holme-by-the-sea, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patronage with Holme-by-the-sea vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 668. A. P., £3,373.

THORNHAM (GREAT), a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Eya. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Thornham Little, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 11s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Henniker. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 380. A. P., £3,287.

THORNHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. W. by S. from Eya. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Great Thornham, rated at £4 14s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Henniker. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 206. A. P., £875.

THORNTAUGH, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, 1½ m. N.W. from Wandsford. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Wandsford, in the archd.

of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £17 1s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 271. A. P., £2,659.

THORNHILL, a township in Hope parish, co. of Derby, 6½ m. N.E. by N. from Tideswell.

THORNHILL, a tything in Stalbridge parish, co. of Dorset, 2 m. S. from Stalbridge.

THORNHILL, in Wimbourne-Minster parish, co. of Dorset. This was an extensive farm in the reign of Edward I.

THORNHILL, a parish in the lower division of Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W. by S. from Wakefield. It comprises the chapelry of Flockton, and the townships of Shillington, Lower Whitley, and Thornhill. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £40 0s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Saville. Church ded. to St Michael. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The Rev. C. Greenwood, in 1642, founded and endowed a free school for the children of the parish. There is a similar establishment for 80 children, founded and endowed by R. Walker, who also augmented the funds of the Sunday school by a bequest of £4 10s. per ann.—This was formerly a place of great importance, and was adorned by a magnificent castellated mansion, belonging to the Thornhills, which was seized and demolished by the parliamentarians in the civil war betwixt them and Charles I. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 4284; in 1831, 6271. A. P., £16,082.

THORNHOLME, a township in Burton-Agnes parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Bridlington.

THORNLEY, or **THORNLAU**, a township in Kelloe parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. S.E. by E. from Durham. This was the retreat of Bishop Barbara and his partisans when William Comyn usurped the see of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 50.

THORNLEY, a township in Chipping parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. W. by S. from Clitheroe.

THORNSETT, a township in Glossop parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

THORNSHIP, or **THORNSHAP**, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland, 5½ m. N.W. from Orton.

THORNTHWAITE, a township and chapelry in Crossthwaite parish, co. of Cumberland, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Crossthwaite vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £23. Patron, the vicar of Crossthwaite. Pop., in 1811, 120; in 1831, 174.

THORNTHWAITE, a township and chapelry in Hampthwaite parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W. by N. from Knaresborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £2 3s. 9d., returned at £58 5s. Patron, the vicar of Hampthwaite. Here is an endowed charity

school. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Padalide, 229; in 1831, 304.

THORNTWHAITE, partly in the parish of Shap, and partly in that of Bampton, co. of Westmoreland, 9 m. N.W. from Orton. This was anciently an extensive forest.

THORNTON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1820, Sir J. T. Sheppard, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 94. A. P., £2,063.

THORNTON, a hamlet in Kenne parish, co. of Devon.

THORNTON, a tything and farm in Marnehill parish, co. of Dorset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Marnehill.

THORNTON, a township in Norham parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 190.

THORNTON, a township in Poulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Poulton. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school conducted on the national system. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 842.

THORNTON, a township in Sephton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Liverpool. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 342.

THORNTON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Market Bosworth. It contains the chapelries of Bagworth, Stanton-under-Bardon, the townships of Horsepool, and the extra-parochial liberty of Bagworth-park. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 10s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Maynard. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1078. A. P., £6,277.

THORNTON, a parish in the S. division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 12s. 1d., and returned at £142 17s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,058.

THORNTON, a parish in Wilton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Pocklington. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £7 5s. 10d. Patron, the dean of York. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 791. A. P., £1,202.

THORNTON, a township and chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bradford vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10 13s. 4d. and returned at £140. Patron, the vicar of Bradford. Chapel ded. to St James. Here is an endowed school for 80 children. Pop., in 1801, 2674; in 1831, 2246.

THORNTON-BAXBY, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N. by E. from Easingwold. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 67.

THORNTON-IN-THE-BEANS, a township in North Otterton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from North Alerton. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 219.

THORNTON (BISHOP'S), a chapelry and township in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Rippon. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the court of Rippon belonging to the archbishop of York, certified at £25. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 614.

THORNTON-BRIDGE, or **THORNTON-UPON-SWALE**, a township in Brafferton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 47.

THORNTON-CHILDER, a township in Eastham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 8 m. N.N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 296.

THORNTON-UPON-CLAY, a township in Foston parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from York. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 205.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN, a parish in the E. division of Staincliffe and Ewosom wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S. W. from Skipton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £19 5s. 24d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Near to this village is the beautiful rocky cliff called Thornton-Lene, and the magnificent cataract called Thornton-Force, the latter having a fall of 90 feet. Pop., in 1801, 1202; in 1831, 2246. A. P., £6,167.

THORNTON-CURTEIS, or **THORNTON-UPON-THE-HUMBER**, a parish in the N. division of Yarrowburgh wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. by E. from Barton-upon-Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, C. Wiun, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here are the ruins of a priory, which, according to Tanner, was founded by "William le Grose, earl of Albemarle and lord of Helderne, A. D. 1139, and was commended to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £594 17s. 10d. ob. q. per annum, Dugd.; £730 17s. 2d. ob. Speed. After the suppression of the abbey, King Henry VIII., ann. reg. 33, reserved the greatest part of its possessions for the endowment of the college by him erected at this place for a dean and nineteen prebendaries, to the honour of the holy and undivided Trinity; but this continued but till 1st Edward VI., when it was dissolved, and the site granted in exchange to the bishop of Lincoln." Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 362. A. P., £5,223.

THORNTON-DALE, a parish in the

W. division of Pickering-Lythe wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Pickering, comprising the townships of Farnawley and Thornton-Dale. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, Mr Hill. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar-school and 12 almshouses were endowed by Viscountess Lumley. Pop., in 1801, 1041; in 1831, 1368. A. P., £8,346.

THORNTON (EAST), a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 7 m. W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 59.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE, a parish in the W. division of Staincliffe and Ewecross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Settle, comprising the chapelry of Black Burton and the township of Thornton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £28 13s. 1½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is an endowed free school. The celebrated natural curiosity, called Yorda's cave, is in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1060; in 1831, 1152. A. P., £6,725.

THORNTON-MAYOW, a township in Neston parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 144.

THORNTON-IN-THE-MOOR, a township in North Otterington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 337.

THORNTON-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish and township in Eddisbury hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Frodsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £24 7s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Berwick. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 772; in 1831, 914; of the township in 1801, 166; in 1831, 181. A. P. of the former £6,368; of the latter, £1,288.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a parish in the W. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. W.S.W. from Calster, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,668.

THORNTON-RUST, a township in Aygarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. W. by N. from Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 158.

THORNTON-STEWARD, a parish in Hang West wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E. by S. from Middleham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 13s. 11½d. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 310. A. P., £3,076.

THORNTON-IN-THE-STREET, a pa-

rish in Allertonshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.N.W. from Thirsk. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of York, rated at £4, and returned at £78. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,644.

THORNTON-WATLAS, a parish in the E. division of Hang wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S.W. from Bedale, comprising the townships of Clifton-upon-Ure, Rookwith, Thirn, and Thornton-Watlas. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, G. F. Wise, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Eight children are taught to read. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 448. A. P., £3,831.

THORNTON (WEST), a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 53.

THORNVILLE, a township in Whitley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 17.

THORNWOOD, a hamlet in North Weald parish, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Epping. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, returned with the parish.

THOROTON, a parish in the N. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. S.S.W. from Newark. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Church ded. to St Elena. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,212.

THORP, a hamlet in Trimley-St-Martin parish, co. of Suffolk.

THORPE, a parish in Wirksworth wapentake, co. of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Ashborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 1s. 6d., and returned at £110. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,512.

THORPE, a parish in the E. division of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Spilsby, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 19s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln by lapse. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,690.

THORPE, or **BISHOP'S THORPE**, a parish in Blowfield hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, J. P. Maxwell, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The county asylum for lunatics is situated in this parish. The village is situated at the declivity of a hill, and there are several elegant villas in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1821, 1091; in 1831, 2151.

THORPE, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Great

Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Matthias. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 79. A. P., £1,091.

THORPE, a hamlet in Norton parish, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. N.E. from Daventry.

THORPE, a parish in the S. division of Newark wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 3½ m. S. W. from Newark. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered in this neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 39. A. P., £927.

THORPE, a township in Kidlington parish, co. of Oxford, 1½ m. E.S.E. from Woodstock. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 84.

THORPE, a hamlet in Aldringham parish, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. N. by E. from Aldborough. Formerly there was a chapel here ded. to St Mary.

THORPE, a chapelry in Ashfield parish, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. W. by S. from Framlingham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Ashfield, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich. Patronage with Ashfield curacy. Chapel ded. to St Peter.

THORPE, a parish in Godley and Chertsey hundred, co. of Surrey, 2 m. N.W. by N. from Chertsey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The children of this parish are privileged to attend Sir W. Perkins' school at Chertsey. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 471. A. P., £3,012.

THORPE, a hamlet in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 13 m. W.N.W. from Appleby.

THORPE, a hamlet in Rudston parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W. from Bridlington.

THORPE, a township in Howden parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. by E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 44.

THORPE, a township in Wycliffe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.E. by E. from Greta-bridge.

THORPE-ABBOT'S, a parish in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. E. by N. from Scole. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, W. Carver, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,643.

THORPE-ACRE, a parish in the W. division of Goscombe hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. W.N.W. from Loughborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Gordon, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,263.

THORPE-ARCH, a parish in the upper division of the ainsteys of the city of York, 2½ m. S.E. by E. from Wetherby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £3 15s. 5d. Patroness, in

1829, Mrs Wheeler. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded by Lady Hastings, and endowed by her with £15 per annum. In 1744, a chalybeate spring was discovered here; the properties of which are thought superior to the Harrogate waters. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,029.

THORPE-ARNOLD, or **ERNALD**, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. E.N.E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 17s. 8½d. Patron, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 117. A. P., £2,748.

THORPE-AUDLING, a township in Badsworth parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 355.

THORPE-IN-BALNE, a township in Barnby-upon-Don parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N. by E. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 121.

THORPE-BASSET, a parish in Buckrose wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. E. by N. from New Malton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £12, returned at £144. Patrons, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr Watson. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a school for 10 boys, supported from the interest of £200, given by the Rev. J. Graves in 1804. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 206. A. P., £2,810.

THORPE-BOCHART, or **BUSARD**, a parish in the S. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 10 m. S. by E. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £12 9s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Ranelife. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 39. A. P., £927.

THORPE-BRANTINGHAM, a township in Brantingham parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S.S.W. from North Cave.

THORPE-BULMER, a township in Monk-Hesledon parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 12½ m. N. by E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 28.

THORPE-CONSTANTINE, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.E. from Tamworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, W. P. Inge, Esq. Church ded. to St Constantine. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 49. A. P., £2,013.

THORPE (EAST), a hamlet in Lodesborough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N. by E. from Market-Weighton. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, returned with the parish.

THORPE (EAST), or **AISTHORPE**, in the W. division of Lawres wapentake, co. of Lincoln. See **AISTHORPE**.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, or **SURHAM-MONTEN**, a parish in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo wapentake, parts of Kesteven,

co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Lincoln, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,979.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Rothwell parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 62.

THORPE (LITTLE), or **FRENGE**, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Scole. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Billington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patronage with Billington rectory. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 50.

THORPE (LITTLE), a township in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Rippon.

THORPE-LUBENHAM, a township partly in Lubenham parish and partly in Marston-Trussell parish, co. of Leicester, 2 m. W. by S. from Market-Harborough.

THORPE-MALSOR, or **MALSOVERES**, a parish in Rothwell hundred, co. of Northampton, 2 m. W. by N. from Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, T. C. Mansell, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,505.

THORPE-MANDEVILLE, a parish in King's-Sutton hundred, co. of Northampton, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, R. Humfrey, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The petty-sessions for Brackley division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,695.

THORPE-MARKET, a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the donative mediety of Bradfield, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 11s. 3d., returned at £68 16s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Suffield. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,178.

THORPE-MORIEUX, a parish in Cosford hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bildeston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 14s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Harrison, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,176.

THORPE-WNDER-THE-MOUNTAIN, a township in Burnall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Skipton.

THORPE-SACHEVILLE, or **THORPE-IN-TWYFORD**, a township and chapelry in Twyford parish, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by

W. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Twyford, certified at £29 6s. 6d. Patronage with that of Twyford. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 163.

THORPE-SALVIN, a parish in the upper division of Strathforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. S.W. from Bawtry. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Wales, annexed to the vicarage of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10 4s., returned at £53. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Leeds. The church—ded. to St Peter—contains a very curious font, and is remarkable for its ancient door-way. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,414.

THORPE-IN-LE-SOKEN, a parish in Tendring hundred, co. of Essex, 8 m. S.E. by S. from Manningtree. Living, a discharged vicarage with those of Kirby and Walton, and peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £16. Patron, the Rev. W. Burgess. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1173. A. P., £5,772.

THORPE-STAPLETON, a township in Whitkirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1831, 19.

THORPE-IN-THE-STREET, a township in Nun Burnholme parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Market-Weighton. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 31.

THORPE-THEWLES, a township in Grindon parish, co. palatine of Durham, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees.

THORPE-TANLEY, a township in Timberland parish, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. from Sleaford. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 127.

THORPE-UNDERWOOD, or **THORPE-BELET**, a hamlet in Rothwell parish, co. of Northampton, 5 m. W.N.W. from Kettering. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 18.

THORPE-UNDERWOODS, a township in Little Ouseburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Aldborough. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 144.

THORPE-BY-WATER, a township in Seaton parish, co. of Rutland, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Uppingham. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 89.

THORPE-WATERVILLE, or **THORPE-ACHURCH**, a parish in Navisford hundred, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lilford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 240. A. P., £2,383.

THORPE (WEST), or **THORPE-IN-THE-FALLOWS**, a parish in the W. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Lincoln. Living, a vicarage with Aisthorpe rectory, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated

at £5 7s. 6d. Patronage with the rectory of Aithorpe. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 62. A. P., £942.

THORPE-WILLOUGHBY, a township in Brayton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W.S.W. from Selby. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 148.

THORPLAND, a hamlet in Wallington parish, co. of Norfolk.

THORPLAND, a hamlet in Fakenham parish, co. of Norfolk.

THORVERTON, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, 5½ m. E. by N. from Crediton. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Nether-Exe, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 12s. 8½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A charity school for 60 children is supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1455. A. P., £6,127.

THOYDON-BOIS, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. S. from Epping. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, certified at £30, returned at £65. Patron, in 1829, R. W. H. Dare, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 676. A. P., £3,251.

THOYDON-GARNON, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 2 m. S.E. from Epping. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £17. Patron, in 1829, J. R. Abdy, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are almshouses for four widows. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 841. A. P., £5,792.

THOYDON-MOUNT, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 3½ m. S.E. from Epping. Living, a rectory with that of Stapleford-Tawney, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patronage with Stapleford-Tawney rectory. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 240. A. P., £3,125.

THRANDESTON, a parish in Hartlemere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Cornwallis. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 358. A. P., £1,505.

THRAPSTON, a market-town and parish in Navisford hundred, co. of Northampton, 75 m. N.N.W. from London. It is a well-built town, and occupies a beautiful valley on the eastern banks of the river Nen, which is navigable from Lynn to Northampton, and greatly facilitates the trade of this place, which consists chiefly in grain, and the importation of timber and coal. The principal manufactures are those of whips, bobbin-lace, and paper. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in May and Aug. 5th. There is a resident magistrate in the town, and subordinate officers are appointed at the manorial court. The court for the honour of Gloucester, and that for Navisford hundred, are held at this place.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of

Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 6s. 5d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Twelve boys are instructed by means of a bequest for that purpose; and there is a society for bettering the condition of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 1014. A. P., £2,821.

THREAPLAND, a hamlet in Torpenhow parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. N. by E. from Cockermouth.

THRECKINGHAM, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. N. from Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 191. A. P., £2,462.

THREDLING, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Suffolk, containing 5 parishes, including the market-town of Debenham.

THREE-FARMS, a township in Eccleshall parish, co. of Stafford, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Stafford.

THRELKELD, a township and chapelry in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. from Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Greystock vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £8 16s. 6d., returned at £39. Patron, the rector of Greystock. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,900.

TREMHALL, or **TRENCHALE**, in Stansted-Mountfitchet parish, co. of Essex. This was a priory of Black canons in the time of William the Conqueror, which, according to Tanner, was founded by Montefixo, or Montfitchet, to the honour of St James. It was rated at £60 18s. 7d. ob. per ann. Dugd.; £70 19s. 3d. ob. Speed; and granted, 28th Hen. VIII., to John Cary and Joyse Walsingham.

THREPLAND, in Burnsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

THRESHFIELD, a township in Linton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. N. from Skipton. Here is a grammar school, founded in 1674 by the Rev. M. Hewitt. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 212.

THREXTON, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. W. by S. from Watton. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Swaffham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 4s. 9½d. Patronage with Swaffham vicarage. The church is very ancient, and adorned with a handsome window of stained glass. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 29. A. P., £838.

THRICKEY, a parish in the E. division of Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. W. by N. from Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, T. Brown, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 43. A. P., £743.

THRIMBY, a chapelry in Morland parish, co. of Westmoreland, 9½ m. N.N.W. from Orton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed

to Morland vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £20, returned at £42. Patron, the vicar of Morland. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school for 8 children. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 81. A. P., £1,370.

THRINGSTONE, a township and chapelry in Whitwick parish, co. of Leicester, 5 m. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Whitwick, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Whitwick vicarage. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 901; in 1831, 1267. A. P., £2,298.

THRIN (THE), a river in the co. of Norfolk, falling into the German ocean near Yarmouth.

THRINTOFT, a township in Ainderby-Steeple parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. by S. from North Allerton. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 170.

THRIFLOW, a hundred at the southern extremity of the co. of Cambridge, containing 10 parishes.

THRIFLOW, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5½ m. N.N.E. from Royston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Ely, exempt from visitation, rated at £9 4s. 2d., returned at £110. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to All Saints. The parliamentary army met upon Thriflow-Heath in 1647. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 417. A. P., £1,180.

THRISLINGTON, or **TRILLESDEN**, a township in Bishop's-Middleham parish, co. palatine of Durham, 7 m. S. by E. from Durham, and consisting of one farm.

THROAPHAM, a township in Laugh-ton-en-le-Morthen parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. S.W. by W. from Bawtry.

THROCKING, or **THORRING**, a parish in Edwinstone hundred, co. of Hertford, 2 m. W.N.W. from Buntingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Elwes. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 83. A. P., £1,508.

THROCKLEY, a township in Newburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 308.

THROCKMORTON, a township and chapelry in Fladbury parish, co. of Worcester, 3 m. N.E. from Pershore. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Fladbury, in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation. Patronage with Fladbury rectory. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 159.

THROOP, a tything in Holdenhurst parish, co. of Southampton.

THROPE, a small hamlet in the co. of Dorset.

THROPPLE, a township in Mitford parish, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. W. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 78.

THROPTON, a township in Rothbury

parish, co. of Northumberland, 13 m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 218.

THROSTON, or **THURSTANTON**, a township in Hart parish, co. palatine of Durham, 11½ m. N.N.E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 70.

THROWLEY, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. from Oakhampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 6s. 10½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 460. A. P., £1,594.

THROWLEY, a parish in Feversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 4 m. S.W. by S. from Feversham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 11s. 8d. Patron, the prebendary of Rugmere in St Paul's cathedral, London. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowed school for 14 boys. There are also 3 almshouses. The vicarage house is on the site of an alien priory. "An alien priory of — monks, cell to the abbey of Sion, and after the general suppression, was granted in exchange for lands in Marybone, with the prebendary of Rugmere in the cathedral church of St Paul, London."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., of the parish, in 1801, 430; in 1831, 675. A. P., £2,526.

THROWLEY, a township in Ilam parish, co. of Stafford, 8 m. N.W. by W. from Ashbourn.

THROXENBY, or **THRASTONBY**, a township in Scalby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 54.

THRAMPTON, a parish in the N. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 7 m. S.W. from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £27 10s., and returned at £28 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. Emmerton, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 132. A. P., £1,493.

THRUPP, a tything in Great Farringdon parish, co. of Berks.

THRUPP WICH, or **THORPE WICK**, a tything in Radley parish, co. of Berks. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 31.

THRUSHELTON, a parish in Lifton hundred, co. of Devon, 10 m. S.W. by W. from Oakhampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Mary Stowe, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St George. Patronage with Mary Stowe vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 353. A. P., £2,065.

THRUSINGTON, a parish in the E. division of Goscombe hundred, co. of Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. from Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Essex. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a small annuity for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 454. A. P., £1,860.

THRUSTLE-KENNEFORD, in Dumchideock parish, co. of Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Exeter.

THRUXTON, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Kingstone, and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £4 8s. 4d. Patron, the dean of Hereford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 59. A. P., £668.

THRUXTON, a parish in Andover hundred, co. of Southampton, 6 m. W. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 12s. 11d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sheppard. Church ded. to Holy Rood. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,418.

THRYBERGH, a parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tirkhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Rothorham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, J. Fullerton, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 332. A. P., £2,147.

THUMLEY, a tything in Wormenhall parish, co. of Oxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Thame.

THUMOCK, in Gainsborough parish, co. of Lincoln.

THUNDERFIELD-CASTLE, in Horley parish, co. of Surrey, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Reigate.

THUNDERIDGE, a parish in Braughin hundred, co. of Hertford, 2 m. N. by E. from Ware. Living, a vicarage with that of Ware, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6. Patronage with Ware vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 588. A. P., £3,230.

THUNDERLEY, a hamlet in Wimbish parish, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Saffron-Walden.

THUNDERSLEY, a parish in Barnstable hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Rayleigh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Hemming. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 526. A. P., £2,199.

THURCASTON, a parish in the W. division of Gosport hundred, co. of Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Mount Sorrell, comprising the chapelry of Anstey and the township of Cropston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1001; in 1831, 1241. A. P., £5,975.

THURGARTON, a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nor-

folk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 247. A. P., £905.

THURGARTON, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Norfolk, containing 35 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 20,572.

THURGARTON, a parish in the S. division of the above hundred, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Southwell. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £20, and returned at £27 10s. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. "Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130, placed here a prior and convent of canons of the order of St Austin, who were endowed at the suppression with £259 9s. 4d. ob. q. per annum, Dugd.; £359 15s. 10d. Speed. St Peter was the tutelar saint of this house, which was granted 30th Henry VIII., to William Cooper."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 329. A. P., £3,406.

THURGOLAND, a township in Silkstone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. by S. from Barnesley. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 1147.

THURLASTON, a hamlet in Dunchurch parish, co. of Warwick, 1 m. W. from Dunchurch.

THURLBY, a parish in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 10 m. S.W. from Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lincoln, (except from visitation,) returned at £49 6s. Patron, the prebendary of Carlton-cum-Thurby, in the cathedral of Lincoln. Church ded. to St German. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 145. A. P., £2,092.

THURLBY, a hamlet in Bilsby parish, co. of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Alford, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

THURLBY, a parish in Ness wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.W. from Market-Deeping. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Firmin. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 632. A. P., £5,251.

THURLEBEER, or **THURLBURY**, a parish in the hundred of North Curry, co. of Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £15, and returned at £145. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. W. Arbuthnot. Church ded. to St Thomas. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 202. A. P., £996.

THURLEIGH, or **THUALKY**, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 6 m. N. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Patrons, in 1829, Mr Crawley and others. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is an endowment for the instruction of eight children. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 538. A. P., £2,781.

THURLESTON, a parish within the liberties of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.W. from Ipswich. Living, a rectory with that of Whittton, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patronage with Whittton rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Returns made with those of Whittton.

THURLESTONE, a parish in Stanborough hundred, co. of Devon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £25 10s. Patron, in 1829, G. B. Buller, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 466. A. P., £2,970.

THURLESTONE, in Elvaston parish, co. of Derby, 5 m. S.E. from Derby.

THURLMERE (THE), a river in the co. of Cumberland, falling into the Derwent near Keswick.

THURLOW (GREAT), a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Clare. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 11s. 5jd. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The following is from Tanner's Not. Mon.:—"An hospital ded. to St James, temp. Richard II., subordinate to the foreign hospital of Haultpays, or de alto passu. This hospital or free chapel being of the yearly value of 60s., was, among other lands, granted by King Edward IV. to God's house college in Cambridge." Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 425. A. P., £2,098.

THURLOW (LITTLE), a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. C. Barnard. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a bequest of £30 for the instruction of 12 boys, and another for the support of almshouses, to be appropriated for 8 persons who have been 24 years resident in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 464. A. P., £1,643.

THURLOXTON, a parish in North Petherton hundred, co. of Somerset, 5 m. S. S.W. from Bridgewater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,009.

THURLSTON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Hinckley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, R. Arkwright, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 636. A. P., £7,820.

THURLSTONE, a township in Pennistone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Barnsley. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 1096; in 1831, 1599.

THURLTON, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. by W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rec-

tory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,622.

THURMASTON, a township and chapelry partly in the parish of Barkby and partly in that of Belgrave, E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £22, and returned at £42. Patron, the vicar of Belgrave. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The petty sessions for the division are held at this place. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 1131. A. P., £4,639.

THURNBY, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, 4 m. E. by S. from Leicester, comprising the chapelry of Stoughton and the hamlet of Bushby. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Stoughton, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11, and returned at £66 4s. Patron, in 1829, G. A. L. Keck, Esq. Church ded. to St Luke. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 383. A. P., £5,347.

THURNE, a parish in West Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Acle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Patronage with Ashby rectory. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 138. A. P., £599.

THURNHAM, a township partly in the parish of Cockerham, and partly in that of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. In the vicinity of this place are the venerable remains of Cockersand abbey. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 526.

THURNING, a parish partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. of Northampton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 4s. 2d. Patron, Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 130. A. P., £661.

THURNING, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 140. A. P., £1,581.

THURNSCOE, a parish in the lower division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. E. from Barnsley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £11 7s. 8jd. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,658.

THURROCK (GRAY'S), or **GREAT THURROCK**, a market-town and parish in Chafford hundred, co. of Essex, 22 m. S.S.W. from Chelmsford. It consists principally of

one irregularly built street, and stands on a creek of the Thames navigable for small craft. Bricks are made here in large quantities, and conveyed hence to the London builders. Market on Thursday. Fairs, May 23d and Oct. 10th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £5 0s. 10d., returned at £130. Patron, Pembroke college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is an endowed school for 10 children. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 1248. A. P., £3,649.

THURROCK (LITTLE, or EAST), a parish in Barnstable hundred, co. of Essex, 1 m. E. by S. from Gray's-Thurrock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 15s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Schreiber. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,287.

THURROCK (WEST), a parish in Chaford hundred, co. of Essex, 1 m. W. from Gray's-Thurrock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, S. Whitbread, Esq. Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Parflect, 819; in 1831, 804. A. P., £5,327.

THURSBY, or THOR'S-TOWN, a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. S.W. from Carlisle, comprising the townships of Crofton-Quarter, Parton, and High Thursby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £11 10s. 5d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is an endowed school for 10 children. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 564. A. P., £5,363.

THURSCROSS, a township in Fawston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. W. by N. from Knaresborough.

THURSFIELD, a hamlet in Wolstanton parish, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. N. by E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Here is an endowed school for 18 boys.

THURSFORD, a parish in the N. division of Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.E. by E. from Little Walsingham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Great Snoring, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patronage with Great Snoring rectory. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 392. A. P., £1,389.

THURSLEY, a parish in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Godalming. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Whitley vicarage, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Michael. Patronage with the vicarage of Whitley. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 708. A. P., £2,298.

THURSTABLE, a hundred, situated on the eastern side of the co. of Essex, containing 10 parishes.

THURSTANTON, a parish in Wirrall hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Great Neston. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ches-

ter, rated at £6 13s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 92. A. P., £1,064.

THURSTON, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. E. by N. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £125 2s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, C. Tyrrell, Esq. The church—ded. to St Peter—is a very beautiful edifice. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 462. A. P., £2,149.

THURSTONLAND, a township in Kirk-Barton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by E. from Huddersfield. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

THURTON, a parish in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk, 8¼ m. S.E. from Norwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16, returned at £29 12s. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. Church ded. to St Ethelbert. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,143.

THURVASTON, a township in Sutton-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Derby, 7½ m. W.N.W. from Derby. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

THUXTON, or THURSTON, a parish in Mitford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 83. A. P., £1,120.

THWAITE, a parish in South Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. N. by E. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7, returned at £138 17s. 2d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 142. A. P., £777.

THWAITE, a parish in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk, 12 m. S.E. by S. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 107. A. P., £874.

THWAITE, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4½ m. S.W. by S. from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 3s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, J. W. Sheppard, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,243.

THWAITES, a township and chapelry in Millom parish, co. of Cumberland, 10 m. S.E. from Ravenglass. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800. Patrons, the trustees of the chapel, which is ded. to St Anne. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 324.

THWAITES, in Keighley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

THWING, a parish in Dicker wapen-

take, E. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bridlington. Living, a rectory—in mediocres—in the E. R. and dio. of York, each rated at £12 18s. 1d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to All Saints—was lately repaired at the sole expense of R. Prickett, Esq. of Oeton-Lodge; it is a beautiful and interesting edifice, adorned with a splendid east window. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 217; in 1831, 350. A. P., £9,181.

THYDING, a hamlet in Alton parish, co. of Southampton.

TIBALDSTONE, a hundred situated on the northern side of the co. of Gloucester, containing 3 parishes.

TIBBERTON, a parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster, co. of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Newent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 16s. 04d. Patron, in 1829, W. Bushell, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,737.

TIBBERTON, a chapelry in Edmond parish, co. of Salop, 4 m. W. by N. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Edmond rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Edmond rectory. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 351.

TIBBERTON, a parish in the middle division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 4 m. E.N.E. from Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 15s. 10d., returned at £75 15s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,940.

TIBENHAM, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £60. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 650. A. P., £4,372.

TIBERTON, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, 10 m. W. from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Madley vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the vicarage of Madley. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,187.

TIBSHELF, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Alfreton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 5s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, W. A. Lord, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 759. A. P., £2,610.

TIBTHORPE, a township in Kirk-Burn parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Great Driffield. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 227.

TICEHURST, a parish in Shoyswell hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 4 m.

E.S.E. from Wadhurst. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £18 7s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1436; in 1831, 2314. A. P., £5,466.

TICHBOURNE, or TITCHBOURNE, a parish in Fawley hundred, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from New Alresford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Cheriton rectory, and a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 363.

TICHFIELD, a hundred in Portsdown division, co. of Southampton, containing 3 parishes.

TICHFIELD, or TITCHFIELD, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 3 m. W. from Fareham, near the Titchfield river, which is navigable for small vessels. The town is small and well-built. The market is on Friday. Fairs, March 9th, May 14th, Sept. 25th, and Dec. 7th. A court-baron is held twice a-year, and a court-leet annually.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 17s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, P. Deime, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Independents.—“Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, having obtained of King Henry III. a grant of this manor, built an abbey here for Premonstratensian canons, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1231. At the suppression there were an abbot and twelve canons in it, endowed with £249 16s. 1d. per ann. Dugd.; £280 19s. 10d. ob. Speed. It was granted, 29th Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, who built here ‘a right stately house.’”—Tanner’s Not. Mon. Twelve boys and as many girls are educated, and the former clothed from funds proceeding from a rental of land; and 12 children are educated by means of a bequest of £4 for that purpose. Close to this town are the ruins of Lichfield house, a mansion erected by the first earl of Southampton, and in which Charles I. was twice concealed. Pop., in 1801, 2949; in 1831, 3712. A. P., £12,017.

TICHMARSH, a parish in Navisford hundred, co. of Northampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £45. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lilford. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 843. A. P., £6,024.

TICKENCOTE, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 10 m. E. by S. from Oakham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 5s. 8d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, J. Wingfield, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,498.

TICKENHAM, a parish in Portbury hundred, co. of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Bristol. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Portbury, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at

£8 15s. 5d. Patronage with Portbury rectory. Church ded. to St Quiricus and St Julietta. In the neighbourhood are some vestiges of a Roman camp. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 427. A. P., £2,373.

TICKENHURST, a hamlet in North-Bourne parish, co. of Kent.

TICKFORD, or **TYKEFORD**, in Newport-Pagnell parish, co. of Buckingham, was formerly the seat of a monastery of "Cluniac monks, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, subordinate to the abbey of St Martin Majoris Monasterii, commonly called Marmonstier at Tours in France, to which this manor was given by Fulk, or Fulcadius Painell, in the reign of King William Rufus. It was seized by the king's hands as an alien priory during the wars with France, by King Edward III., but restored, 1^o Hen. IV., subjected to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York, who presented the priors, A. D. 1475, 1499, and 1501, and was not dissolved till it was granted—with several other small monasteries—1^o Hen. VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey, in order to be settled on one of his two intended colleges at Oxford and Ipswich; at which time the spiritualities of this priory were valued at £59 3s. 4d. per ann., and the temporalities at £67 13s. 8d.; in the whole, at £126 17s. per ann. Mr Willis has a valuation of this house at £97 13s. 10d. per ann. After the cardinal's fall, this, among other lands of religious houses, was granted to the bishop of Lincoln and other trustees, for the use of the King's college in Oxford; yet it was afterwards resumed by the crown, and by King James sold to Henry Atkins, M.D."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

TICKHILL, a parish—formerly a market-town—in the S. division of Strathforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W. from Bawtry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. S. Foljambe, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A national school for 100 children is supported by voluntary contributions.—"In the castle here was a royal free chapel, or collegiate church, founded by Queen Eleanor, wife to King Henry II., which, with its four prebends, worth an hundred marks per ann., was given by King John to the canons of the cathedral church at Roan in Normandy. It was afterwards given to the prior and convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire, and, A. D. 1504, to the abbot and convent of St Peter at Westminster, and, as parcel of their possession, was granted, 6^o Edw. VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury. Here was also an hospital ded. to St Leonard; another hospital, or free chapel, afterwards annexed to the priory of Humbarston; and a house of Austin friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Near the church are almshouses for poor widows. An extensive trade in malt was formerly carried on at this place, but it has much decreased. Manorial courts leet and baron are held annually. Pop., in 1801, 1150; in 1831, 2084. A. P., £10,517.

TICKNALL, a parish in Repton and

Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, 9 m. S.S.W. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £26, returned at £87. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Crewe, Bart. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Forty boys are educated in the free school. Almshouses for seven decayed housekeepers were founded and endowed in 1771 by C. Harpur, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 1125; in 1831, 1278. A. P., £2,064.

TICKTON, a township in St John parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 110.

TIDCOMBE, a parish in Kinwardstone hundred, co. of Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ludgershall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £46. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,641.

TIDDENHAM, a parish in Westbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 13 m. S.W. by S. from Newnham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 14s. Patron, in 1829, — Davis, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 1180. A. P., £7,234.

TIDDIFORD, in St German's parish, co. of Cornwall, 5½ m. W. by N. from Saltash.

TIDDINGTON, a hamlet in Albury parish, co. of Oxford, 2 m. N.N.W. from Tetworth. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 198.

TIDESWELL, a market-town and parish in High Peak hundred, co. of Derby, 32 m. N. N.W. from Derby. The town is seated in a valley surrounded by barren lands; the houses are mostly of a mean appearance. Calico weaving and mining are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, March 24th, May 15th, last Wednesday in July, 2d Wednesday in Sept., and Oct. 29th. A court-leet and court-baron are held twice a-year.—Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £7 0s. 7½d., returned at £120. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—is an elegant cruciform edifice, and contains several curious monuments, among which is an altar-tomb, recording the death of R. Purglove, a native of this town, and bishop of Hull in 1573. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. The free school for 80 boys was founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Pop., in 1801, 2070; in 1831, 2807. A. P., £9,383.

TIDE (THE), a river in the co. of Cornwall, rising near Liskeard, and uniting with the Lynher, falls into the Tamar.

TIDINGTON, a hamlet in Alveston parish, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. E.N.E. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

TIDMARSH, a parish in Theale hundred, co. of Berks, 6 m. W.N.W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £5 2s. 6d.

Patron, in 1829, R. Hopkins, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,190.

TIDMINGTON, a parish in the upper division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, but located in Kington division and hundred, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory with that of Shipston-upon-Stour, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Patronage with Shipston-upon-Stour rectory. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,581.

TIDWORTH (North), a parish in Amesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Ludgershall. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 17s. 1d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. On an eminence N.W. of this village is a large earth-work, called Chidbury camp, occupying an area of 17 acres. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 240; in 1831, 392. A. P., £1,749.

TIDWORTH (South), a parish in Andover hundred and division, co. of Southampton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 15s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, T. A. Smith, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,766.

TIFIELD, a parish in Towcester hundred, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 9s. 7d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Fleisher and others. Church ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,286.

TILBROOK, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford, 14 m. N.E. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 10s. Patron, in 1829, Lord St John. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,488.

TILBURY, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. N.N.W. from Castle-Hedingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, J. Fisher, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,562.

TILBURY (East), a parish in Barstable hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tilbury-Fort, and containing the liberty of East Lea. Living, a discharged vicarage with East Lea curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and returned at £150. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Catherine. In this parish was the ancient ferry over the Thames. Here is a field, called Cave's-field, forming a passage to one of the spacious caverns called Danes'-holes, the origin of which is very obscure. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 173; in 1831, 245. A. P., £2,936.

TILBURY (West), a parish in Barstable hundred, co. of Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Tilbury-Fort. Living, a rectory with the

curacy of West Lea, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. According to Tanner, "Bede, in his Ecclesiastical history, Book III. c. 22, tells us, that Cedda, bishop of the East Saxons, about A. D. 630, converted the inhabitants of this county to the faith of Christ, built churches in several places, and ordained priests and deacons to assist him in that great work; but especially in the city, which, in the language of the Saxons, is called Ythancester, and also in that which is named Tillaburgh—the first of which places is on the bank of the river Pante, the other on the bank of the Thames,—where, gathering a flock of the servants of Christ, he taught them to observe the discipline of a regular life, as far as those rude people were then capable. From hence, Cressy saith, he built monasteries here; and Camden, Norden, and Newcourt say, he had his episcopal see at West Tilbury. Wharton, in his account of Cedda, amongst the bishops of London, takes no notice of this; and as to Ythancester, it hath been so long swallowed up in the river Pante, or, as it is now called, Frodsham, that there have not been any remains of it for many years; but it is supposed to have been where St Peter's-on-the-Wall now is, or near it."—Tilbury-Fort stands on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, surrounded by a double moat, and containing good accommodation for the garrison. Some traces of Queen Elizabeth's camp are to be seen in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,785.

TILDSLEY, or TYLBERLEY, a township and chapelry in Leigh parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N.E. by E. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £2,200. Patron, the vicar of Leigh. The church—ded. to St George—is a spacious modern edifice, built by the incorporated society. Here are places of worship for the countess of Huntingdon's connexion, and for Wesleyans. A national school for 500 children was erected in 1827. Pop., in 1801, 3009; in 1831, 5038. A. P., £6,744.

TILEHURST, or TYLEHURST, a parish in Reading hundred, co. of Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Reading. Living, a rectory and vicarage—consolidated in 1586—in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £21 15s. 2d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sheppard. The church—ded. to St Michael—contains several magnificent brasses and monuments. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The above-mentioned lady erected and endowed national schools for children of both sexes. Pop., in 1801, 1353; in 1831, 1878. A. P., £8,979.

TILE-KILN-GREEN, a hamlet in Great Hallingbury parish, co. of Essex.

TILESWORTH, a parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Dunstable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £48 7s. Patron,

the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,432.

TILEY, a hamlet in Buckland-Newton parish, co. of Dorset.

TILLINGHAM, a parish in Dengey hundred, co. of Essex, 2½ m. S. by W. from Bradwell-near-the-sea. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £25 3s. 9d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 695; in 1831, 970. A. P., £6,380.

TILLINGTON, or **TULLINGTON**, a township in Burghill parish, co. of Hereford, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Hereford.

TILLINGTON, a township in St Mary parish, co. of Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Stafford. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 42.

TILLINGTON, a parish in Rotheridge hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 1½ m. W. by N. from Petworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £13 10s. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 806. A. P., £3,655.

TILLMOUTH, a hamlet in Norham parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. N.E. from Coldstream. Formerly there was a chapel in this place ded. to St Cuthbert.

TILMANSTONE, a parish in Eastry hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 5 m. W. by S. from Deal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 407. A. P., £1,250.

TILNEY-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Marshland division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W. by S. from Lynn-Regis. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £30. Patron, Pembroke hall, Cambridge. This parish includes the common of Tilney-Smeath, a tract of land, though only 3 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, yet so extremely fertile as to feed 30,000 sheep and all the horned cattle belonging to seven villages. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 420. A. P., £5,397.

TILNEY-ST-LAWRENCE, a parish in Marshland division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from Lynn-Regis. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patron, Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 672. A. P., £5,855.

TILSHEAD, a parish in Branch and Dole hundred, co. of Wilts, 4 m. S.S.E. from East Lavington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 16s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas & Becket. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,273.

TILSOP, a township in Burford parish, co. of Salop, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Cleobury-Mortimer.

TILSTOCK, a chapel in Whitchurch parish, co. of Salop, 3½ m. S. from Whitchurch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Whitchurch, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £100 10s. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Pop. returned with the parish.

TILSTON, a parish in Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 12½ m. S.S.E. from Chester, comprising the townships of Carden, Grafton, Horton, Stretton, and Tilston. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, T. T. Drake, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 873. A. P., £5,590.

TILSTON-FERNHALL, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. S.E. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 170.

TILTEY, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. S. by W. from Thaxted. Living, a donative and peculiar in the dio. of London, certified at £30, and returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Maynard. Church ded. to St Mary. "Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Jeffery, about the year 1152, founded here an abbey of White monks to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. About the time of the dissolution here were seven monks, and the yearly revenues of this house were valued at £167 2s. 6d., Dugd., £177 9s. 4d., Speed. The site of it was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Audley."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 82. A. P., £1,537.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in East Gosote hundred, co. of Leicester, 10½ m. E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Greaves. Church ded. to St Peter. Tanner says,—“An hospital here annexed by Sir William Burdet to Burtou Lazars, temp. Henry II.” Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 342. A. P., £6,264.

TILTS, a township in Doncaster parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. by W. from Doncaster.

TIMBERLAND, a parish in Langoe wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. by N. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1278. A. P., £8,653.

TIMBERSCOMBE, a parish in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. W. S.W. from Dunster. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 10s., and returned at £140. Patron, the prebendary of Timberscombe in Wells cathedral. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a charity school conducted on the Madras system. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 453. A. P., £1,913.

TIMBLE (GREAT), a township in Fewston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.W. from Otley. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 218.

TIMBLE (LITTLE), a township in Otley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Otley. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 56.

TIMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, co. of Somerset.

TIMPERLEY, a township in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 752.

TIMSBURY, a parish in Chew hundred, co. of Somerset, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Pensford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 19s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Fifteen children are educated by means of a small bequest for that purpose. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 1367. A. P., £6,777.

TIMSBURY, a parish in King's Sombourne hundred, Andover division, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Romsey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £24. Patron, in 1829, W. Chamberlayne, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,302.

TIMWORTH, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from St Edmunds Bury. Living, a rectory with that of Culford and Ingham, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 17s. 11d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patronage with Culford and Ingham rectory. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,056.

TINDALE, the largest ward, and that which forms the S.W. portion of the co. of Northumberland. It contains 33 parishes, including 6 market-towns, 4 chapelries, and 156 townships. None of the Northumberland wards equal Tindale in extent and population. It is computed to be, on an average, 29 miles in length from east to west, and 28 miles in breadth from north to south. It contains every variety of soil and aspect; the central and eastern parts consist of rich and highly cultivated lands; but the rest of the ward is mostly mountainous wilds covered with heath. It is well watered by numerous rivers and burns, and is uncommonly rich in mineral productions. About 41,000 acres are annually appropriated to the growth of grain and roots, and about 27,000 acres are kept as meadow lands. As the wall of Severus, that stupendous remnant of the power, the art, and the policy of the Romans, passed through this ward, it abounds with the most curious and interesting antiquities.

TINGEWICK, a parish in the second division of the three hundreds of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 16s. 3d. Patron, New college,

Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is an endowed school for 12 children. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 866. A. P., £2,337.

TINGRITH, or **TYNGRAVE**, a parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Woburn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, and returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, R. Trevin, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,849.

TINKLETON, a parish in Piddletown hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Dorchester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 11s. 8d., and returned at £100. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sturt. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 171. A. P., £2,421.

TINSLEY, a chapelry in Rotherham parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Rotherham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rotherham vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £29 18s., and returned at £111. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 368.

TINTAGELL, a parish in Leaneath hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1 m. W. from Bossiney. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 11s. 3d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The church, ded. to St Simphorian, contains a very ancient font. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This place is celebrated as containing one of the most magnificent ruins in the venerable remains of King Arthur's castle, situated partly on a stupendous crag almost surrounded by sea, and partly on a lofty cliff of the mainland. David, prince of Wales, was entertained in this fortress during his rebellion against Henry III. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, including the hamlets of Bossiney and Trevena, was 649; in 1831, 1006. A. P., £3,674.

TINTERNE-ABBEY, in Chapel-hill parish, co. of Monmouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chapstow. "This," says Grose, "was a Cistercian abbey, founded A. D. 1131, by Walter de Clare, and dedicated to St Mary. This Walter was grandson of William the son of Osbert, to whom William the Conqueror had given the manors of Wollaston and Tudenham, and all he could conquer from the Welch. Walter dying without issue was succeeded by his brother Robert Strongbowe, earl of Pembroke, whose grandson Robert Strongbowe was the conqueror of Leinster in Ireland. The male line of these Strongbowes failing, Maud, the eldest of their female heirs, was married to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. William, lord-marshal of England, and earl of Pembroke, in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry III., confirmed to the monks here all the lands, possessions, liberties, and immunities formerly granted by his predecessors; the particulars of which are to be seen in the Monasticon. Robert Bigod, earl of Norfolk, anno

1301, also confirmed to them divers lands at Portcassek, Pentirk, Modisgat, &c. His charter is likewise printed in the Monasticon. About the time of the dissolution, here were 13 religious, when the estates were, according to Dugdale, estimated at £192 l. 4d. ob. per annum. Speed says the value was £256 l. 6d. The site was granted the 28th of Henry VIII., to Henry, earl of Worcester, and is now the property of his grace the duke of Beauford. In 1553, here remained in charge £3 6s. 8d. in annuities and corrodiæ.

"The inside of this monastery affords a fine specimen of that style of architecture called Gothic; its rich west window, still quite entire, is much admired, though perhaps somewhat defective in point of proportion, being rather too broad for its height. The small door beneath it is extremely poor: the intent of the architect is manifest; he meant by its contrast with the loftiness of the roof to strike the beholders. The fragments of its once sculptured roof, and other remains of its fallen decorations, are piled up with more regularity than taste, on each side the grand aisle: they are worthy observation; several of them both for invention and execution would do honour to the best artist of the present age. There are also some mutilated figures formerly belonging to monuments, particularly the head of a monk; and the figure of a knight armed in a coat of mail, his shield on his left arm is said to represent one of the Strongbowes, earl of Pembroke. It is broken off just above the knees; the legs are wanting. The right hand, which is shown, has five fingers and a thumb. Whether this was a natural peculiarity of the person represented, or the mistake of the artist, is uncertain. On the whole, though this monastery is undoubtedly light and elegant, it wants that gloomy solemnity so essential to religious ruins; those yawning vaults and dreary recesses which strike the beholder with a religious awe, and make him almost shudder at entering them, calling into his mind all the tales of the nursery."

TINTERNE-PARVA, a parish in the upper division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5½ m. N. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 l. 5½d., and returned at £106 l. 8s. 5d. Patron, — Gale, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 313. A. P., £584.

TINTINHULL, a hundred situated towards the S. side of the co. of Somerset, containing seven parishes, including the borough of Ilchester. The pop. of this hundred, in 1831, was 4402.

TINTINHULL, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. S.W. from Ilchester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 8s. 9d., and returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. W. Arbuthnot. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 473. A. P., £3,507.

TINTWISTLE, or **TINGETWISSEL**, a

township in Mottram parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N.E. by E. from Stockport. Here is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, with a school attached to it. This place was formerly a borough. Pop., in 1801, 1021; in 1831, 1820.

TINWELL, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 10 m. E.N.E. from Uppingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 l. 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the marquis of Exeter. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,115.

TIPNOAK, a hundred in Bramber rape, co. of Essex, containing three parishes.

TIPTON, or **TIBBINGTON**, a parish in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, near the source of the Trent, 2½ m. W. S.W. from Wednesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salep and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £16. Patron, the prebendary of Pipa-Minor, in Lichfield cathedral. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The charity schools are numerous, affording instruction to more than 1000 children. This is a place of great importance owing to its situation in a rich mining district abounding in the finest coal and ironstone: the latter is wrought to such an extent, that there are no less than nine forges for the manufacture of pig-iron, which is made at the rate of 70 tons per week. Steam-engines and all articles of ironmongery are manufactured to a very considerable extent, and the trade is greatly facilitated by the Birmingham canal. Pop., in 1801, 4288; in 1831, 14,951. A. P., £22,804.

TIPTREE, in Great Braxted parish, co. of Essex, 4 m. E. from Witham. "A priory of Black canons ded. to St Nicholas, to which Ralph de Munchensi and Albrede his wife were great benefactors, temp. Edward I. It was one of those small monasteries which were dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, 17th Henry VIII., at which time Anthony Darcy claimed to be founder, and it was valued only at £22 l. 6s. 4d. per annum, as in Speed, viz. the spiritualities £4, and the temporalities £18 l. 6s. 4d. It was, after the forfeiture of the cardinal, granted with Stanegate, 24th Henry VIII., in exchange to the hospitalers."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

TIRGWALD, a hamlet in Gwanws parish, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 12 m. S.E. from Aberystwith.

TIRLEY, or **TURLEY**, a parish partly in the lower division of Deerhurst hundred, and partly in that of Westminster hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4½ m. S.W. by W. from Tewkesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Deerhurst, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A national school was established in 1817. This parish contains the hamlet of Haw, at which place there is a handsome stone-bridge across the Severn.

Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,940.

TIRLEY, a lordship in Drayton-in-Hales parish, co. of Stafford, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Eccleshall. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, with the parish.

TIRREL, a hamlet in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 13 m. W.N.W. from Appleby.

TIR-Y-MYNACH, a township in Llanbrynmair parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 10 m. E. from Machynllaeth.

TIR-Y-MYNACH, or the *Monk's Land*, a township in Gillsfield parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 3 m. N. from Welshpool.

TISBURY, a parish in Dunworth hundred, co. of Wilts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from Hindon, containing the tythings of Chicksgrove with Staple. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of East Hatch, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £18 10s. 10d., and returned at £140. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs R. Prevost. The church, ded. to St John the Baptist, is an ancient and spacious edifice, and contains several monuments of the Wardours and Arundels. Here is a place of worship for Independents. In Tanner's Not. Mon. we find that, "Wintra, abbot of Tisebury in the kingdom of the West Saxons, is mentioned as flourishing about the year 720, in the life of St Boniface. King Ethelred gave to the abbey of Shaftsbury 'xx. mansas illo in loco, qui nunc dicitur Tisebiri vocatus vocamine sitae.'" The interest of £400, the bequest of Alice Combes, is appropriated to teaching poor children. Wardour castle is a magnificent structure, occupied by the Arundel family. At a little distance from it are the ruins of the ancient castle, the origin of which is very obscure, and no important event is recorded in history concerning it until the reign of Charles I., when it held out against two heavy attacks; the first by the parliamentarians who besieged it during the absence of Lord Arundel, he being at that time in waiting on the king at Oxford, having left the castle in the custody of the Lady Blanch Arundel, who, with a garrison of only 25 men, bravely defended it during five days, after which, she surrendered upon honourable terms, to which, however, the successful party were not punctual. The fortress was subsequently besieged by the royalists under Lord Arundel, and after an obstinate resistance, was delivered up to him. It sustained so much injury on these occasions, that it was no longer habitable, and soon fell into ruins; contiguous to which are some vestiges of the house occupied by the Arundels previous to the building of their present mansion. Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of James I., was born in the ancient castle. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1961; in 1831, 2259. A. P., £13,409.

TISSINGTON, a parish in Wirksworth wapentake, co. of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829,

Sir H. Fitzherbert. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are two bequests, amounting together to £9 per annum, for teaching poor children. In the village are several springs, and the villagers have a custom of assembling on Holy Thursday, and decorating these fountains with flowers, then they attend divine service at the church, after which the minister and congregation repair to the springs, where part of the service is read, and the remainder of the day is spent in rural festivity. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 459. A. P., £5,450.

TISTED (EAST), a parish in Selbourne-Alton hundred, N. division, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S. by W. from Alton, containing the tything of Rotherfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, J. Scott, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here is a school endowed with £24 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,869.

TISTED (WEST), a parish in the upper half hundred of Bishop's Sutton, Alton, N. division, co. of Southampton. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £60. Patron, Magdalen college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,401.

TITCHWELL, a parish in Smithdon hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. W. by N. from Burnham-Westgate. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Four boys of this parish are privileged to enter Brancaster free-school. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,641.

TITLEY, a parish in Wigmore hundred, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £19. Patron, Winchester college. Church ded. to St Peter. Formerly this was the seat of a Benedictine priory, founded as a cell to the abbey of Tyronne in France. Here is a national school. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held here. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 328. A. P., £2,556.

TITLINGTON, a township in Eglingham parish, co. of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 78.

TITSEY, a parish in the upper division of Tandridge hundred, co. of Surrey, 5 m. N. E. by E. from Godstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 17s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, W. L. Gower, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,552.

TITTENHANGER, a hamlet in St Peter's parish, co. of Hertford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from St Albans. The seat of the earl of Hardwicke was originally a palace occupied by the abbots of St Albans. Pop. of this hamlet, in 1801, 348; in 1831, 1038.

TITTENLEY, a township in Audlem parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. N. by E. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 30.

TITTENSOR, a liberty in Stone parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Stone.

TITTESWORTH, a township in Leeke parish, co. of Stafford, 2 m. N.E. by N. from Leeke. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 447.

TITTLESHALL, or **TITLISHALE**, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. S.S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Godwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 12s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. The church, ded. to St Mary, contains many ancient monuments, among which is an altar-tomb and effigy of the celebrated Sir E. Coke. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 570. A. P., £3,586.

TIVERTON, a hundred situated at the N.E. side of the co. of Devon, containing 5 parishes.

TIVERTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, forming the centre of the above hundred, 1½ m. N. by E. from Exeter, but under separate jurisdiction. It received its first charter from James I., and a second was granted by George I., according to which, the corporation consists of a mayor, 12 burgesses, and as many assistants, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor and two latter officers are annually elected by the corporation; the mayor, recorder, and late mayor, are justices of the peace, hold a quarterly court of session, and a court of record for all pleas within £100. This borough sends two members to parliament; the number of electors under the reform act being about 660, and the mayor is the returning officer. A great many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, 2d Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, and September 29th. The parish of Tiverton is divided into four portions, viz., Clare, Pitt, Priors, and Tidcombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; Clare portion rated at £27. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Spurway.—Pitt portion at £36. Patrons, in 1829, Sir J. Vyvian, Bart., and the representatives of the Rev. J. Nerot alternately.—Tidcombe portion at £27. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Rayer.—Priors portion at £10. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St Peter, is a venerable Gothic edifice, and contains a fine altar-piece, representing Peter's deliverance. There is also a chapel-of-ease ded. to St George, and each of the portionists performs the service in turn. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded and liberally endowed by Peter Blundell, a clothier in this town, who devised all his landed property in the county to 27 trustees, directing £3000 of the proceeds to be applied in the establishment and maintenance of six students at either of the universities, and one to Balliol college, Oxford, and other scholarships have been added through the munificence of several benevolent persons. A free English school was founded in 1611 by R. Comyn, alias Chilcott, in which 100

boys are instructed, who pay a trifling quarter-age. There is likewise a charity school for 100 children of both sexes. Almshouses for nine men, with a chapel annexed, were founded in 1529 by J. Greenway, and in 1579 a similar establishment for eight men was founded by J. Waldron, and another for six women by G. Slee, in 1613. Sixty-seven poor persons receive life annuities from a fund established by Mary Rice in 1697. Tiverton is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known as the village of Twyford so early as 872, and two centuries ago was considered the most important manufacturing town in the west of England; but at three different periods it suffered so materially from fire, that the property of the inhabitants was nearly destroyed; it now consists of several well-paved streets. The chief public buildings are the corn-market, town-hall, market-house, bridewell, theatre, and assembly rooms. A castle was erected here in 1106 by Rivers, earl of Devon, which continued for ages the head of the barony. In the turbulent times of Charles I., this fortress was garrisoned for the king, but soon captured by General Fairfax. Part of the boundary wall and the principal entrance are still visible. Pop., in 1801, 6505; in 1831, 9766. A. P., £14,011.

TIVERTON, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. S. from Tarporley. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An old established corn-market is held every Monday at a place called Four-Lane-Ends in this township. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 618.

TIVETESHALL-ST-MARGARET, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Diss. Living, a rectory with that of Tiveteshall-St-Mary, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Orford. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 376. A. P., £2,788.

TIVETESHALL-ST-MARY, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. N.E. from Diss. Living, a rectory with that of Tiveteshall-St-Margaret, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. Patron, the earl of Orford. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,872.

TIXALL, a parish in the S. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 3½ m. E. by S. from Stafford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 0s. 8d. Patron, Sir C. Constable, Bart. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. A very valuable freestone is quarried in this neighbourhood, which is much used in building of bridges, and peculiarly adapted for resisting the action of water. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 176. A. P., £3,070.

TIXOVER, a parish in Wrangdike hundred, co. of Rutland, 7½ m. E. by N. from Uppingham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ketton, and a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with

Ketton vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,082.

TOCKETTS, or **TOCCOTES**, a township in Guisborough parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 35.

TOCKHOLES, a township and chapelry in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. S. W. from Blackburn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £15 1s. 8d., and returned at £119. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 758; in 1831, 1124. A. P., £2,538.

TOCKINGTON (LOWER), a tything in Almondsbury parish, co. of Gloucester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. by E. from Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 327.

TOCKINGTON (UPPER), a tything in Alveston parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. S. by W. from Thornbury.

TOCKWITH, in Bilton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N. E. from Wetherby. "The chapel of All Saints, with some lands here, being given to the priory of Nostell, by Jeffrey Fitz-Pain, before A. D. 1114, some Black canons of that monastery were sent to reside here. The yearly revenues of this cell were valued, 26th Henry VIII., but at £8 per annum, as Dugdale and Speed; and the site of it was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to Thomas Leigh."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 547.

TODBERE, a parish in Red-Lane hundred, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 5 m. S. W. by W. from Shaftsbury. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Stour-Provost, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 19s. 4d., and returned at £72 19s. Patronage with Stour-Provost rectory. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 119. A. P., £643.

TODBURN, a township in Long-Horsley parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. W. by N. from Morpeth.

TODDENHAM, a parish in the upper division of Westminster hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N. E. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 19s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 481. A. P., £3,401.

TODDINGTON, a parish in the lower division of Kiftsgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N. by E. from Winchcombe. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Stanley-Pontlarge, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 16s. 4d., and returned at £72 19s. Patron, in 1829, C. H. Tracey, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,740.

TODDINGTON, or **TUDDINGTON**, a market-town and parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, 5 m. N. by W. from Dunstable. It is a small town, and irregularly built. The manufacture of straw-plait is the

employment of most of the poor inhabitants. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held April 25th, 1st Monday in June, September 4th, November 2d, and December 16th. The living is a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £29 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, J. Lewis, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the reign of Henry VI., Sir John Broughton founded an hospital for a chaplain and three poor men. The old manor house has been converted into a farm-house. Pop., in 1801, 1143; in 1831, 1926. A. P., £7,822.

TODMORDEN, a market-town and chapelry in Rochdale parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N. N. E. from Rochdale, in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in the N. of England. The chief manufactures are those of cotton, fustian, dimities, velveteen. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday and Friday before Easter, and Sept. 27th, 28th, and 29th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £2, and returned at £106. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. Church ded. to St Mary. A new chapel has lately been erected, and there are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Unitarians, to most of which Sunday schools are attached. Here is an endowed school for four children. Pop., in 1801—including the district of Walsden—2515; in 1831, 6054. A. P., £5,547.

TODRIDGE, a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 4.

TODWICK, a parish in the upper division of Strathforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S. E. by S. from Rotherham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 14s. 7d., and returned at £148 17s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Leeds. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,922.

TOFT, a parish in Long Stow hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5 m. E. from Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 16s. 10d. Patron, Christ college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,736.

TOFT, a township in Knutsford parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 200.

TOFT, a hamlet in Wytham-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. S. W. from Bourne. Pop., in 1801—including the hamlet of Lound—196; in 1831, 194.

TOFT, a parish in the W. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 74. A. P., £2,624.

TOFT, a hamlet in Dunchurch parish, co. of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rugby.

TOFT-MONK'S, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, 11 m. S.W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hadescoe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. An alien priory was founded here in the reign of Hen. I., the revenue of which, at the suppression, was annexed to Witham monastery, and ultimately to King's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 333. A. P., £3,419.

TOFTES, or **TOFTRES**, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 18s. 6d., and returned at £86 14s. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Townshend. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,560.

TOFTS (WEST), a parish in Grimshoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Thetford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 6s., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, J. Moseley, Esq. The church, ded. to St Mary, is a very ancient edifice with a large square tower. Many years ago an oaken coffin was found here, containing, among other relics, a face cut in jet, and a blue cypher. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,133.

TOGSTON, a township in Warkworth parish, co. of Northumberland, 10 m. S.E. by S. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 140.

TOIMERE, a township in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk.

TOKENHAM, a parish in Kingsbridge hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wootton-Basset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,501.

TOLETHORPE, a hamlet in Little Casterton parish, co. of Rutland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Oakham.

TOLLAND, a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. from Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 121. A. P., £1,261.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a parish in Chalk hundred, co. of Wilts, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, — Austin, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is an old farm-house said to have been a royal hunting seat in the reign of King John. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,360.

TOLLERDINE, a hamlet partly in the parish of Claines, and partly in that of Warden, co. of Worcester.

TOLLER-FRATRUM, or **LITTLE TOLLER**, a parish in Tollerford hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 8 m. S.E. from Beaminster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £10 6s., and returned at £135 6s. Patron, in 1829, F. J. Browne, Esq. Church ded. to St Basil. Here is an endowed charity school. This place derives its adjunct (*Fratrum*) from its having originally belonged to the brethren of the order of St John of Jerusalem. Several antiquities have been discovered here. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 56. A. P., £505.

TOLLER-PORCORM, or **GREAT TOLLER**, a parish in Tollerford hundred, co. and division of Dorchester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Beaminster. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5. Patron, in 1829, F. J. Browne, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The poor children of this parish are educated at the charity school in Toller-Fratrum. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 540. A. P., £1,555.

TOLLERTON, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £15 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, P. Barry, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 149. A. P., £2,280.

TOLLERTON, a township in Alme parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Easingwold, and within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Alme and Tollerton. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 529.

TOLLER-WELME, a hamlet in Cerscombe parish, co. of Dorset.

TOLLESBURY, a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Maldon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £6 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Rush, Knt. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 880; in 1831, 1066. A. P., £7,623.

TOLLESHUNT-DARCY, a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. by E. from Maldon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £18 10s., and returned at £120. Patrons, in 1829, General and Mrs Rebow. Church ded. to St Nicholas. This is one of the parishes partaking of the bounty of H. Smith, Esq., who bequeathed certain rent-charges to be distributed amongst the poor of 14 parishes. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 690. A. P., £3,474.

TOLLESHUNT-KNIGHTS, a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Maldon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Some Roman antiquities were discovered here a few years ago. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 374. A. P., £2,947.

TOLLESHUNT-MAJOR, or **BUCK-**

INGHAM, a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Maldon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £8, and returned at £39. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Jegen. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The gateway of the ancient manor-house is remaining. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 428. A. P., £3,184.

TOLPIDDLE, a parish in Piddletown hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 8 m. E.N.E. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £15 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. The church is a very small edifice, built of cubble. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,687.

TOLTINGHOUGH, a central hundred in Aylesford lathes, co. of Kent, containing 7 parishes.

STONE, a township in Chollerton parish, co. of Northumberland, 12 m. N. by W. from Hexham.

TONG, a parish in the upper half hundred of Milton, lathes of Scray, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Sittingbourne. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, W. Baldwin, Esq. Church ded. to St Giles. The interest of £200 is applied in teaching poor boys. Here are some remains of an ancient castle, in which Vertigern was surprised by Hengist, and detained a prisoner till he surrendered his kingdom. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,328.

TONG, a township and chapelry in Birstall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S. E. from Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy to Birstall vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £7 10s. Patron, in 1829, T. Plumble, Esq. Here is an endowed school for eight children. Pop., in 1801, 1336; in 1831, 2067. A. P., £3,836.

TONGE, a township in the parish of Bolton, county-palatine of Lancaster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Great Bolton. Here are extensive bleaching grounds, paper-mills, and spinning-mills. The population of this township, in 1801, including that of Haulgh, was 1158; and in 1831, 2201. Annual value of assessed property, £2,632.

TONGE, a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, county-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Manchester. The population, in 1801, was 711; and in 1831, 1800. A. P., £881.

TONGE, a hamlet in Breedon-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

TONGE, a parish in Shiffnall division of Brimstrey hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. E. by S. from Shiffnall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Lichfield and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, George Duront, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Tanner says,—"Dame Isabel, relict to Sir Fulk Penbridge, Knt., William Swann, clerk, and William Mosse, clerk, having bought, A.D. 1410, the per-

petual advowson of the parochial church of St Bartholomew here, made it collegiate for a warden, four secular chaplains, priests, and two clerks, with an almshouse for 13 poor persons, who were endowed, 26th Hen. VIII., with £45 9s. 10d. total; £28 8s. 1d. per annum, clear. The site of this college, with most of the estates belonging to the same, were granted, 1st Edward VI., to Sir Richard Mannors, Knt." New almshouses have been founded in the village. Here is an endowed Sunday school for educating and clothing destitute children. Tonge castle is a splendid edifice, occupying the site of the original structure. Pop. of this parish in 1801, 404; in 1831, 510. A. P., £4,060.

TONGHAM, a township in Seale parish, co. of Surrey, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Farnham.

TONGUETHWAITE, a hamlet in Westward parish, co. of Cumberland.

TOOLEY, a township in Peckleton parish, co. of Leicester, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Hinckley.

TOOTING-BEC, or **UFFER**, a hamlet in Streatham parish, co. of Surrey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from St Paul's, London. On the road between Tooting and Balham-Hill is a chapel-of-ease. Two school-houses are supported by voluntary subscriptions, in which 140 children are instructed.—"Some part of this town being given to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, probably by Richard fil Gisleberti, or Richard de Clare, a great nobleman, temp. R. Will. I. vel. Will. Rufi, some Black monks of that house were fixed here; and this estate was sometimes accounted a distinct alien priory, at other times only a manor belonging to Okeburn, the chief cell in England to that foreign monastery. The farm of this place, granted to John Arden, Esq., for ten years, at £19 per ann. with the reversion, was granted, 19th Hen. VI., to Eton college. It was granted, 1st Edw. IV., to the bishop of Durham; and 5th Edw. IV., the priory of Tootingbroke, with the advowson of Streatham, was procured by John, earl of Worcester, and with the king's leave settled by him on a fraternity which he had instituted in the church of All Hallows Barking, near the tower of London."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

TOOTING-GRAVENEY, or **LOWE**, a parish in the W. division of Brixton hundred, co. of Surrey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, J. B. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A new Gothic church has been lately built; and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is well-endowed; it affords instruction to 57 boys and 47 girls, 30 of the latter receive clothes also. There is also a bequest for apprenticing children. Pop., in 1801, 1189; in 1831, 2073. A. P., £6,896.

TOPCLIFFE, a parish, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in Birdforth wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$

m. S.S.W. from Thirsk, comprising the townships of Catton, Dalton, Elmer with Crakehall, Skipton, Topcliffe, Asenby, Baldersby, Marton-le-Moor, Rainton with Newby, and the chapelry of Dishford. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £19 19s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to St Columb. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school has an income of £70 per annum, and 30 boys are educated. The ruins of Malden-Bower—the ancient baronial mansion belonging to the Percy family—are still visible. In that edifice, Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, fell a victim to an enraged populace; Thomas, the fifth earl, formed a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth; and Charles I. was imprisoned, and the sum of £200,000 paid for his ransom. Pop., in 1801, 2229; in 1831, 2592. A. P., £17,666.

TOPCROFT, a parish in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 463. A. P., £2,329.

TOPCROFT-HALL, in Bedingham parish, co. of Norfolk. Formerly there was a free chapel in this lordship.

TOPESFIELD, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. from Castle-Hedingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 685; in 1831, 1088. A. P., £3,601.

TOPSHAM, a market, sea-port town, and parish, in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Exeter, near the influx of the river Exe, and within the limits of the port of Exeter; it is the station for the excise and custom-house officers. The quay—built about the year 1313—was purchased in 1778 by the chamber of Exeter. It is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Ship-building, anchors, and chain-cables, form the employment of many of the inhabitants; but the chief prosperity of the town is derived from the foreign and coasting trade. The town consists of several good streets. The market is on Saturday; and a fair, 1st Wednesday in August. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £33 6s. 8d., returned at £120. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A national school, containing 110 children, is supported by voluntary contributions, and a bequest of £30 per annum, paid for the education of 10 boys. Pop., in 1801, 2748; in 1831, 3184. A. P., £9,169.

TOR, or **ST MICHAEL DE TORRE**, in St John the Baptist parish, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glastonbury. Formerly this was a cell

belonging to the precentorship of the abbey of St Michael.

TOR-BRYAN, a parish in Haytor hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S.W. by S. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 14s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, C. Wolston, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 257. A. P., £3,210.

TOR-MOHAM, or **MOHUN**, a parish in Haytor hundred, co. of Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Torbay. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Cockington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, returned at £125. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Mallock. The church contains a curious stone font. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 3582. A. P., £3,516.

TORBAY, or **TOR-QUAY**, a market-town and chapelry in Tor-Moham parish, co. of Devon, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Exeter, situated in the most northerly cove of Torbay, and sheltered on three sides by lofty hills, on the declivity of which are detached houses and terraces. Most of the town is built on the strand, and consists chiefly of lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors in the bathing season; there are also excellent inns, cold and warm baths, a library, and news-rooms. This fashionable watering-place was formerly but an insignificant fishing-town. The first great improvement of the town was the erection of a pier, commenced in 1804 and finished in 1807, since which time another has been constructed, forming a basin 500 feet long and 300 feet broad. The town has a weekly communication by water with London; coasting vessels are employed for the importation of coal, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Newfoundland trade. The markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and a fair at Easter.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £1,600. Patron, the curate of Tor-Moham. The chapel is a modern edifice. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The national school is supported by voluntary contribution. There is a remarkable place in this neighbourhood called Kentshole, consisting of large subterraneous caverns, to which are several entrances; numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered in these fissures. Here are some vestiges of a magnificent abbey, founded by William de Brever in the reign of King John, the old refectory of which has been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. The returns are made with those of Tor-Moham.

TORBOCK, a township in Huyton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Prescott. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 756.

TORKINGTON, a township in Stockport parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stockport. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 264.

TORKSEY, a parish in the W. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of

Lincoln, 7 m. S. by E. from Gainsborough. Living, a curacy with that of Brampton, in the archd. of Stowe and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 13s. 4d., returned at £45. Patron, in 1829, R. Davers, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter.—“On the east side of the New town stood a priory of Black canons, built by King John, to the honour of St Leonard. It consisted only of four religious about the time of the dissolution, when it was valued at £13 1s. 4d. per ann. Dugd.; £15, Leland; £27 2s. 8d. Speed. It was granted, 35th Hen. VIII., to Sir Philip Hobby.” Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 236; in 1831, 484. A. P., £2,813.

TORLETON, or **TABLETON**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Coates, and partly in that of Rodmarton, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. W. by S. from Cirencester. Here was once a chapel, but it has long since been desecrated.

TORMARTON, a parish in the lower division of Grombold's-Ash parish, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Chipping-Sodbury. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Acton, Turville, and West Littleton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £27. Patron, in 1829, N. Castleton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop. in 1801, 225; in 1831, 402. A. P., £4,071.

TORPENHOW, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. N.E. by N. from Cockermouth, comprising the townships of Bewaldeth with Snittlegarth, Blennerhasset with Kirkland, Bothel with Threapland, and Torpenhow with Whitrigg. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church—ded. to St Michael—has a curiously painted wooden ceiling. The free school—in the township of Bothel—was founded and endowed by subscription; the income is £50 per annum, for which 80 children are instructed. Pop., in 1801, 782; in 1831, 1032. A. P., £7,982.

TORPOINT, a chapelry in St Anthony parish, co. of Cornwall, 3 m. W. from Davenport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £1,900. Patron, the vicar of St Anthony. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free school and a national school.

TORRELLS-HALL, a hamlet in Willingale-Doe parish, co. of Essex.

TORRINGTON (BLACK), a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. W. by N. from Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. H. Coham. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 1083. A. P., £3,123.

TORRINGTON (EAST), a parish in the W. division of Wraggøe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Wragby. Living, a discharged rectory with Wragby vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patronage with the vicarage of Wragby. Church ded. to

St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,573.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, but located in Fremington hundred, co. of Devon, 36 m. N.W. from Exeter. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and 16 burgesses, who hold quarter sessions, and a court of record every three weeks. The county magistrates meet weekly, on Saturday. The town is formed of a market-place, surrounded by well-built houses and two long streets. The principal manufactures are those of serges, blankets, coarse cloth, and gloves. Here are two tan-yards and a large corn-mill. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, May 4th, July 5th, and Oct. 10th.—Living, a vicarage with the impropriation of Stow-St-Giles, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20, returned at £130. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Michael. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans; three charity schools, and almshouses for 8 persons.—A castle was built here in 1340 by Richard de Merton, the site of which occupied the summit of a lofty cliff, and is now used as a bowling-green. During the civil wars of Charles I., the parliamentary forces were defeated at this place by Col. Digby, in 1643; and about three years afterwards, the royalists shared a similar fate by Fairfax. After the victory, a thanksgiving sermon was preached in the market-place, when a most lamentable accident occurred; eighty barrels of gunpowder exploded in the church during its occupation by 200 prisoners, all of whom, with the guards, perished, and the edifice was destroyed, but rebuilt five years after this catastrophe. At the Restoration, General Monk was made Earl Torrington. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Byng family. Pop., in 1801, 2044; in 1831, 3093. A. P., £5,028.

TORRINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 2 m. S. from Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Patrons, in 1829, Lord Rolle and others. At Toddiport, in this parish—which is connected to Great Torrington by a bridge over the Torridge—there is an hospital and chapel for the poor of both parishes. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 572. A. P., £2,927.

TORRINGTON (WEST), a parish in the W. division of Wraggøe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Wragby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,955.

TORRISHOLME, a township in Lancaster parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. from Lancaster.

TORTINGTON, a parish in Avisford hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Arundel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, not

in charge. Patron, in 1829, F. Lovell, Esq. The church is an ancient fabric. Formerly there was a priory of Augustine canons founded at this place by Lady Hadwisa Corbet. The site was granted to Lord Maltravers, and subsequently to Sir J. Spencer. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 68; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,492.

TORTWORTH, a parish in the upper division of Grombold's-Ash hundred, co. of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 3s. 9d. Patron, Oriel college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 266. A. P., £3,040.

TORVER, a chapelry in Ulverston parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Hawkshead. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £7 1s., returned at £60. Patrons, the inhabitants. Here is a small bequest for educating poor children. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 224. A. P., £760.

TOR-WESTON, a tything in Sandford-Bret parish, co. of Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Dunster.

TORWORTH, a township partly in the parish of Blyth and partly in that of Harworth, 5 m. N.W. by N. from East Retford.

TOSELAND, a hundred at the southern extremity of the co. of Huntingdon, containing 23 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 14,109.

TOSELAND, a parish in the above hundred and co., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from St Neots. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Great Paxton vicarage, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with the vicarage of Great Paxton. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 161. A. P., £1,221.

TOSSIDE, a chapelry in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S.W. by S. from Settle. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Gisburn vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £5 18s., returned at £49 9s. 9d. Patron, the vicar of Gisburn. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew.

TOSSON (GREAT), a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick. The inhabitants are employed at the limestone quarries, and in manufacturing woollen cloth. Here are the remains of an ancient tower. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Rye-Hill, 150; in 1831, 195.

TOSSON (LITTLE), a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 14 m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 29.

TOSTOCK, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 8s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Mosely, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,390.

TOTERNHOE, or **TATERNAL**, a parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, 2 m.

W.S.W. from Danstable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, and returned at £98. Patrons, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Giles. The ruins of Toternhoe castle have a picturesque appearance; near to it is an ancient camp. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 515. A. P., £1,533.

TOTHAM (GREAT), a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. N.N.E. from Maldon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £109. Patron, in 1829, W. P. Honeywood, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 528; in 1831, 696. A. P., £3,348.

TOTHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Thurstable hundred, co. of Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Maldon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Goldhanger, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Goldhanger vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 306. A. P., £1,563.

TOTHILL, a parish in Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, co. of Lincoln, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Alford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 17s., returned at £135 12s. Patron, in 1829, Lord Willoughby de Broke. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 67. A. P., £1,071.

TOTHILL-FIELDS, in St John parish, Kensington division, co. of Middlesex, 3 m. S.W. from St Paul's, London.

TOTLEY, a township in Dronfield parish, co. of Derby, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Chesterfield. Six children are instructed from a small annuity. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 361. A. P., £921.

TOTMONSLOW, a hundred, forming the northern extremity of the co. of Stafford, and containing 30 parishes, including the market-towns of Cheadle, Leek, and Uttoxeter. Pop., in 1831, 46,530.

TOTNELL, a small hamlet in Yetminster parish, co. of Dorset.

TOTNESS, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Coleridge hundred, co. of Devon, $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Exeter. The charter—which was first granted by King John and confirmed by his successors—vests the government of this town in a mayor, recorder, 13 burgomasters, and 20 common-councilmen. The magistrates of the corporation hold quarter-sessions for all but capital offences arising within the borough. This corporate body is exempt from quayage and wharfage throughout the kingdom, except the port of London; and from serving in juries, except in the borough, for the inhabitants of the town and parish. Two members are returned to parliament for Totness. The number of electors is about 400, and the mayor is the returning officer.—The town is remarkably neat and clean, consisting principally of one long street, rising gradually from the foot of a bridge—which crosses the

river Dart—till it reaches the site of the ancient castle, from which elevation the surrounding country is seen to great advantage, the windings of the river Dart adding much to the interest of the scenery. The river is navigable to the bridge, and during spring tides vessels of 100 tons burden can come to the quay, which convenience greatly facilitates the commercial intercourse of the town with London and Plymouth. Large quantities of cider are exported, and the chief imports are coal, grain, and culm. The town is well supplied with fish of every kind, and above the bridge is a salmon weir. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in every month for cattle, Easter-Tuesday, May 12th, July 25th, and Oct. 28th. —Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 8s. 9d., returned at £29 9s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Mary—is an erection of the 15th century, and contains a magnificent stone screen, a fine altar-piece, and stone pulpit, it has also a very valuable library. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. —“An alien priory, cell to the abbey of St Sergius and St Bachus at Angiers, to which the church of St Mary here, and several other lands, were given, by Johel fil. Aluredi, temp. Will. Conq. The monks here were of the Cluniac, or Benedictine order, and were not dissolved, temp. Hen. V., but continued till the general suppression, when the yearly value of this priory—which consisted of about six religious—was rated at £24 9s. 2d. ob. Dugd.; £124 10s. 2d. ob. Speed. The site of it was granted, 33rd Hen. VIII., to Katherine Champenon and others. Here were also an hospital and a Lazar-house.”—Tanner’s Not. Mon. The grammar school, founded in 1554, is endowed with landed property producing £70 per annum. There is a charity school in which betwixt 60 and 70 children are educated, 30 of whom are also clothed; and, besides a national school, the donations towards ameliorating the condition of the poor are numerous. Pop. of Totness, in 1801, 2503; in 1831, 3442. A. P., £9,268.

TOTNESS (LITTLE), in Totness parish, co. of Devon, the site of a monastery of Freres Ord. S. Trinitatis.

TOTNORE, a hundred in Pevensay rape, co. of Sussex, containing 2 parishes.

TOTON, or **TOUXTON**, a hamlet in Attenborough parish, co. of Nottingham, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 202.

TOTTENHAM, a parish in Edmonton hundred, co. of Middlesex, 6½ m. N. by E. from St Paul’s, London. It comprises High-Cross, Lower, Middle, and Wood Green wards; and consists of one long street, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by means of boring.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul’s. The church—ded. to All Saints—is an ancient edifice, situated on an eminence, and contains

several curious monuments, a fine window of stained glass, and a font of very ancient workmanship. A new church has recently been erected by act of parliament. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school, founded by N. Reynardson in 1685, was subsequently endowed by the duchess of Somerset with £250 for enlarging the building, and £1,100 for extending the benefits of the institution to all children in the parish, whose parents were not possessed of real property amounting to £20 per annum. The Blue-coat school, established in 1736, and the Green-coat school in 1792, are supported by voluntary contributions. Lancasterian schools for children of both sexes are supported in the same way. An almshouse for 12 persons, with a chapel annexed, was founded and endowed by N. Reynardson in 1685; a similar establishment for four women and four men was founded by Balthasar Sanchez, a Spaniard, who came to England with Philip of Spain, as his confectiener, and was the first who exercised that trade in London. Here are very extensive flour and oil mills, potteries for coarse brown ware, and a brewery.—Near Tottenham-Green is a cross, commemorating that spot as one of the resting-places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor. At a short distance from the high road is a stately edifice called Bruce castle, built in the 17th century on the site of an ancient edifice erected by Henry VIII., and honoured by that monarch’s presence when he came to meet his sister Margaret. It was also visited by Queen Elizabeth. The original castle was possessed and occupied by Robert de Bruce, father of Robert, king of Scotland. Pop. of Tottenham, in 1801, 3629; in 1831, 6937. A. P., £30,490.

TOTTENHILL, a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. from Market-Downham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £12, returned at £26. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 358. A. P., £1,592.

TOTTERIDGE, a parish in Broadwater hundred, co. of Hertford, 11 m. N.N.W. from St Paul’s, London. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bishop’s-Hatfield rectory, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln. Patron, the rector of Bishop’s-Hatfield. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A charity school is supported by subscription. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 595. A. P., £5,296.

TOTTINGTON, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. from Watton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £62. Patrons, the governors of Chigwell school. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,667.

TOTTINGTON (HIGHER), a township in Bury parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½

m. N.N.W. from Bury. Here is a free school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 1246; in 1831, 2572.

TOTTINGTON (Lower), a chapelry in Bury parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £106. Patron, the rector of Bury. Chapel ded. to St Anna. Here is an endowed school for 15 children. It is computed that more than 2500 of the inhabitants are employed in the bleaching and printing of cotton, for which there are very extensive establishments in this neighbourhood. A fair is held Oct. 12th; and courts leet and baron twice a year. Pop., in 1801, 4314; in 1831, 9280.

TOULTON, a hamlet in Kingston parish, co. of Somerset, 5 m. N.N.W. from Taunton.

TOWCESTER, a hundred on the south side of the co. of Northampton, containing 6 parishes.

TOWCESTER, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 10 m. S.W. by S. from Northampton, comprising the hamlets of Caldicott, Handley, and Wood-Burcott. This town consists of one long street, well-paved. The houses in general have a respectable appearance. The manufactures are bobbin-lace, boots and shoes. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 12th, October 29th, and October 10th. A manorial court is held at Michaelmas, at which the parish officers are chosen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, ded. to St Lawrence, was built in the 11th century, and contains a monument to Archbishop Sponne, who held the living in the reign of Henry VI. Pope Boniface also was once an incumbent of this parish. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. According to Tanner, "A college or chantry founded here, temp. Henry VI., by William Sponne, D. D., and rector of Towcester, was valued at the dissolution at £19 6s. 8d. per annum, as Dugd. and Speed. This college and a messuage belonging to it were granted, 4th Edward VI., to Richard Hyebourn and William Dalby, who sold them to the feoffees of Archdeacon Sponne's will, by whom they have been converted into a grammar school and schoolmaster's house." The grammar school was founded in 1552 by the trustees of Sponne's charity. The Sunday school has a small endowment by Sir John Knightly. Among the provisions for the poor are three almshouses, founded in 1695 by Thomas Bickerstaff. Many relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered here, especially an artificial mount, which circumstance leads to the supposition that the place was originally a Roman station. To the N.W. are the ruins of a Saxon fortress, which, for a considerable time, resisted the attacks of the Danes. The town was rebuilt and fortified by Edward in 921, and surrounded by a wall of stone; the remains of which are still to be traced. The

pop. of Towcester, in 1801, was 2030; in 1831, 2671. A. P., £7,508.

TOWEDNACK, a parish in the W. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. by S. from St Ives. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Lelant-Una vicarage, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Twinneck. Patronage with the vicarage of Lelant-Una. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 737. A. P., £1,483.

TOWERACRE, a hamlet in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

TOWER-EXTRA, or THE OLD TOWER WITHOUT, a precinct in the Tower division of Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, 1 m. E. S.E. from St Paul's, London. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 280.

TOWERSEY, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 9 m. S.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a vicarage with that of Thane, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, certified at £25 10s. Patron, in 1629, J. Blackall, Esq. Church ded. to St Catherine. Here is a bequest of £40 per annum, for which 20 children are instructed. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,597.

TOWLSTON, a township in Newton-Kyne parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Tadcaster.

TOWNGREEN, a township in Wymondham parish, co. of Norfolk, 9 m. W.S.W. from Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 1052.

TOWNLEY, a hamlet in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. E.S.E. from Burnley.

TOWNSTALL, or TUNSTALL, a parish in Coleridge hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. from Dartmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of St Saviour in Dartmouth, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £140. Patron, the corporation of Dartmouth. Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801, 1014; in 1831, 1246. A. P., £3021.

TOWTHORPE, or TOULTHORPE, a township in Wharram-Percy parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 48.

TOWTHORPE, or TOULTHORPE, a township partly in the parish of Huntington, and partly in that of Strenall, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by E. from York. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 70.

TOWTON, a township in Saxton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S. from Tadcaster. This place is mentioned in history as the scene of a most sanguinary battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were defeated. The contest lasted from nine in the morning to seven at night. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 96; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,037.

TOWYN (THE), a river in the co. of Montgomery, N. W., falling into the Dowy at Remy.

TOWYN, or **TYWYN**, a parish in Ystumaner hundred, co. of Merioneth, N.W., situated on the river Towyn, 11 m. S. from Barmouth. Living, a discharged rectory and vicarage in the deanery of Arddwy and Ystumaner, and dio. of Bangor; the rectory rated at £60 13s. 4d., and impropriate in the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The vicarage rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £128 12s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Here are places of worship for Dissenters; a free school and almshouses. This place is much resorted to in the summer for bathing quarters. Pop., in 1801, 2092; in 1831, 2694. A. P., £10,570.

TOXTETH-PARK, an extra-parochial district in West Derby hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. from Liverpool. The livings are two perpetual curacies in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the rector of Walton. The chapels ded. to St James and St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Unitarians. Pop., in 1801, 2069; in 1831, 24,067. A. P., £27,433.

TOYNTON-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in the E. division of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S. from Spilsby, and within the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 11s. 3d. Patrons, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr and Lady Willoughby. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 475. A. P., £2,642.

TOYNTON (HIGH), a parish in Horn-castle soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. E. from Horncastle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £66 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,036.

TOYNTON (LOW), a parish in Horn-castle soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 1s. 8d. Patrons, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr and Lady Willoughby. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 108. A. P., £2,508.

TOYNTON-ST-PETER, a parish in the E. division of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Spilsby, and within the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 0s. 2d. Patrons, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr and Lady Willoughby. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 372. A. P., £2,855.

TRAFFORD, a township in Byfield parish, co. of Northampton, 10 m. S.S.W. from Daventry.

TRAFFORD-BRIDGE, a township in Plemondstall parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.E. by N. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 61, in 1831, 58.

TRAFFORD-MICKLE, a township in Plemondstall parish, co.-palatine of Chester,

3 m. N.E. from Chester. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 333.

TRAFFORD-WIMBOLDS, a township in Thornton-in-the-Moors parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 118.

TRALLONG, or **TRALLWNG**-**TRE**-**LLENG**, a parish partly in the hundred of Defynoc, and partly in that of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, S. W. Living, a perpetual curacy certified at £10, and returned at £42. Patron, the lessee under the prebendary. The prebend is a sinecure in Brecon collegiate church, rated at £7 0s. 7d., and returned at £150. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 314. A. P., £1,967.

TRANMORE, a township in Bebington parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. N. by E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 1168.

TRANWELL, a township in Morpeth parish, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. S.S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 64.

TRAWDEN-FOREST, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. S.E. from Colne. This district was anciently included in the demesnes of Clitheroe hundred, and lay for ages uncultivated. It now possesses several manufactures, and is rapidly increasing in importance. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Quakers. Pop., in 1801, 1443; in 1831, 2853.

TRAWS-COED, a hamlet in Gwenddwr parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 5 m. S.W. from Buallt.

TRAWS-COED, a township in Llanafan parish, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 10 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. The earl of Lisburne has an elegant mansion here.

TRAWS-COED, a township in Carno parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 8 m. N.W. from Newton. Pop. returned with the parish.

TRAWS-COED, a hamlet in Llanhir parish, co. of Radnor, S. W., 7 m. S.E. from Rhayadar.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, a parish in Arddwy hundred, co. of Merioneth, N. W., on the post-road between Dolgelly and Maentwrog. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8 12s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Here are several relics of antiquity, and vestiges of a Roman encampment. Pop., in 1801, 1232; in 1831, 1450. A. P., £4,135.

TRAYAN-GLOS, a hamlet in Llywel parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 7 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 703.

TRAYAN-MAWR, a hamlet in Llywel parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 6½ m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 634.

TREALEs, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. N.E. from Kirkham. Here is a charity school for 70 children. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 756.

TREBIGH, or **TURNIGH**, in St Ives parish, co. of Cornwall, 4½ m. W.S.W. from

Callington. This is the site of a preceptory of knights of St John of Jerusalem.

TREBOROUGH, a parish in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 5 m. S. by E. from Dunster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 10s. 5d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,251.

TRECASTLE, a very ancient but now insignificant district, in the co. of Brecon, S. W., through which flows a small rivulet called the Lloyun. Fairs are held here, January 17th, April 15th, May 21st, July 2d, August 14th, Oct. 14th, Nov. 13th, and Dec. 14th.

TRECASTLE, a hamlet in Llandellow-fawr parish, co. of Carmarthen, S. W. Pop. returned with Bryn-y-Beird.

TREDEGAR, in Bedwelty parish, co. of Monmouth, 16 m. N. W. from Newport. This is an extensive mining district, in which it is computed that 6000 persons are employed in the collieries and iron-works. Several of the proprietors have constructed rail-roads in various directions, one of them extending 20 miles to Newport and Pill-gwenilly. Many years ago Tredegar was a small hamlet. Here are places of worship for Dissenters. Pop. with the parish.

TREDINGTON, a parish in the lower division of Tewkesbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. S. E. by S. from Tewkesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £20, and returned at £54. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 132. A. P., £1,677.

TREDINGTON, a parish in the upper division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 2½ m. N. from Shipston-upon-Stour. Living, a rectory in two portions in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation, rated together at £99 17s. 6d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Gregory. Here is a small endowed school. This parish was divided by act of parliament, 6th George 1st, when the townships of Shipston and Tidmington, which had formerly belonged to it, were made a distinct parish. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1036. A. P., £6,676.

TREDONOCK, or **TREDWNOCK**, a parish in the upper division of Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, 4 m. S. from Usk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 0s. 5d., and returned at £96 3s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, C. H. Leigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,096.

TREETON, a parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Rotherham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Helen. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 680. A. P., £4,933.

TREFAEN, or **TREVAEN**, a mountain in the chapelry of Capel-Curig, co. of Carnarvon, S. W. It is curiously formed, and con-

sists of slate-rock, the summit being covered with whinstone.

TREFAN, a hamlet in Llanafan-fawr parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 6 m. N. W. from Buallt.

TREF-ASSER, a small hamlet in Llanwnda parish, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 3 m. N. W. from Fishguard.

TREF-DELYN, or **HARTON**, a township in Old Radnor parish, co. of Radnor, S. W., 1½ m. S. E. from New Radnor.

TREFDRAETH, a parish in Maldraeth hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 5 m. N. W. from Llangefni. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Llangwylfan in the dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. An annual fair is held on 1st of May. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 835. A. P., £1,972.

TREFECCA, a hamlet in Talgarth parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. S. W. from Hay.

TREFEDRYD, a township in Meifod parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 7 m. from Welshpool.

TREFEGLWYS, a parish in Llanidloes hundred, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 9 m. W. from Newtown. Living, a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Arundel and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5 8s. 4d., and returned at £78. Patron, Lord Mostyn. Pop., in 1801, 1502; in 1831, 1820. A. P., £3,346.

TREF-GARN, a hamlet and parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 5 m. N. from Haverford West. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of St David's, rated at £14, and returned at £47 13s. Patron, — Cornols, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 112. A. P., £222.

TREF-GARON. See CARON.

TREFGWALCHMAI, a parish partly in Maldraeth hundred, and partly in that of Llyfoni, co. of Anglesea, N. W. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hen-Eglwys rectory in the dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 719. A. P., £1,044.

TREF-HELYG, a township in Castle-Caereinion parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 3½ m. S. W. from Welshpool.

TREFILAN, a parish in Iar hundred, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 7 m. S. W. from Llampeter. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5, and returned at £107 10s. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 313. A. P., £970.

TREFITHEL, a hamlet in Neferm parish, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 2 m. from Newport.

TREFLAN, a township in Llanbellig parish, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., 4 m. S. E. from Carnarvon.

TREFLLYS, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 8 m. W. from Buallt.

TREFLLYS, a parish in Yfionydd hundred, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., 1½ m. E. from Criccieth. Living, a perpetual curacy

annexed to Criccieth rectory in the dio. of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 78. A. P., £344.

TREF-NANNEY, a township in Myfoed parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 7 m. N.W. from Welshpool.

TREFNANT, a township in Castle-Caer-einion parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 3 m. S.W. from Welshpool.

TREFOR-TRAYAN, a township in Llangollen parish, co. of Denbigh, N. W. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, with Llan-gollen-Trayan, 3630.

TREFRHIW, a village and parish in Nant-Conway hundred, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., 2 m. N.W. from Llanrwst. This place has been styled the port of Llanrwst. A new quay has been recently constructed, and there is a brisk trade carried on in slates, lead, bark, and oak. Here are also lime-kilns and corn-mills. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 15s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Fairs are held May 12th, September 3d, and November 7th. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 413. A. P., £446.

TREFYCOED, a hamlet in Llanbedr parish, co. of Cardigan, S. W.

TREFYDD-BYCHAN, a township in Llandegla parish, co. of Denbigh, N. W., 7 m. S.E. from Rhythyn.

TREFYN, or **TREFDYN**, a hamlet in Merthyr parish, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 6 m. S.W. from Fishguard. The bishops of St David's had formerly a palace here.

TREGANOL, a township in Llanwyddellan parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 7 m. N.W. from Newtown.

TREGARE, a parish in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. N. from Ragland. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dingestow vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the vicarage of Dingestow. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,185.

TREGAVETHAN, a manor in Kea parish, co. of Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Truro.

TREGONEY, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the W. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 40 m. S.W. from Launceston. It was incorporated by James I., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 8 capital burgesses. Until the passing of the reform act this place returned two members to parliament. It is now disfranchised. The petty-sessions for the S. division of the hundred are occasionally held here, also manorial courts. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 3d, July 25th, Sept. 1st, and Nov. 6th.—Living, a vicarage with that of Cuby, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 4s. 2d. Patron, J. A. Gordon, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.—“The advowson of the priory of Tregoney, as belonging to the abbey de Valle in Normandy, is mentioned fin. div.

com. 52^o Hen. III. n. 18. This priory, with the advowsons of the churches of Tregoney and Biry, were made over, A. D. 1267, by Abbot and Convent de Valle in dioc. Bajoc, to the prior and convent of Merton.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. An hospital for decayed housekeepers was founded at this place, in 1696, by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 937; in 1831, 1127. A. P., £841.

TREGOYAN, a parish in Maldraeth hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 2 m. N.W. from Llangefni. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Llangefni, in the dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 179. A. P., £360.

TREGYB, a hamlet in Llandeilo-fawr parish, co. of Carmarthen, S. W. Pop. returned with Bryn-y-Beidr.

TREGYNON, a parish in Newtown hundred, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 4½ m. N.W. from Newtown. Living, a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Poole and dio. of St Asaph, certified at £20, returned at £60 19s. 4d. Patron, H. Tracy, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 740. A. P., £2,848.

TRELACRE, or **TALACRE**, a township in Llanassa parish, co. of Flint, N. W.

TRELECK, or **TRILLECH**, a parish in the upper division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5 m. S. from Monmouth. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Penalrh, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8. Patron, the king. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 940. A. P., £2,220.

TRELECK, or **TRILLECH-GRANGE**, a chapelry in Treleck parish, co. of Monmouth, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Chepstow. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Treleck vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £5, returned at £32. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 170.

TRELECK-AR-BETTWS, a parish in Elfed hundred, co. of Carmarthen, S. W., 12 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £42 2s.; the prebend, an impropriation, is rated at £16. Patron of both, the bishop of St David's. Here is a well-endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 1035; in 1831, 1565. A. P., £4,029.

TRELLAN, a township in Llandegla parish, co. of Radnor, S. W., S.E. from Rhayadar.

TRELYSTAN, a township in Gullsfield parish, co. of Montgomery, S. W. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 106.

TREMADOC, a market town in Ynys-cynhaearn parish, co. of Carnarvon, N. W., adjacent to the river Glasslyn. It is seated on a level three feet lower than the surface of the sea, from which it is protected by an embankment, which was planned by Mr Maddocks, who also projected another, 16,000 feet in length, 100 feet at the base, and 30 on the summit, with flood-gates for the afflux of the

Glaalyn and its tributary streams; the sufficiency of this second attempt to save the town from inundations is rather doubtful. The harbour, or Port Madoc, is well sheltered, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, March 6th, April 13th, May 14th, Aug. 20th, and Sept. 15th. Pop. with the parish.

TREMAEN, or **TREMEIN**, a parish in Troedysaur hundred, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 4 m. E.N.E. from Cardigan. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £10, returned at £21. Patrons, the representatives of the Jones of Hafod. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,094.

TREMARCHNANT, a township in Llanwddyn parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., on the banks of the river Marchnant.

TREMAVNE, a parish in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 118. A. P., £467.

TRENDLE; a tithing in Pitminster parish, co. of Somerset, 4 m. S. by W. from Taunton.

TRENEGLOS, a parish in Leaneath hundred, co. of Cornwall, 7½ m. N.E. by E. from Camelford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Warbestow, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Werburgh. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,363.

TRENT (THE), a river which rises in Staffordshire, and, passing through Derby, enters Nottinghamshire at the S.W. point, passes Newark to Lincoln, and there joins the Humber.

TRENT, a parish in Horethorne hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £23 5s. 5d. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. The church—ded. to St Andrew—has a fine tower and spire. Here is a free school, founded and endowed by J. Young, in which 15 boys are educated. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 449. A. P., £3,663.

TRENTHAM, a parish in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne, comprising the chapelry of Blurton with Lightwood-Forest, and the townships of Butterson, Clayton-Griffith, Hanchurch, Hondford, and Trentham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £14, returned at £113 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Stafford. Church ded. to St Mary. According to Tanner, "Here was an ancient nunnery, whereof St Werburgh was, by her brother King Ethelred, appointed abbess, and here she died, A. D. 683. Of this monastery nothing more occurs till the restoration of it by Randal, second earl of Chester, in the latter part of the reign of King Hen. I., for canons of the order

of St Austin. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints; had, about the time of the dissolution, seven religious, and was then endowed with £121 3s. 2d. per ann. in the whole, but the clear value was only £106 3s. 10d. as in Dugd. The site was granted, 20th Hen. VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk." Here is an annuity for teaching and apprenticing poor children, the bequest of Lady Catherine Leveson, in 1670. The petty-sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 1857; in 1831, 2344. A. P., £11,909.

TRENTISHOE, a parish in Braunton hundred, co. of Devon, 9 m. E. by N. from Ilfordcombe. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £71 2s. 10d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs A. W. Griffiths. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 128. A. P., £462.

TRE-OWEN, or **TAEWERN**, a township in Brettington parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., 2 m. E. from Welshpool. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 353.

TREPENAL, a township in Llanymynech parish, co. of Salop, 5 m. S. from Oswestry.

TRE'R-BONT, a township in Llanfair-talhairn parish, co. of Denbigh, N. W., near Abergale.

TRE'R-COED, a township in Diserth parish, co. of Radnor, S. W., 5 m. N.E. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 276.

TRE'RHIW-ARGOR, a township in Llanwddyn parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., west from Llanfyllin.

TRE'N-TWR, or **TRETWR**, or **TRE-TOWER**, a hamlet in the parish of Llanfihangel-cwm-dà, co. of Brecon, S. W. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £2 10s., returned at £60 10s. Patrons, the representatives of Mrs A. Jones. This manor, or "township of the tower," has passed successively through the families of Bloet, Berkley, and Herbert, and is now possessed by the Somersets, dukes of Beaufort. In Leland's Itinerary we read of "the fair place of Henry Vehan, Esq." Some remains of the ancient castle are still visible. Pop., in 1811, 266; in 1831, 318.

TRESCO, or **TRESCAW**, one of the Scilly islands, west from Annet, and comprising nearly 800 acres of very fertile land. The principal village is Dolphin. Here are the remains of Oliver's battery, where Generals Blake and Askew entrenched themselves for the purpose of capturing St Mary's island—the chief of this cluster—and the last retreat of Charles' adherents.

TRESCOTT, a hamlet in Tottenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. W.S.W. from Wolverhampton.

TRESHAM, a chapelry in Hawkesbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Wootton-under-Edge. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Hawkesbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, included in Hillesley.

TRESKELLY, a hamlet in St Germans parish, co. of Cornwall.

TRESMERE, a parish in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 6 m. W. by N. from Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £2, returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of North Petherwin. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 171. A. P., £588.

TRESWELL, or **TRUSWELL**, a parish in South Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5½ m. E. by S. from East Retford. Living, a discharged rectory in two portions, united in 1764, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; the East portion rated at £8 ls. 4d., and the West at £9 15s. 8d. Patrons, in 1829, the dean and chapter of York and the Rev. Mr Stephenson, alternately. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,734.

TRETYRE, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 6 m. W. from Ross. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Michael-Church, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 ls. 8d. Patron, Guy's hospital. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, including that of Michael-Church, 116; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,198.

TREVALGA, a parish in Lensewath hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. N.E. by N. from Bossiney. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 6s. 0½d., returned at £130. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,024.

TREVENA, a township in Tintagell parish, co. of Cornwall.

TREVETHIN, a parish in the upper division of Abergavenny hundred, co. of Monmouth, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Llanover, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £18. Patronage with Llanover vicarage. Church ded. to St Caducus. The number of inhabitants has greatly increased within the last seven years; they are mostly employed in the iron and coal mines which abound in this neighbourhood, where the British mining company possess extensive furnaces, and premises for their workmen. Pop., in 1801, including that of Pontypool, 1472; in 1831, 10,280. A. P., £9,801.

TREVILLE, an extra-parochial liberty in Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. N.W. by N. from Ross.

TREUDDYN, a parish in Mold hundred, co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 m. S. from Mold. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £92. Here is an ancient stone pillar called Carreff-y-Llech. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 829. A. P., £2,430.

TREWEN, a parish in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 5 m. W. by S. from Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of South Petherwin,

in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held on the 1st of May and 10th of Oct. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 213. A. P., £796.

TREWERN, a township in the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-Melin, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 2 m. W. from Radnor. Pop. with the parish.

TREWHET, or **TREWHITT (HIGH)**, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 13 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick.

TREWHET, or **TREWHITT (LOW)**, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 14 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick.

TREWICK, a township in Bolham parish, co. of Northumberland, 7½ m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 30.

TREWYDDAN, a township in Llandnam parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 m. N.E. from Llandidloes.

TREYFORD, a parish in Dumpsford hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Midhurst. Living, a rectory with that of Diddington, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 12s. 1d., returned at £127. Patron, in 1829, Lord Selsey. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 130. A. P., £732.

TRIGG, a hundred at the W. side of the co. of Cornwall, containing 12 parishes, including the borough of Bodmin.

TRIMDON, a parish in the S.E. division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £21 5s., returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, W. Beckwith, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a small endowed school, also a fund for apprenticing children, and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,853.

TRIMINGHAM, a parish in North Erpington hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. by E. from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and returned at £90. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 168. A. P., £471.

TRIMLEY-ST-MARTIN, a parish in Colneis hundred, co. of Suffolk, 8½ m. S.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Julian. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 514. A. P., £3,338.

TRIMLEY-ST-MARY, a parish in Colneis hundred, co. of Suffolk, 8½ m. S.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 401. A. P., £2,100.

TRIMPLEY, a hamlet in Kildermister parish, co. of Worcester, 2 m. N. from Bewdley.

TRINDEHAY, a hamlet in Rawreth parish, co. of Essex.

TRING, a market-town and parish in Dacorum hundred, co. of Hertford, 51 m. N. by W. from London, containing the hamlets of Long Marstone and Wilstone. It is a well-built town, and consists principally of two streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in an extensive silk mill, and the manufacture of straw-plait and canvass. The market is on Friday. Fairs, on Easter-Monday and Oct. 11th.—Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Long Marstone, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40, returned at £120. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. The church—ded. to St Peter and St Paul—is a handsome edifice, with a massive tower at the west end, and a low spire. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists. A free school for 100 boys is conducted on the Lancastrian system. Contiguous to this town is the magnificent mansion of Tring-Park, supposed to have been built by Charles II. for Eleanor Gwynn. Pop., in 1801, 1621; in 1831, 3468. A. P., £5,597.

TRINIAN, a hamlet in Easby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. E. by S. from Richmond.

TRISAINT, or **THREE SAINTS**, a hamlet in Margarn parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 m. N.W. from Bridgend.

TRITLINGTON, a township in Bothall parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N. from Morpeth.

TROEDYRAUR, a parish in Troedyraur hundred, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 m. N. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £13. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church was erected by the Rev. T. Bowen of Troedyraur-house. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 1064. A. P., £2,615.

TROSTON, a parish in Blackbourn hundred, co. of Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 4s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 399. A. P., £1,323.

TROSTREY, a parish in the upper division of Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, 3 m. N. by W. from Usk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 8s. 11½d., returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, Mr Morris. Church ded. to St David. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,224.

TROTTESLIFFE, or **TROSLY**, a parish in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 2 m. N.E. by E. from Wrotham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £10 2s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Church

ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,482.

TROTTON, a parish in Dumpford hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Midhurst. Living, a rectory with that of Tuxleigh, in the archd. of Chichester, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, S. Twyford, Esq. This was the birth-place of Otway the poet. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 416. A. P., £2,588.

TROUGH, a constabewick in Stapleton parish, co. of Cumberland, 9½ m. N.E. from Longtown. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 169.

TROUGHEND, a township in Elsdon parish, co. of Northumberland, 20½ m. N. by W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 827.

TROUTBECK, a chapelry in Windermere parish, co. of Westmoreland, 5 m. S.E. by E. from Ambleside. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £10. Patronage with Windermere rectory. Chapel ded. to Jesus. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. Here were formerly two cairns, supposed to be British; on the removal of one, a stone coffin was discovered enclosing a great many human bones. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 349.

TROUTSDALE, a township in Brompton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 69.

TROW, a hamlet in Salcombe-Regis parish, co. of Devon.

TROWAY, a township in Eckington parish, co. of Derby, 6½ m. N. by E. from Chesterfield.

TROWBRIDGE, a hamlet in Crediton parish, co. of Devon.

TROWBRIDGE, a market-town and parish in Melkham hundred, co. of Wilts, 98½ m. W. by S. from London. It is situated on an eminence by the river Wera. The streets are irregularly built, and, with the exception of one, are very narrow. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A communication is opened with London and Bristol, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal. The town is subjected to the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session monthly for the transaction of parish business. A court of requests is held every third Tuesday for recovery of debts under £5, and a court-leet and court-baron are held by the lord of the manor at Easter. The market is on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, August 5th, and two following days. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Staverton, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 12s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. The church, ded. to St James, is a spacious modern edifice, with a tower and lofty spire. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. A free school for 50 boys is supported by a bequest for that purpose. There are several Sunday schools, and almshouses for six widows. The Rev. George Crabbe, the poet, was rector of this parish for 18 years, and died

here in February, 1832. Trowbridge was formerly a royal manor included in the duchy of Lancaster, having been granted by the crown to John of Gaunt, to whom the erection of a castle is ascribed by some, while others suppose it to have existed when Humphrey de Bohun held the town for the Empress Matilda. Its noble site is now occupied by other buildings. The pop. of Trowbridge, in 1801, was 5799; in 1831, 10,863. A. P., £13,839.

TROWELL, a parish in the S. division of Broxtow wapentake, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in two portions, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, each rated at £4 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the first endowed with £400. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 402. A. P., £1,952.

TROWSE, a parish in Henstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from Norwich. Living, a vicarage with that of Lakenham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Andrew. Trowse Newton-hall has been converted into a farmhouse. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 583. A. P., £1,801.

TRUDOX-HILL, a hamlet in Nunney parish, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Frome.

TRULL; a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S. S.W. from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £6 6s. 8d., and returned at £105. Patron, in 1829, G. Earle, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 506. A. P., £4,464.

TRUMPINGTON, a parish in Thripplow hundred, co. of Cambridge, 2 m. S. from Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary and St Michael. Several relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered at this place. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 722. A. P., £3,624.

TRUNCH, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. N. by E. from North Walsham. Living, a rectory with that of Gimingham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Patronage with Gimingham rectory. Church ded. to St Botolph. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 430. A. P., £1,686.

TRURO, a borough and market-town in Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. by W. from Launceston. The charter of incorporation, granted by Queen Elizabeth, vests the government of this borough in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses. Two members are returned to parliament. The elective franchise is now enjoyed by about 400 voters. The mayor is the returning officer. Truro is the principal place of election for the members for the western division of the county. The East

ter quarterly county sessions are held here; and petty sessions for the W. division of the hundred on the 1st Thursday in every month. The town extends into the parishes of St Clement and Kenwyn. The streets are partially paved and lighted with gas. It has a library, literary society, museum, and assembly-room, occasionally used as a theatre. It is a place of considerable trade, and is one of the original coinage towns. The exports are tin and copper-ore; the imports, iron, coal, and timber. The principal manufactures are carpets and paper. Block-tin is converted into ingots and bars;—the former for exportation to the East Indies, the latter to the Baltic and Mediterranean. There are several large smelting-houses, and an iron-foundry. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Wednesday in Midlent, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, November 19th, and December 8th. The living is a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16, and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The church, ded. to St Mary, is a handsome and spacious edifice, built in the reign of Henry VIII. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyan, and other Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar-school has two exhibitions of £30 per annum at Exeter college, Oxford. Here are also a national school, an endowed charity school, and several Sunday schools. The county infirmary was opened, August 12th, 1799. "In the latter end of King Henry III.'s reign, a convent of Black friars settled in Kenwyn Street. Rauf Reskiner left a benefaction, 2d Edward IV., to this house, of which his ancestors had been founders. It was granted, 7th Edward VI., to Edward Aglanby."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The pop. of Truro, in 1801, was 2358; in 1831, 2925. A. P., £6,968.

TRUSHAM, a parish in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chudleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. Here is a charity school for ten children. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 207. A. P., £657.

TRUSLEY, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, 7 m. W. from Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 101. A. P., £2,285.

TRUSTHORPE, a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Alford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. O. Marden. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,119.

TRYERMAIN, or **TRAEVERMAN**, a hamlet in Walton parish, co. of Cumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Carlisle.

TUBNEY, a parish in Ock hundred, co.

of Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Abingdon. Living, a sinecure rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £3 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Magdalen college, Oxford. The church is demolished, and the ceremony of inducting a minister takes place in the open air. The parishioners attend Fyfield church. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 167. A. P., £900.

TUCKTON, a tithing in Christ church parish, co. of Southampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Christ church.

TUDDENHAM, a parish in Carleford hundred, co. of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d., and returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. W. Fonnereau. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 369. A. P., £2,424.

TUDDENHAM, a parish in Lackford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Mildenhall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 388. A. P., £1,438.

TUDDENHAM (EAST), a parish in Mitford hundred, co. of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S. E. from East Dereham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Honingham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patronage with Honingham vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowment applied to educating the children of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 587. A. P., £2,350.

TUDDENHAM (NORTH), a parish in Mitford hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from East Dereham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 5s. 5d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Shelford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 399. A. P., £2,957.

TUDELEY, a parish partly in the hundred of Twyford and partly in that of Waslingstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Tunbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £4 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Le Despencer. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 575. A. P., £1,519.

TUDHOE, a township in Whitworth parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 237.

TUDY (ST), a parish in Trigg hundred, co. of Cornwall, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Bodmin. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held at this place on May 20th and September 14th. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 658. A. P., £4,286.

TUFFLEY, a hamlet in St Mary-de-

Load parish, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.W. from Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 109.

TUFTON, or **TUCKINGTON**, a parish in the upper half hundred of Wherwell, Andover division, co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Wherwell vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the vicarage of Wherwell. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,350.

TUGBY, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 12 m. E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 8s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children, and for other charitable purposes. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,031.

TUGFORD, a parish in Munslow hundred, co. of Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. by Ludlow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and returned at £124 16s. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,313.

TUGHALL, or **TUGGEL**, a township in Bambrough parish, co. of Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 102.

TUMBAY, a township in Kirkby-upon-Bain parish, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S. by W. from Horncastle. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 322.

TUNBRIDGE, a market-town and parish in the lowey of Tunbridge, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 13 m. W.S.W. from Maidstone, situated on the river Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway. It is one of the polling places in the election of the members for the western division of the county. The county magistrates meet here once a fortnight, and a court of requests is held monthly. The principal manufactures are those of gunpowder and turnery goods. Coal and timber are brought hither by water from Maidstone, and a cattle fair is held the first Tuesday in every month. The weekly market is on Friday, and an annual fair October 12th. The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £20 3s. 4d. Patron, the Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart. The church, ded. to St Peter and St Paul, is an elegant modern structure. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The free-school was founded by Sir A. Judd, a native of this town, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is under the control of the Skinners' company of London, and All Souls' college, Oxford. This noble institution is open gratuitously to boys resident in the town, or within ten miles of it, and to others, on payment of small stipends to the masters. It has several exhibitions to both universities. A national school has been established here for the benefit of 500 children. "A priory of Black canons, erected by Richard of Clare, earl of Hertford,

about the latter end of the reign of King Hen. 1st. Its patroness was St Mary Magdalene, and its revenues were valued in spiritualities at £48 lls. 4d. per annum, and in temporalities at £120 lls. 11d.; in all, at £169 lls. 3d. per annum. It was one of those small monasteries which Cardinal Welsey procured to be dissolved, and who had a grant of the same, 17th Henry VIII.—Tanner's Not. Mon. The ruins of a magnificent castle—the scene of many events recorded in history—are still in existence. This fortress, which is supposed to have been built by a Norman baron in the 11th century, was besieged by William Rufus in his contest with his brother of Normandy. It was captured by King John in his war with the barons; and in the reign of Henry III., when it was besieged by his son, Prince Edward, the town was burnt by the garrison, to check the approach of the royal forces. This castle, which belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, devolved to the crown in the reign of Edward II., and subsequently was the property of the Stafford family, till the attainder of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, under Henry VIII., when it again became crown property. The pop. of Tunbridge, in 1801, was 4371; in 1851, 10,380. A. P., £19,531.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, a large and populous hamlet partly in the parish of Tunbridge, partly in that of Speldhurst, co. of Kent, and partly in the parish of Frant, co. of Sussex, 18 m. S.W. from Maidstone, and 35 m. S.E. by S. from London. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, viz. Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant. That part called the Wells is at the point of junction of the three parishes. It has long been a celebrated watering place, famous for its mineral spring, discovered in 1606, when Dudley, Lord North, was restored to health by using the water. In the latter part of Charles II.'s reign, the present divisions of the place appear to have been established; they may be regarded as characteristic of the sentiments which prevailed amongst the parties who projected them. Mount Sion was the adopted seat of the Presbyterians and Independents; Mount Ephraim of the Baptists. Mount Sion adjoins the wells on the N.E. It is an agreeable eminence declining towards the W., and is chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. Mount Ephraim, N.W. of the parade, consists chiefly of private residences and lodging-houses, intermixed with gardens and fields. A commodious and handsome edifice has been erected here, called the Bath-house, fitted up with hot and cold baths. The wells have been frequently visited by members of the royal family, and are annually resorted to by numbers of the nobility, and persons of rank and fashion. The living of Tunbridge-wells is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Rochester. Patrons, the trustees. The church, ded. to King Charles the Martyr, was built in the reign of King Charles II. The interior is wainscotted with oak, and the ceiling richly ornamented. Another church has lately been erected, partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the incorporated society for build-

ing churches and chapels. It is an elegant Gothic structure. The presentation to it belongs to the rector of Speldhurst. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans, and Lady Huntingdon's connexion. National schools and other charitable institutions adorn the place. The principal trade is in the manufacture and sale of toys, and turnery-ware. Races take place annually, and are well attended. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the wells are some lofty rocks, which form a striking and romantic picture. In some parts they are 75 feet high, the mean height being 40 feet. Pop. with the parishes.

TUNSTAL, a parish in Lonsdale hundred, S. of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S. from Ktrkby-Lonsdale, comprising the chapelry of Leek, and the townships of Burrow with Burrow, Cantsfield, and Tunstal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 3s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, M. Wilson, Esq. The church—ded. to St John—is an ancient edifice, adorned with a superb east window of stained glass. Here is an endowed school for 24 children. Thurland castle occupies an eminence, surrounded by a deep fosse. It is a modern structure, rebuilt on the old foundation by the present proprietor, R. T. North, Esq.; the original having been demolished during the civil war. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 637; in 1831, 862. A. P., £7,676.

TUNSTALL, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Sunderland. Minerals and fossils of various kinds have been found here; and so lately as the year 1814, a sepulchre was discovered, containing fragments of urns with human bones and teeth. On the Tunstall hills are some remains of a Druidical circle. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 75.

TUNSTALL, a parish in the upper half hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.W. by W. from Sittingbourne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £14 8s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,551.

TUNSTALL, in the E. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.—“On an island here was some time a house of Gilbertine nuns, founded by Reginald de Crevequer, temp. R. Steph., which seems to have been united to Bolington by his son Alexander.”—Tanner's Not. Mon.

TUNSTALL, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Acle. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Moulton vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £9½. Patron, the Rev. G. Anguish. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 101. A. P., £1,391.

TUNSTALL, a hamlet in Drayton-in-Hale parish, co. of Salop.

TUNSTALL, a township in Abdaston parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. W. by S. from Eccleshall.

TUNSTALL, a parish in Ploresgate

hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. E. by S. from Market-Wickham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Dunningworth, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Jefferson. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,448.

TUNSTALL, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E. by N. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, certified at £20. Patron, the successor of York cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,463.

TUNSTALL, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Catterick.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a market-town and liberty in Wolstanton parish, N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N. by E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is governed by a constable, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; it is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday for recovery of debts under £2. The manufactures of porcelain, bricks, and tiles, are extensively carried on. The market was established in 1818, and is held on Saturday. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Seceders. In the vicinity are found coals, limestone, iron-ore, and other minerals. Pop., in 1801, 1677; in 1831, 3673. A. P., with the parish.

TUNSTEAD, a hundred on the N.E. side of the co. of Norfolk, containing 19 parishes, including North Walsham and Worstead. Pop., in 1831, 10,693.

TUNSTEAD, a parish in the above hundred and co., 3 m. N.E. by E. from Coltishall. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Sco-Ruston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 9s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Clarke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,071.

TUNSTED, in Tideswell parish, co. of Derby, 3½ m. W. by S. from Tideswell.

TUNWORTH, a parish in the upper half hundred of Basingstoke, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S.E. from Basingstoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 126. A. P., £816.

TUPHOLME, an extra-parochial liberty in the W. division of Wraggöe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. W. by S. from Launceston. This place, it appears, formerly possessed parochial rights, and the living was a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. The church was ded. to St Peter.—“An abbey of Premon-

stransian canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded by Alan de Nevill and Gilbert his brother, temp. Hen. II., wherein, about the time of the dissolution, were nine religious, who had the yearly income of £100 14s. 10d. Dugd.; £119 2s. 8d. Speed. The site was granted, 30th Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Henneage.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1831, 68.

TUPSLEY, a township in Bishop's-Hampton parish, co. of Hereford, 2 m. E.S.E. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 512.

TUPTON, a township in North Wingfield parish, co. of Derby, 4 m. S. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 201.

TURGH (THE), a river in Montgomeryshire, rising in the W. side of the co., flowing east, and joining the Tanar.

TURGH (THE), a river in Carmarthenshire, which unites with the Cothy, near Llanpymment.

TURK-DEAN, a parish in Bradley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2½ m. N. by W. from North Leach. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, valued at £10, returned at £104. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are some excellent quarries of free-stone. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 237. A. P., £2,039.

TUR-LANGTON, a township in Church-Langton parish, co. of Leicester, 5 m. N. by W. from Market-Harborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 338.

TURNASTON, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, 12 m. W. by S. from Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £2 14s. 2d., returned at £70. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Brathwaite Boughton. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 54. A. P., £613.

TURNDITCH, a chapelry in Driffild parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. S. by E. from Wirksworth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Driffild vicarage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £1, returned at £49 18s. Patron, the vicar of Driffild. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 370.

TURNER'S-PIDDLE, a parish in Hundred's-Barrow hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. from Wareham. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Frampton, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 82. A. P., £683.

TURNHAM, a hamlet in the tything and parish of Chard, co. of Somerset.

TURNHAM-GREEN, a hamlet in Chiswick parish, co. of Middlesex, 8 m. W. by S. from St Paul's cathedral, London. It is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, held in Kinggate-street, Holborn, for recovery

of debts under £2. The national school for the parish is situated here, in which 123 boys receive instruction, 20 of whom are annually clothed. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TURNWORTH, a parish in Cranborne hundred, co. of Dorset, 5 m. W. by N. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £10 12s. 3d., returned at £71. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,151.

TURTON, a chapelry in Bolton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N. by E. from Great Bolton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £4 14s., returned at £120. Patrons, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Frere. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Here are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. A school for 10 boys was endowed in 1746 by H. Cheetham, Esq., who also made provision for 10 boys of this township at Manchester college. Another school was founded and endowed by Abigail Cheetham for six boys. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing. Pop., in 1801, 1369; in 1831, 2563. A. P., £4,193.

TURVEY, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 8 m. W.N.W. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, D. C. Higgins, Esq. The church—ded. to All Saints—contains several very ancient monuments. Here is a place of worship for Independents. This parish was inclosed in 1783. Pop., in 1801, 753; in 1831, 988. A. P., £3,819.

TURVILLE, or **TURFIELD**, a parish in Deesborough hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Great Marlow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 9d., returned at £80. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 442. A. P., £1,697.

TURWESTON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, 6 m. W.N.W. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 16s. 3d., returned at £150. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Here is a bequest from the Rev. W. Fairfax, in 1762, for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,887.

TURWICK, a parish in Dumpford hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 5½ m. W. by N. from Midhurst. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 0s. 5d., returned at £160. Patron, in 1829, Mr Slater. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 97. A. P., £587.

TUSHINGHAM, a township in Malpas parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.W. by N. from Whitechurch. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 328.

TUSMORE, a parish in Ploughley hundred, co. of Oxford, 6 m. N. by W. from

Bicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £3 5s. Patron, in 1829, Sir N. H. Dashwood, Bart. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 16.

TUTBURY, a parish—formerly a market-town—in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Burton-upon-Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. The church—ded. to St Mary—is part of an ancient priory, which, according to Tanner, “was founded by Henry de Ferrers, about A. D. 1060. It was a cell to the abbey of St Peter super Divam in Normandy, and on that account seized some time into the king’s hands among the alien priories; but being at length made denison, it continued till the surrender, 30th Hen. VIII., about which time the yearly revenues of this house were rated to be worth £199 14s. 10d. clare; but in the whole, £244 16s. 8d. Speed. The site was granted, 6th Edw. VI., to Sir William Cavendish.”—Here are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded and endowed by R. Wakefield, who also made a bequest for relief of the poor. The ancient castle of Tutbury, belonging to the earls of Derby, was formerly one of the most noted in England; it is said to have been erected by Henry de Ferrers, and subsequently became the property of John of Gaunt, by whom it was rebuilt in 1350. Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned in this fortress; and at the commencement of the civil war garrisoned for the king, but in 1646 was nearly demolished by the parliamentarians.—The king, as duke of Lancaster, is lord of the manor, or honour of Tutbury, the jurisdiction of which extends over part of Staffordshire, and into several of the neighbouring counties. Courts leet and baron are held annually in his majesty’s name; also a court of pleas every third Tuesday for recovering debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 844; in 1831, 1553. A. P., £5,472.

TUTNAL, a hamlet in Tardebigg parish, co. of Warwick. See **CORLEY**.

TUTTINGTON, a parish in the S. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. E. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 0s. 7½d., returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,129.

TUXFORD, a market-town and parish in South Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 24 m. N.E. by N. from Nottingham. This place is frequently called Tuxford-in-the-Clay, and has a modern appearance, being built on the site of the old town, which was destroyed by fire in 1702. The chief trade is in hops, large quantities being grown in the neighbourhood. The market is on Monday. Fairs, May 12th, Sept. 25th and 28th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in

the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 14s. 7d. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded and endowed by Charles Reid, Esq., who directed £5 per annum to be paid towards the maintenance of four boys, the sons of ministers' widows, and of decayed gentlemen and their widows, who have not the means of supporting their charge from the age of 7 to 16 years. There are several other benefactions for educating poor children.—"John de Lungvilers, 25th Edw. III., obtained licence to found in the parsonage house a college for five chaplains, one of whom to be warden; but that not taking effect, he got leave, 31st Edw. III., to give this advowson to Newsted priory, that they might find five chantry priests, viz. three at Tuxford, and two in their own conventual church."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 785; in 1831, 1113. A. P., £5,814.

TUXLEIGH, or **MILLAND**, in Ensenbourn hundred, co. of Sussex. See **MILLAND**.

TWAMBROOKE, a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Northwich.

TWEEDMOUTH, a parish in Islandshire, co.-palatine of Durham, situated on the south banks of the Tweed, and forming a handsome suburb to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, certified at £15, returned at £76. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. The church, ded. to St Bartholomew, and rebuilt in 1780, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Holy Island. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians. This town is united to Berwick-upon-Tweed by an elegant stone-bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the salmon fishery. Petty-sessions are held here weekly. Popula., in 1801, 3458; in 1831, 4971. A. P., £16,574.

TWEMLOW, a township in Sandbach parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. E.N.E. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 152.

TWICKENHAM, a village and parish in Isleworth hundred, co. of Middlesex, 12 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £11. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a brick structure, with an embattled tower. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and between Twickenham and Richmond is a chapel-of-ease, erected in 1721. By the union of three charity schools in 1809, a national school was established, in which 110 boys and 70 girls are educated, 30 of the boys and 24 girls are annually clothed. Six boys and one girl of this parish are eligible for instruction, or apprenticeship, or for being put to service, on the foundation of J. and T. West, who conveyed estates in trust for such a purpose to Christ's hospital. There are also other benefactions for

the poor.—This village contains many elegant mansions; the most distinguished of these is the villa called Strawberry-hill, formerly the residence of Horace Walpole, after whose death it was occupied by the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer. Pope, the celebrated poet, had a house here, the only vestige of which is a grotto erected by himself. Among the noted personages who at different times made this delightful spot their home, we may mention Colley Cibber, Catherine Clive, and Henrietta Howard. Within the parish are gunpowder and oil mills. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, and Aug. 9th and 10th. Pop., in 1801, 3138; in 1831, 4571. A. P., £22,548.

TWIFORD, a hamlet in Compton-Abbey parish, co. of Dorset.

TWIGMORE, a hamlet in Manton parish, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. W. from Gleanford-Bridge.

TWIGWORTH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St Catherine and partly in that of St Mary de Lode, co. of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 87.

TWINEHAM, a parish in Buttinghill hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 5 m. S.W. from Cuckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Goring, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,541.

TWINING, a parish in the lower division of Kiftsgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N. by E. from Tewkesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 9s. 7d., returned at £81. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 752; in 1831, 942. A. P., £5,509.

TWINNEY, or **TWYNIHO**, a hamlet in Wellow parish, co. of Somerset, 4 m. S. from Bath.

TWINSTEAD, or **TWINSTED**, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.E. by N. from Halstead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,255.

TWISEL, in **NORHAMSHIRE**, a township in Norham parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 13 m. N.W. by N. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 292.

TWISTON, or **TWISLETON**, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. E. by N. from Clitheroe.

TWITCHEN, a parish in South Molton hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.E. by E. from South Molton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to North Molton vicarage, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter. Patronage with the vicarage of North Molton. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,009.

TWITHAM, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Wingham and partly in that of Goodneston, co. of Kent.

TWIVERTON, a parish in Wellow hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W. by S. from Bath. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 18s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. B. Whitehead. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 764; in 1831, 2478. A. P., £4,934.

TWIZELL, a township in Morpeth parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. by S. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 50.

TWYXCROSS, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 4½ m. W. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St James. Patronage with Orton-on-the-Hill vicarage. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Twycross is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,126.

TWYFORD, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, containing 7 parishes.

TWYFORD, a chapelry in Hurst parish, which is partly in the hundreds of Charlton and Sonning, co. of Berks, and partly in that of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. It is within the liberties of Broad Hinton and Whistley, 5 m. E.N.E. from Reading. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Patronage with Sonning vicarage. The chapel—ded. to St Swithin—was erected by E. Polehampton, Esq., who bequeathed a rent-charge of £40 for teaching 10 boys, and another £10 for clothing them. Here is a place of worship for Independents. The partizans of James II., and those of William, prince of Orange, fought a desperate battle near this place in 1688.

TWYFORD, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory with that of Lincoln college, Oxford, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £50 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 660. A. P., £2,457.

TWYFORD, a township and chapelry in Barrow parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. S.S.W. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barrow vicarage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £120. Patronage with the vicarage of Barrow. Church ded. to St Andrew. A small rent-charge is applied in teaching and apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 219. A. P., £2,294.

TWYFORD, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 6½ m. S. by W. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hungerton, united in 1732, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 8s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. H. Apreece, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 512. A. P., £3,765.

TWYFORD, a township in Colsterworth parish, co. of Lincoln, ¼ m. S. from Colsterworth.

TWYFORD, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 19s. 9½d., returned at £146 8s. 3d. Patrons, in 1829, George Thomas and others. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 82. A. P., £501.

TWYFORD, a parish in the lower half hundred of Fawley, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. from Winchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 12s. 8½d., returned at £132 5s. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Mildmay, on the nomination of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Twenty-four children are educated by means of a bequest from R. Wooll, Esq., in 1780. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court at Winchester, for recovery of small debts; and a court-baron is held annually. Pop., in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1177. A. P., £4,068.

TWYFORD (EAST), a small hamlet, sometimes called the Lower Place, in Willesden parish, co. of Middlesex.

TWYFORD (WEST), a parish consisting of only one house, in Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, 10 m. W.N.W. from St Paul's, London. In the year 1251, it contained ten inhabited houses, besides the manor-house; the latter has remained solitary since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The farmer occupying it is perpetual church-warden of a chapel which has no incumbent, and in which divine service is never performed. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 43.

TWYNELL'S (Sr), a village and parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 17s. 1½d., returned at £82 18s. 6d. Patrons, the chanter and chapter of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 274. A. P., £984.

TWYWELL, a parish in Huxloe hundred, co. of Northampton, 3½ m. W. from Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, J. Williamson, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,105.

TYBROUGHTON, a township in Hammer parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 5 m. N.E. from Ellesmere.

TYDD-ST-GILES, a parish in Wisbeach hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Wisbeach. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Ely, exempt from visitation, rated at £21 13s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here is a charity school supported by subscription. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 967. A. P., £6,554.

TYDD-ST-MARY, a parish in Elloe wapentake, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. S. by E. from Holbeach, and within the

liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 0s. 5½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 960. A. P., £7,920.

TYDDYN, a township in Guilsfield parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. N. from Welshpool.

TYDDYN-PRYDD, a township in Welshpool parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales.

TYDWEILIOG, a parish in Dinlleyn hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 m. N.W. from Pwllheli. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Bangor, rated at £34 3s. 4d. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,241.

TYGWYN-AR-TAF, a township in Llangan parish, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. The famous Cambrian lawgiver, Howell Dda, resided at this place. A. D. 940.

TYLN, a hamlet in Hayton parish, co. of Nottingham, 2 m. N. from East Retford.

TYNE (THE), a river in Staffordshire, uniting with the Trent at Hanford.

TYNE (THE SOUTH), a river on the borders of Cumberland, falling into the German ocean at Tynemouth.

TYNEHAM (WEST, or LITTLE), a parish in Haslour hundred, Blandford division, co. of Dorset, 6½ m. W. by S. from Corfe-Castle. Living, a rectory with that of Steeple, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 0s. 10d. Patronage with Steeple rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,471.

TYNE-HEAD (NORTH), in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland.

TYNE-HEAD (SOUTH), in Aldstone parish, co. of Cumberland, 19 m. E.N.E. from Penrith.

TYNEMOUTH, a parish in the E. division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. E.N.E. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It comprises the chapelrys of North Shields, and Whitley; and the townships of Chirton, Cullercoats, Monkseaton, Murton, or Moortown, Preston, and Tynemouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £24 19s. 4d., returned at £28 5s. Patrons, in 1829, the duke of Northumberland and Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., alternately. Church ded. to St Mary and St Oswin.—“Among the monasteries and churches founded by St Oswald, the first Christian king of Northumberland, this is reckoned to be one; though others ascribe its foundation to King Ecgfrid. It is evident that St Herebald, the companion of St John of Beverley, was monk and abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century, and before the end of it this monastery was plundered by the Danes, as it was again by them under Hungar and Hubba in the next century, and by the same pagans a third time in the reign of King Ethelstan. The old church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and seems to have lain desolate till the finding of King Oswin's relics here a little before the conquest, when, to the honour of St Mary and that king, Tosti,

earl of Northumberland, repaired and endowed this religious house. Upon the banishment of Tosti, this country was given by the Conqueror to Robert de Moubray, who thereupon became earl, and placed in the church here—which had been given by Walthor, earl of Northumberland, to the monks of Yarrow, and by Earl Albyr to Durham—Black monks from St Alban's in Hertfordshire, to which abbey this priory was subordinate; though, 26th Hen. VIII., it was found to have a separate yearly revenue of £397 10s. 5d. ob. Dugd.; £511 4s. 1d. ob. Speed. The site and most of the lands were granted, 5th Edw. VI., to John, duke of Northumberland.”—Tanner's *Not. Mon.* The ruins of this ancient priory are situated on a peninsula of stupendous rocks at the mouth of the Tyne, and have been appropriated as a magazine for military stores, and the tower is converted into barracks; the approach to these interesting remains is by means of a drawbridge and gateway, defended by a double wall and deep moat. During the civil wars this fortress was defended by the earl of Newcastle in 1642, but was besieged and captured by General Leven in 1645. It has a governor and deputy appointed to it. Clifford's fort was erected by government in 1672; it is at the mouth of the river, and commands the entrance to the harbour.—The town of Tynemouth consists principally of one long street; the houses are well-built, and during the summer it is a place of fashionable resort, having every accommodation as sea-bathing quarters. Coals are found here in great abundance; there is also a strata of magnesian limestone. By act of 3d Wm. IV. Tynemouth, with the several townships of North Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoats, return one member to parliament. The total number of electors is about 1000. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 3856; in 1831, 10,182; of the parish, in 1801, 14,345; in 1831, 24,778. A. P. of the township, £20,685; of the parish, £52,132.

TYRRINGHAM, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Newport-Pagnell. Living, a rectory with that of Filgrove, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 10½d. Patron, in 1829, William Praed, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, including that of Filgrove, 236; in 1831, 227. A. P., £3,757.

TYTSOE, a parish in Kingston division and hundred, co. of Warwick, 5 m. S. by E. from Kingston. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Compton-Wyneate, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with Compton-Wyneate vicarage. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 20 boys. Pop., in 1801, 891; in 1831, 1007. A. P., £8,219.

TYTHEBY, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 9 m. E. by S. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory with the curacy of Cropwell-Butler, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £14 11s. 1d., returned at

£62. Patron, in 1829, John Chaworth, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 695. A. P., £2,702.

TYTHEGSTON, a parish in Newcastle hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 m. S.W. from Brigend. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Llandaff. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an ancient Druidical cromlech. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 404. A. P., £1,383.

TYTHERINGTON, a township in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 1½ m. N. from Macclesfield. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 427.

TYTHERINGTON, a parish in the lower division of Thornbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. S.E. from Thornbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 11s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, T. Hardwicke, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 476. A. P., £3,218.

TYTHERINGTON, in Frome parish, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. S. from Frome.

TYTHERINGTON, a parish in Heytesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Warminster. Living, a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £9 15s. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1811, 106; in 1831, 132. A. P., £894.

TYTHERLEY (EAST), a parish in Thorngate hundred, Andover division, co. of Southampton, 7 m. S.W. from Stockbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, in 1829, Mr Bailey. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a school for the children of this parish and those of Lockerley. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,750.

TYTHERLEY (WEST), a parish in Thorngate hundred, Andover division, co. of Southampton, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Stockbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, C. B. Wall, Esq. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester, for recovery of small debts. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,370.

TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS, a tything in Bremhill parish, co. of Wilts, 3 m. E.N.E. from Chippenham. The origin of

this place is worthy of attention. When the doctrines of Whitfield and Wesley were first promulgated, a native of Reading, named Connicker, became one of their most zealous devotees, and expended the bulk of his property in the erection of meeting-houses for their connexion. He erected one at Tytherton, and attached to it a burying-ground, garden, &c. Here he took up his residence and propagated his opinions very successfully for many years, until the schism between Wesley and Whitfield, when he and most of his hearers joined the Moravians. Accordingly, a house was prepared for the young unmarried women of the establishment. This society continued progressing for thirty years, by which time it was enabled to build a new chapel, sister-house, and residence for a pastor; and there has since been added a large school-room for children of every persuasion, for the purpose of communicating to them useful and general knowledge.

TYTHERTON-LUCAS, a chapelry in the parish of Chippenham, co. of Wilts, 2 m. N.E. by E. from Chippenham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas.

TYTHORP, in Kingsey parish, co. of Oxford, 3 m. E.N.E. from Thame.

TYWARDREITH, a parish in the E. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3¼ m. W.N.W. from Fowey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 6s. 8d., returned at £30 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, W. Rashleigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew.—“An alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of St Sergius and Bachus in Angiers, founded before A.D. 1169, by Champenuilphus, or Chambernon of Bere, lord of the manor of Tywardreith, or by the ancestors of Robert de Cardinan, perhaps Robert Fitz William. It was seized by the crown during the wars with France, and its farm then fixed at 50 marks per annum; but being afterwards made denison, it continued till the general suppression, about which time herein were seven monks, whose revenues were rated at £123 9s. 8d. per ann. Dugd.; £151 16s. 1d. Speed. It was dedicated to St Andrew, and was granted, 34th Hen. VIII., to Edward, earl of Hertford.” —Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 727; in 1831, 2288. A. P., £4,539.

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UBBESTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Church ded. to St

Peter. The river Blyth passes through this parish, its source being in the vicinity. It is 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Halesworth. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,321.

UBLEY, a parish in the hundred of Chew-

ton, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in the village. It is 9 m. N. by W. from Wells. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 340. A. P., £1,739.

UCKERBY, a township in the parish of Catterick, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. It is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Catterick. Pop., in 1831, 60.

UCKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Buxted and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. The Baptists have a chapel here. The church is a building in the later style of English architecture, ded. to the Holy Cross. Here is a silk manufactory. The village is a post-town, and fairs are held there on the 14th of May and 29th of August. Here are two chalybeate springs of considerable strength. The river Ouse forms the western boundary of the parish. Here are several endowments for the education of children, and a national school supported by subscription, in which about 60 children receive education. Bishop Christopher, confessor to Queen Mary, lived here in a house still in existence. Here was also the early residence of Dr Edward Clarke. It is 8 m. N.E. by N. from Lewes. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 1261. A. P., £2,481.

UCKINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Elmstone-Hardwicke, lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst, co. of Gloucester. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cheltenham. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 175.

UCMANBY, a hamlet in the chapelry of All-Hallows, ward of Allerdale below Darwent, co. of Cumberland.

UDIMORE, a parish in the hundred of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 5s. 2d., and in patronage of Lord George Cavendish. The church is a Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary. This parish is bounded on the south by Brede channel, and is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Winchelsea. It is sometimes called Dodimere. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 454. A. P., £2,042.

UFFCULME, or UFFCOLUMB, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Devon. The living is a vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Uffculme, in the cathedral of Salisbury, rated at £18 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Mary. The prebend is valued at £36 0s. 5d., and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. This parish is stated by Raddon to have been formerly a hundred. The village had formerly a market on Wednesdays, which has fallen out of use; but fairs continue to be held on the Wednesday in Passion-week, June 29th, and the middle Wednesday in September. Here was former-

ly an extensive manufactory of serges and flannels. Here is a free grammar school, for the foundation of which, in 1701, Nicholas Ayshford gave £1,200. Here is a curious old mansion called Bradfield-hall. It is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Collumpton. Pop., in 1801, 1837; in 1831, 2082. A. P., £10,274.

UFFINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Shriveham, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, valued at £21, and, in 1829, in patronage of J. A. Houbion, Esq. The church is a cruciform English structure, ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school with an annual revenue of £41, arising from a donation of Thomas Saunders in 1636. The parish is crossed by the Wilts and Berks canal. On the hill above the village is a British encampment, and a tumulus called Wayland-Smith, as also the figure of a horse of enormous size cut in the turf, from which the valley is called the Vale of the White Horse. Its origin is of great antiquity, and has been variously ascribed to the Danes and Britons. The village is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Great Faringdon. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, with the chapelries of Balking and Wolstone, 1019. A. P., £4,027.

UFFINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the earl of Lindsey. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, in a mixed style, and of considerable antiquity, ded. to the Virgin Mary. In the reign of Henry III. William de Albi founded here a priory of Augustine canons. At the dissolution its revenue was £42 1s. 3d. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Stamford. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 481. A. P., £6,025.

UFFINGTON, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, endowed with £30 per annum, and £600. Patron, John Corbett, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The parish is crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. It is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 343. A. P., £1,889.

UFFORD, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory, rated at £26 13s. 4d., in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, and in patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish contains the hamlet of Ashton, and is crossed by the river Welland, and the Roman road from Castor to Lincoln. It is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wansford. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,166.

UFFORD, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 5s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Lens and others. Church ded. to St Mary. The antiquarian society has

lately caused the font, which is curious and of high antiquity, to be repaired. A chapel, which formerly existed here, has been allowed to fall into ruins. The parish is crossed by the river Deben. Here is an hospital for four poor men. It was founded and endowed with £30 per annum by Dr Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Woodbridge. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 661. A. P., £2,065.

UFORD, a tything in the parish and hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Crediton, with which the pop. is returned.

UFTON, a parish in the hundred of Theale, co. of Berks. It was formerly divided into the two parishes of Ufton-Nervets and Ufton-Greys, consolidated according to Lysen, in 1442. Of the church of Ufton-Greys there are some slight traces. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of Oriol college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,704.

UFTON, or OLOUGHTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, in patronage of the prebendary of Ufton in Lichfield cathedral, certified at £24 6s. 8d., returned at £30 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Southam. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,707.

UGBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Ermington, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20, and returned at £143 17s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Grocers' company of London. On the third Tuesday of every month a fair for cattle is held here. In the church are some remains of ancient carved screen-work, and a Norman font. At Earlscomb there was formerly a chapel. It is 4 m. N.N.E. from Modbury. Pop., in 1801, 956; in 1831, 1467. A. P., £10,639.

UGFORD, formerly a chapelry in the parish of South Newton, hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts.

UGGESCOMBE, a hundred in the Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. It contains 14 parishes and the borough of Dorchester. Hutchins, in his description of Dorset, says, "North of Portisham is a valley, now called Mystecomb, formed by Hampton and Ridge hills, and on the east side of the former are some pits where the hundred courts were formerly held, and hundred silver paid. This is probably the ancient Uggescombe."

UGGESHALL, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory with that of Sotherton, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Bedingfield, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 5 m. N.W. from Southwold. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,656.

UGGLE-BARNBY, a chapelry in the

parish of Whitby, liberty of Whitby-Strand, N. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Whitby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. It is certified at £7 16s. 8d., and returned at £48 2s., and in patronage of the archbishop of York. The chapel is said to have been erected in 1137 by Nicholas, abbot of Whitby. It is 3 m. S.S. W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 426. A. P., £1,788.

UGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Christ's hospital, London. Church ded. to St Peter. It is 3 m. N. from Stansted-Mountfitchet. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 318. A. P., £2,432.

UGTHORPE, a township in the parish of Lythe, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. Here is a Catholic chapel. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 260.

ULCEBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 18s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the crown. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas. This parish is within the duchy of Lancaster. It is 7 m. S.E. from Barton-on-Humber. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 694. A. P., £1,983.

ULCEBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 16s. 8d., and returned at £85, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Robinson, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 3 m. S.W. from Alford. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 218. A. P., £822.

ULCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £16 5s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. C. B. Clarke. The church is a Gothic structure of the later style, ded. to All Saints. "The parish church of All Saints here," says Bishop Tanner, "was made collegiate for an archi-presbyter and two canons, with one deacon and one clerk, by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, about A. D. 1220, at the request of Ralph de S. Leodegario. It was in being in 1293, but seems to have been dropped afterwards, and the church became again, and is now, a single undivided rectory." The parish is crossed by several small streams, tributary to the Medway. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Maidstone. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 761. A. P., £4,716.

ULDALE, a parish in the ward of Allerdale below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £17 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £120, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Joseph Cape. Here is a free school,

with an income arising from various sources, of £47 per annum, in which fifty or sixty children receive education. It was originally founded in 1726 by Matthew Caldbeck. A fair for sheep is held on the 29th of August. Here are two small lakes well stocked with fish, from which the river Ulna or Ellen takes its rise. Coal, limestone, freestone, and peat, are abundant, and sheep are pastured in large numbers on the hills. Here is the beautiful cascade called the White Water-Dash. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Ireby. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 344. A. P., £2,006.

ULEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 3s. 4d., and returned at £140, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Giles. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, have places of worship here. The manufacture of woollen-cloth employs the inhabitants to a great extent. The parish is in an agreeable valley, well sheltered and watered. On a neighbouring hill are traces of an encampment attributed to the Romans. It is 3 m. E. from Dursley. Pop., in 1801, 1724; in 1831, 2641. A. P., £4,472.

ULGHAM, a parochial chapelry in the eastern division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Morpeth. Chapel ded. to St John. The village stands on the banks of the Line, and coal is found in the vicinity. This was formerly a market-town. The ancient market cross still exists. It is 5 m. N.E. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 359. A. P., £4,146.

ULLENHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Wootton-Wawen, Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Wootton-Wawen. The school has a small endowment for six poor children. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 465.

ULLESKELFE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Wharfe, liberty of St Peter of York, but locally in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R., co. of York. The curacy is in patronage of the prebendary of Ulleskelfe in York cathedral. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 339.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Claybrook, hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Lutterworth. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 599. A. P., £2,588.

ULLEY, a township in the parishes of Aston and Treston, upper division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 193. A. P., £954.

ULLINGSWICK, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a

rectory, to which is annexed the curacy of Little-Cowarne, rated at £9, and in patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. It is 5 m. S.W. by W. from Bromyard. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,194.

ULLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Pebsworth, hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester.

ULLOCK, a township with Pardsey and Deanscales, in the parish of Dean, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. It is 6 m. S.W. by S. from Cockermouth. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 356.

ULNABY, a hamlet in the parish of Comiscliffe, ward of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham.

ULNES-WALTON, a township in the parish of Croston, hundred of Leyland, co. palatine of Lancaster. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Chorley. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 501.

ULPHA, a chapelry in the parish of Mil-lom, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5, and returned at £69, and in the patronage of the vicar of Millom. Chapel ded. to St John. The Anabaptists have a chapel here. Blue slate is quarried here to the extent of 1400 tons annually. Copper and zinc exist. The former was once wrought to some extent. Hoops and bobbins are made in great quantities from the coppice-wood, which is very abundant here. They are sent chiefly to Liverpool and the manufacturing towns. Pairs for sheep are held on the Monday before Easter, July 5th, and the first Monday in September. The chapelry extends along the western bank of the river Duddon, to the mountains Hard-Knot and Wrynose, where is the three-shire stone of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster. Here are traces of a Roman road, and some remains of a very ancient and important fortress, called Hard-Knot castle. The old hall is now a farm-house. It is 8 m. E. by S. from Revenglassa. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 405.

ULPHA, a joint township with Methop, parish of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, bounded on the south by the estuary of the river Kent. It is 11 m. S.S. W. from Kendal. Pop. returned with Methop.

ULROME, a township and chapelry in the parishes of Barnstone and Skipton, northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £3 19s. 2d., and returned at £120, and subordinate to Betham rectory. The chapel is a structure of considerable antiquity. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Bridlington. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,622.

ULTING, a parish in the hundred of Witham, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7 4s. 2d., returned at £95, and, in 1829, in patronage of H. Nicholson, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. The

Chelmer and Blackwater canal bounds the southern side of the parish. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Witham. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,503.

ULVERCROFT, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hundred of Goswote, co. of Leicester. Bishop Tanner says, "Charley and Ulvercroft, two solitary places in the forest of Charnwood, in each of which were settled three friars eremites by the favour of Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry II. But by the consent of the earl of Winchester, patron of both houses, in the time of Edward II., they were united at Ulvercroft, where continued a priory of friars regular, of the order of St Austin, till the dissolution, when there were eight regulars in it, endowed, according to Speed, with £101 8s. 10d. It was ded. to the Blessed Virgin, and the site was granted, 84th Hen. VIII., to Thomas, earl of Rutland." It is 6 m. W. by S. from Mountsorrel. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 100.

ULVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the market-town and township of the same name, the chapelrys of Blawith, Church-Conistone, Egton with Torver, Lowick, and Satterthwaite; also the townships of Newland and Osmotherley, and the extra-parochial district of Manarigg. The population of the whole, in 1831, was 7741.—The name of the parish was anciently written *Olostone*, and is supposed to have been derived from *Ulfha*, the name of its Saxon proprietor. It successively belonged to the crown, Furness abbey, the baron of Kendal, the crown, the duke of Montague, and its present proprietor, the duke of Buccleuch.—The town is situated on a declivity, in a peninsular situation, near the estuary of the rivers Crake and Leven. It consists chiefly of four well-built streets, containing good houses of stone. Here are a news-room, public libraries, theatre, and public rooms. This is a place of considerable trade; the aggregate tonnage of the vessels belonging to it is 3000 tons. Some of the vessels are employed in the American trade. The exports consist of the manufactures of the neighbourhood; iron and copper-ore, limestone, wool, malt, butter, &c. These are sent chiefly coastwise. In the town and its vicinity are yards for ship-building, and manufactures of iron utensils, cotton, linen, canvass, sackings, and the like. It is within the liberty of the port of Lancaster. Here is a canal with a capacious basin, formed in 1795, and communicating with the river Leven. A market, held on Thursday, was granted in the 8th of Edward I. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Easter-Sunday, April 29th, Holy Thursday, October 7th, and the first Thursday after October 23d. The lord of the manor holds courts leet and baron on the Monday after October 24th. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here; also the annual baronial court for the manor of Bolton; and that for the liberty of Furness every third Saturday for small debts.—Living, a curacy, formerly subordinate to the

parish of Dalton, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £28 18s., and in patronage of W. Braddyl, Esq. The chapel—which is a modern structure, containing a very ancient tower and Norman doorway—is ded. to St Mary. It contains some handsome monuments, in the windows some fine painted glass, and a handsome altar-piece. A new church—ded. to the Holy Trinity, and containing 600 free sittings—was lately founded. The Independents, Methodists, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are some well-endowed schools. Ulverstone is one of the polling-places in the election of the members for the northern division of the county. It is 273 m. N.W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 2937; in 1831, 4876. A. P., £11,708.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry in the parish and ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 1s. 6d., returned at £111 8s. 10d., and in patronage of the land-owners. It contains the hamlet of Bradley-Fulldham. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 526. A. P., £3,346.

UNDERDITCH, a hundred, containing four parishes, in the southern part of the co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 1413.

UNDERMILLBECK, a township in the parish of Windermere, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a school supported by subscription. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, with the chapelry of Winstar, 800; in 1831, 864. A. P., £2,438.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township in the parish of Crosshwaite, ward of Allerdale below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Here is a school, free to natives of the parish, for the support of which £108 is annually raised by subscription. It is 6 m. N.N.W. from Keswick. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 477.

UNDERWOOD, a township in the parish of Ashbourne, wapentake of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. It is 13 m. N.W. by W. from Derby. Pop. returned with Offcote.

UNDY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 10s. 7½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Llandaff. It is 7 m. E. by S. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 291. A. P., £1,592.

UNDLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Lakenheath, hundred of Lackford, co. of Suffolk.

UNERIGG, a township with Ellenborough, in the parish of Dereham, ward of Allerdale below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Here is a school with an endowment of £38 per annum. Pop., &c. returned with Ellenborough.

UNSTONE, a township in the parish of Dronfield, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 586.

UNSWORTH, a township and chapelry in the parish of Prestwich, hundred of Salford,

co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £90, and in patronage of the rectory of Prestwick. Chapel ded. to St George. Here is a school in which ten children receive instruction on an endowment of £12 12s. It is 3 m. S.S.E. from Bury. Returns are made with the parish.

UNTHANK, a township in the parish of Skelton, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. It is $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 236.

UNTHANK, a township in the parish of Alnham, northern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. It is 13 m. W. by S. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 34.

UP-AVON, or UPHAVERN, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 16s. 8d., returned at £90, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a place of worship here. This was formerly a market-town, and obtained from Edward I. a charter of free warren and two annual fairs. The market and fairs have fallen into disuse.—"The church at this place being given to the rich and ancient abbey of St Wandragsale at Fontenelle, in the diocese of Rouen, as early probably as the time of King Henry I., or King Stephen, there was a cell of Benedictine monks from thence placed here. Upon the dissolution of the alien priories this was given, 1st Henry VI., to the monastery of Ivychurch in exchange for some lands and privileges in Clarendon park, and, as parcel of the possessions of that monastery, was granted, 4th James I., to Francis and William Anderson. So that the grants of this alien priory, 37th Henry VI., to King's college, Cambridge, and, 7th Edward IV., to Windsor college, were of no effect."—Tanner's Not. Mon. It is 4 m. S. by W. from Pewsey. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 498. A. P., £2,797.

UPCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11, and in patronage of the warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary. The lofty spire serves for a landmark. The parish contains the hamlets of Ham, Halliwell, and Otterham. There is much corn exported from this and the neighbouring parishes. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. It is $\frac{5}{8}$ m. E. by S. from Chatham. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 456. A. P., £2,383.

UPCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Ninehead, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset.

UPDOWNE, a hamlet in the parish of Ham, hundred of Easry, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent.

UP-EXE, a tything in the parish of Kewe, hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon. Here was formerly a chapel, now converted into almshouses. It is 6 m. S.W. by W. from

Collumpton. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 100.

UPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Bishop's-Waltham, Portdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Darley, rated at £11 2s. 1d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The parish is under the jurisdiction of the Cheryway court of Winchester, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Dr Young, author of 'Night Thoughts,' was born here in 1681; his father was rector. It is $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.W. by N. from Bishop's-Waltham. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 511. A. P., £1,307.

UPHILL, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 7s., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Fisher, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish lies on the north side of the river Axe, near its debouchement into the Bristol channel. Some houses have lately been erected for the accommodation of strangers who resort hither for bathing. Fuel is abundant and cheap. It is 8 m. N.W. by N. from Axbridge. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 306. A. P., £2,410.

UPHOLLAND. See HOLLAND UP.

UPLEADON, a parish in the hundred of Botloe, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14, returned at £83, and in patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Mary. On the north side is a Norman doorway. The river London crosses the parish. It is 3 m. E. by N. from Newent. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,571.

UPLEADON, a hamlet in the parish of Boabury, hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford.

UPLEATHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Guisborough, not in charge, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, returned at £63, and in patronage of the curate of Guisborough. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish lies on a delightful elevation, and commands a fine view of Skelton castle. It is 3 m. N. by E. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 265. A. P., £2,007.

UPLOWMAN, a parish in the hundred of Tiverton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 0s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Sillifant and L. Hugo, Esqs. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is crossed by, and takes its name from, the river Lowman. It is 5 m. E.N.E. from Tiverton. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 335. A. P., £3,047.

UPLYME, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30 8s. 11d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. H. T. Tucker. The church is ded. to St Peter and St Paul, in which 100 free sit-

tings have lately been made. Blue and white lias abound in the parish. It is 1 m. N.N.W. from Lyme-Regis. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 975. A. P., £3,074.

UPMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Holden, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a mineral spring. It is 1½ m. E.S.E. from Hornchurch. Pop., in 1801, 765; in 1831, 1083. A. P., £6,274.

UP-OTTERY, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 5s. 7½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—has lately received an addition of 150 free sittings. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. Fairs for cattle are held March 17th and Oct. 24th. It is 5½ m. N.N.E. from Honiton. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 940. A. P., £6,095.

UPPERBY, or **UPRIGHTBY**, a township in the parish of St Cuthbert, Carlisle, ward and co. of Cumberland. Here are two manufactories of linen, and a corn-mill. It is 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 393.

UPPER-END, a hamlet in Tideswell parish, hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby.

UPPER-THORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Benefield, hundred of Polebrook, co. of Northampton.

UPPINGHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. The town lies on an elevated situation, and consists of a single line of street, in the middle of which is a square area for the market-place. The street is well-paved, and contains very good houses. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 0s. 10d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. The church is a spacious Gothic edifice of some antiquity, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The market, which is held on Wednesday, was granted in 1280 by Edward I. Fairs for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen, are held on March 7th and July 7th. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. In 1548, Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, founded here a free grammar school, and an hospital for poor men. Here is also a national school. The standard of weights and measures for the county was ordered, in the 11th of Henry VII., to be kept here. It is 89 m. N.N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1393; in 1831, 1757. A. P., £5,199.

UPPINGTON, a township in the parish of Alberbury, barony of Cawrs, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. It is 8 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1831, 132.

UPPINGTON, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford South,

co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £69, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mr Kynaston. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. It is 3½ m. W.S.W. from Wellington. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,211.

UPSALL, a township in the parish of Ormsby, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. It is 3 m. W. from Guilsborough.

UPSALL-CASTLE, a township in the parish of South Kilvington, wapentake of Birdforth, N. R., co. of York. Here are some remains of an ancient castle of the Mowbrays. It is 3½ m. N.N.E. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,398.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Walton-Abbey, or Holy Cross, hundred of Waltham, co. of Essex. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. It is 12 m. N. by E. from London. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 745.

UPSAND, a township in the parish of Kirklington, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R., co. of York. It is 6 m. N. from Ripon. Pop. returned with Kirklington.

UPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Blewbury, hundred of Moreton, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Blewbury. It is 5 m. N.N.E. from East Halsey. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 254.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 17s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Lawrence. The parish contains the hamlet of Chalvey and part of the town of Slough. The church is chiefly in the Norman style of architecture. It is ½ m. S.S.E. from Slough. Pop., in 1801, 1018; in 1831, 1502. A. P., £5,974.

UPTON, a township in the parish of St Mary, hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. It is 2 m. N. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 289.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 64.

UPTON, or **OVER-CHURCH**, a parish in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800, and in patronage of J. Fielden, Esq. Here was formerly a market. Fairs for cattle are held twice a-year, and the lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet. Here is a free school on the Madras system. It is 7½ m. N. by W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 191. A. P. not returned separately.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of West Ham, hundred of Becontree, co. of Essex.

UPTON, a tything in the parish of Hawkesbury, upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. The

Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wickwar. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 696.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with that of Coppingford, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. The church—ded. to St Margaret—is an old Gothic edifice, containing a curious font. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Huntingdon. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 150. A. P., £962.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tetbury, co. of Gloucester.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bexley, co. of Kent.

UPTON, a township in the parish of Sibson, hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Here was formerly a chapel. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 148.

UPTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 4s. 2d., returned at £141 13s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 5 m. S.E. by E. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 460. A. P., £1,806.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of Walsham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5, and annexed to that of Ranworth. Church ded. to St Margaret. It is 2 m. N. from Acla. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 510. A. P., £2,835.

UPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Caster and liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Very fine stone is found here. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Wansford.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of Nobottle-Grove, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, and annexed to the rectory of St Peter's, Northampton. Church ded. to St Michael. A castle was built here by Simon de St Liz, of which there are some remains. It is 2 m. W. from Northampton. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 48. A. P., £9,276.

UPTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, but locally in the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, rated at £4 11s. 5d., and returned at £64. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a manufactory of starch. It is 24 m. E. from Southwell. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 533. A. P., £2,356.

UPTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Headdon, wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. It is 4 m. N. by E. from Tuxford.

UPTON, a joint hamlet with Signet, in the parish of Burford, hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Burford. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 246.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Nash, hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Here is a chapel-of-ease. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle of the Melifonts. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Pembroke.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Shiffnall, hundred of Brimstrey, co. of Salop.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of Wililton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £108, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. Hellings, Esq. Church ded. to St James. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Dulverton. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlets of Blittscombe and Cookaley, 232; in 1831, 344. A. P., £2,754.

UPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Haselor, co. of Warwick.

UPTON, a township in the parish of Ratley, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. It is 4 m. S.E. by S. from Kington.

UPTON, a township in the parish of Badsworth, upper division of the hundred of Osgoldcross, W. R., co. of York. Lime is wrought here. It is 6 m. S. by E. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 229.

UPTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a charity school. It is 4 m. N.E. by E. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 626. A. P., 4,006.

UPTON-CRESSETT, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 15s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Miss Cressett. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 5 m. W. by S. from Bridgnorth. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 43. A. P., £1,330.

UPTON-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of East Knoyle, co. of Wilts.

UPTON-GREY, a parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, and in patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. It is 4 m. W.S.W. from Odiham. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 452. A. P., £1,215.

UPTON-HELION, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Joseph Polson, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. It is 3 m. N.N.E. from Crediton. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,260.

UPTON-ST-LEONARD, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dud-

stone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £20, and in patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. The church is an ancient structure of Norman-Gothic architecture. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 898. A. P., £5,320.

UPTON-LOVELL, a parish in the hundred of Heytesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 18s. 11d., and in patronage of the crown. Here are some large tumuli in which skeletons and various antiquities have been found. It is 2 m. S.E. by E. from Heytesbury. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 249. A. P., £923.

UPTON-MAGNA, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Corbet Browne. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The parish is crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. It contains the extra-parochial liberty of Haughmond-demesne. It is 4 m. E. from Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 512. A. P., £4,477.

UPTON-NOBLE, or **LOVEL**, a parish in the hundred of Bruton, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Batcombe. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bruton. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 282. A. P., £1,047.

UPTON-PYNE, a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. The church contains a good painting of the Last Supper. Here were anciently two chapels. The parish is bounded by the Exe. Here is a school with a small endowment. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 514. A. P., £3,441.

UPTON (OLD), a hamlet in the parish of Blockley, co. of Worcester.

UPTON-PRODHOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Pay-Hembury, co. of Devon.

UPTON-SCUDAMORE, a parish in the hundred of Warminster, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £16 7s. 1d., and in patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 2 m. N. from Warminster. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 392. A. P., £1,819.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a market-town and parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. The town is supposed by Dr Stukely to have been erected on the site of a Roman station called Upoesa, and some antiquities have been found here. The town stands on the right bank of the river Severn, and consists of several well paved streets, containing good houses. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons bur-

den, and is crossed by a stone-bridge of six arches, erected in 1606; though partly broken down in the parliamentary war, and subsequently repaired. Here is a harbour for barges, also wharfs for loading and unloading. The export trade is chiefly in Herefordshire and other cider. There is a subscription library; and a handsome market-house, with assembly-rooms and chamber for the magistrates, has lately been founded. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here once a fortnight, and an occasional manorial court is held. Thursday is market-day. Fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and leather, are held on first Thursday after Mid-Lent, Thursday in Whitsunweek, July 10th, and Thursday before October 2d. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £27, and in patronage of the bishop of Worcester. The church is an elegant building, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here are some schools with good endowments. It is 111 m. N.W. by W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1858; in 1831, 2343. A. P., £9,114.

UPTON-SNODSBURY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, and returned at £113 15s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Henry Green. Church ded. to St Kanalmes. It is 6 m. E. by S. from Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,164.

UPTON-WARIN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 2s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Price, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school with an endowment of land, and the sum of £10 per annum is expended in apprenticing a boy of this parish in London. It is 3 m. N. N.E. from Droitwich. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 474. A. P., £4,557.

UPTON-WATERS, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3 17s. 3d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Wellington. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,183.

UPWALTHANE. See **WALTHANE (UP.)**

UPWAY, a parish in the liberty of Wabyhouse, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £18 3s. 1d., and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Flagstone is quarried extensively in the neighbourhood. Here is the source of the river Way. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 618. A. P., £2,800.

UPWELL, a parish partly in the hundred of Wisbeach, co. of Cambridge, and partly in that of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a

rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16, and, in 1829, in patronage of R. G. Townley, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here are extensive garden grounds, the produce of which is carried to various places by the river Nene, which passes the parish. It is 6 m. S.E. from Wisbeach. The curacy of Wilney is annexed to the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 2019; in 1831, 3471. A. P., £23,760.

UPWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, annexed to the curacy of Great-Raveley, not in charge, returned at £30. Church ded. to St Peter. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Ramsey. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,345.

URCHFONT, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. It contains the tithings of Eastcott and Wedhampton. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Stert, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £15 15s. 10d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Michael. This was formerly a prebend, rated at £18, and belonging to the nunnery of Winchester. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from East Lavington. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1389. A. P., £8,118.

URCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Alveston, co. of Gloucester.

UREBY. See **EWERBY**.

URFORD. See **ISPORD**.

URISH-HAY, a hamlet in the parish of Turunston, co. of Hereford.

URMSTON, a township in the parish of Flixton, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a school with a small endowment. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Manchester. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 706.

URPETH, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, middle division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. It is 9 m. N. by W. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 716.

URSWICK (GREAT, or MUCH), a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the townships of Adgarley, Bardsea, Bolton, Stainon, and Little Urawick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 17s. 10d., and returned at £45 10s., and in patronage of the parishioners. Church ded. to St Michael. There was formerly a chapel at Bolton, the remains of which are still visible. Some Roman antiquities have been found here. Here is a grammar school, founded in 1580, in which forty boys are instructed on a rent-charge of £15, left by William Marshall. It is 3 m. S.W. by S. from Ulverstone. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 752. A. P., £3,130.

USHLAWRÇOED, a hamlet in the parish of Bedweltry, lower division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Pop., in 1831, 5,359.

USK, a hundred in the co. of Monmouth. It contains 21 parishes, with the market-towns of Caerleon and Usk. Pop., in 1831, 9,684.

USK, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. It receives its name from the river Usk, on the banks of which it is situated, and stands on the site of the Roman station Burrium. On an abrupt eminence to the east of the town stand the remains of an ancient castle, consisting of the gateway, tower, and outer walls, inclosing a considerable area. It was destroyed in the parliamentary war, when the town also suffered considerably. The town consists of several streets; the houses in which are considerably scattered, and separated by gardens and orchards. Here is a bridge of five arches over the Usk. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected by the duke of Beaufort. Here is also a prison, which has lately been repaired, and a tread-mill added, at the expense of the county. The town is incorporated, and governed by a portreeve, (who has concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates,) a recorder, and burgesses. The recorder appoints the burgesses, from among whom the portreeve is chosen. On retiring from office, the portreeve becomes an alderman. Four constables are chosen at an annual court-leet. Here are held the quarter-sessions for the county, and the petty sessions for the division: the portreeve and recorder also held a court-leet every second week. This town returns a member to parliament, in conjunction with Newport and Monmouth. The franchise is enjoyed by about 70. Friday is market-day, and a cattle-market is held on the first Monday of each month. Fairs are held on April 20th for wool, June 20th, October 29th, and on the Monday before Christmas for horses, cattle, and pedlery. The inhabitants are employed in the salmon fishery, husbandry, and manufacture of earthenware. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. A. Williams, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. It is in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, and appears to have been originally of a cruciform shape. It contains many interesting monuments. It was formerly the church of a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded before A. D. 1236, the endowments of which amounted, according to Speed, to £69 9s. 8d., and whose possessions were given by Henry VIII. to Roger Williams. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are almshouses for twenty-four poor persons, each of whom receives 2s. 6d. weekly. A free grammar school was founded here in 1624 by Mr Roger Edwards. The endowment yields £70 per annum, and the master has a free house. Here is also a national school. It is 144 m. W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 734; in 1831, 1775. A. P., £3,248.

USMASTON, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 10s., and returned at

£35, and in patronage of the chapter of St David's. The parish lies on the West Clodau river. It is 1½ m. S.E. from Haverford West. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 525. A. P., £1,493.

USSELBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, and returned at £45, and, in 1829, in patronage of J. B. Elliott, Esq. Church ed. to St Margaret. The parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. It is 2½ m. N.N.W. from Market-Raisen. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 84. A. P., £426.

USWORTH (GREAT and LITTLE), united townships in the parish of Washington, eastern division of the ward of Chester, co. of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a well endowed school. It is 4 m. S.E. from Gateshead. The pop. with North Biddick, in 1801, was 1236; in 1831, 1477.

UTKINTON, a township in the parish of Tarporley, first division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester. It is 1½ m. N. by W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 564.

UTLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Keighley, W. R., co. of York.

UTON, a tything in the parish and hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon.

UTTERBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £130, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. L. E. Towne. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and 4½ m. N. by W. from Louth. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,374.

UTTLESFORD, a hundred in the co. of Essex. It contains 24 parishes, with the town of Saffron-Walden. Pop., in 1831, 12,496.

UTTOXETER, a market-town and parish in the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. It contains the townships of Crakemarsh, Creighton, Stramshall, and Woodlands, with the liberty of Loxley. This is a place of great antiquity, and the origin of the name is involved in obscurity; by some it has been supposed to be derived from the Saxon words, *Uttoc*, a mattock, and *Hathor*, a heath. It was once called *Uicester*, a name apparently of Roman origin, but it does not appear that the Romans had any settlement here. This town formerly belonged to the Peverills of the Peak, lords of Nottingham, and at one time formed part of the lands of the duchy of Lancaster. It was the seat of frequent military operations during the parliamentary war, chiefly in consequence of its vicinity to Tutbury castle. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Dove, on a rising ground, and consists of several streets containing very good houses, and having a market-place in the centre. Here is an ancient bridge of stone over the river Dove, uniting

the counties of Stafford and Derby. In the vicinity are extensive and fertile meadow and pasture lands; and trout, grayling, and other varieties of fish abound in the river and tributary streams. A good red clay, used for making bricks, is found in the neighbourhood. In the vicinity are many iron forges; but the inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from traffic in corn and cheese, which has lately been facilitated by the formation of a branch of the Trent and Mersey canal, which comes up to a wharf in the town. The market—a grant of which was obtained in 1306 by Thomas, earl of Lancaster—is held on Wednesday. It is well attended, especially on every alternate week, when a large market for cattle and merchandise is held. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., are held on Tuesday before Old Candlemas, Thursday in Easter-week, May 6th, June 3d, July 4th and 31st, September 1st and 19th, and November 11th and 27th. The town was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III. by William de Ferrars, earl of Derby. It was subject, previous to 1636, to the jurisdiction of the court held for the honour of Tutbury. The county magistrates hold the petty sessions for the division here, every Wednesday. They also appoint constables, &c., when necessary. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 1s. 8d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Mary. The building is modern, but an ancient tower and spire of great beauty remain. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here are almshouses with endowments, and a grammar school, in which 15 scholars are educated, on an endowment of £13 6s. 8d. It is 135 m. N.W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 2779; in 1831, 4864. A. P., £24,257.

UWCH-ARTRO, a township in the parish of Llanabu, hundred of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. It is 1½ m. N. by W. from Barmouth.

UWCH-CRAIG, a hamlet in the parish of Llandewi-is-y-craig, hundred of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. It is 4 m. N.W. from Barmouth. Pop., in 1831, 307.

UWCH-GORFAI, a hundred in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. It contains six parishes, and the pop. in 1831 was 7149.

UWCH-LLAWR-COED, a township in the parish of Llanwnnog, hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. It is 6 m. N.W. from Newtown.

UWCH-MYNYDD, a township in the parish of Llanabu and hundred of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. It is 1 m. N.W. from Barmouth.

UWCH-CARREG, a township in the parish and hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales.

UWCH-COED, a township in the parish of Penegoes, hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery. It is 1 m. E. from Machynllaeth. Pop., in 1831, 446.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town, and chap-

elry, in the parish of Hillington, hundred of Elthorne, co. of Middlesex. It was anciently called Oxebrouge, and is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Alfred. It had a surrounding ditch, and was regarded as an important station, as being a frontier fortress. It was also the scene of negotiations between Charles I. and the parliament. The house in which the commissioners met is now the crown inn. The parliamentary army had its headquarters here in 1647. The town is situated on a gentle declivity on the banks of the river Colne, over which are two bridges. The high road from London to Oxford passes through it, as does also the grand junction canal, on which are wharfs, warehouses, and other conveniences for trade. The town consists chiefly of a single well paved street, nearly a mile in length, and having a commodious market-house in the centre. Here are a subscription library and reading-room, and attached to one of the inns is an assembly-room. There is a considerable trade in flour, for grinding which there are many mills on the river. It is supposed that the average quantity of flour ground is 3000 sacks per week. There is much general trade, and instruments of husbandry are manufactured to a considerable extent. The market, which was granted by Henry II., is held on Thursday. Corn is sold here to as great an extent as any where in the kingdom. A market for provi-

sions is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on March 25th, July 31st, September 29th, and October 10th. There is much earth for bricks in the vicinity, which is sold at a high price, and wrought to a great extent. The town was formerly a borough, and was governed by bailiffs. It is now under the superintendence of two constables, four head-boroughs, and two ale-conners. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here on the first and third Mondays of every month; and a court of requests for debts under 40s. is held on the first Tuesday of each month. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, not in charge. The incumbent must be a fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, and the trustees of G. Townsend, Esq., are patrons. The chapel is ded. to St Margaret. It was erected about 1447, and is a curious structure in the later style of English architecture. It contains a curious stone font and many interesting monuments. It has lately received an addition of 300 free sittings. The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Independents, have places of worship here. Here is a well endowed free school; also a school of industry and a Unitarian school. There are several benefactions for the poor. The marquis of Anglesea takes the title of earl from this place. It is 15 m. W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 2111; in 1831, 3043. A. P., £7,111.

V

VACHARIE, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Cranley, co. of Surrey.

VALE-ROYAL, in the parish of Whitegate, co.-palatine of Chester. "Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry III., began in his father's lifetime, viz., A. D. 1266, an abbey in his manor of Dernhale, for one hundred monks of the Cistercian order. But when he became king, 1277, he laid the foundation of a stately monastery, not far from thence, in a more pleasant situation, which he called Vale-Royal: hither the monks removed about 1281, but were forced to live in mean and strait lodgings for several years, till their great abbey and all its offices, which, in this cheap country, cost £32,000 in building, were finished, A. D. 1330. The conventual church here was dedicated to our Lord Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, St Nicholas, and St Nicholas; and it was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with lands and revenues to the clear yearly value of £540 6s. 2d. The site of this abbey was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Thomas Helcroft."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

VANGE, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and, in 1829, in patronage of G. Smith, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 4 m. N.E. by E. from Horndon-on-the-Hill. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,857.

VAUDE, or **DE VALLE DEI**, in the parish of Edenham, co. of Lincoln. "About A. D. 1147, William, earl of Albemarle, brought from Fountains in Yorkshire to Bitham or Biham in this county, a convent of Cistercian monks, who, finding some inconveniences there, quickly removed their abbey to a more pleasant place in the parish of Edenham, called Vaudey, given to them by Jeffrey de Brachicourt, or by his lord Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, by the charity of whom and other benefactors here, were, about the time of the suppression, maintained an abbot and 13 monks, whose yearly revenues were worth £177 15s. 7d. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the site of it was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

VAULTERSHOLME, a tything in the parish of Maker, hundred of Roberough, co.

of Devon. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Devonport. Pop., in 1801, 1614.

VAULDE, a township in the parish of Marden, hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford.

VEARNE, a township in the parish of Marden, hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford.

VEEP (St), a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 0s. 7d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Every, Esq. Church ded. to St Cyriacus. The parish lies between the Leryn and Penpoll creeks, on the eastern bank of the river Fowey. A fair for cattle and sheep is held here on the first Wednesday after June 16th. In 1644, the royalist army were quartered here for some time previous to the capitulation of the earl of Essex. Here are some remains of a chapel belonging to a priory, ded. to St Cyric and St Juliet, founded as a cell to Montacute priory by one of the earls of Cornwall. It is 8 m. W. by N. from West Looe. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 697. A. P., £4,087.

VENN-OTTERY. See **FENN-OTTERY**.

VERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 8 m. S.S.W. from Colchester. The creek of Verley is navigable; it opens into the German ocean. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 65. A. P., £808.

VERNHAM'S-DEAN, a parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, certified at £49 1s. 2d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Hurstbourn-Tarrant. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held every Thursday at Winchester for the recovery of debts to any amount. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 8 m. from Andover. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 694. A. P., £2,661.

VERULAM, in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford.

VERNICROFT, a hamlet in the parish of East Morden, co. of Dorset.

VERWOOD, or **FAIRWOOD**, a hamlet in the parish of Cranbourne, co. of Dorset.

VERYAN, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church ded. to St Symphoriana. It

lies on the English channel, and contains the fishing station of Portloe. Here is a school, towards the support of which the society for promoting Christian knowledge contributes £10 per annum. It is 4 m. S. by W. from Tregoney. Pop., in 1801, 1037; in 1831, 1525. A. P., £6,654.

VIRGINSTOW, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £100, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bridget. It is 6 m. N.N.E. from Launceston. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 136. A. P., £470.

VIRGINIA-WATER, the largest piece of artificial water in the kingdom, is situated in Windsor forest. The scenery in the neighbourhood is bold and rugged, being the commencement of Bagshot heath. The variety of surface here agreeably relieves the eye, after the monotony of the first twenty miles from town, which equally fatigues the traveller either upon the Bath or western road. About two miles beyond the town of Egham is a neat inn, the Wheatsheaf. From the garden of this inn there is a direct access to the lake. The grounds are several miles in extent; although so perfectly secluded that a traveller might pass on the high road without being aware that he was near any object that could gratify his curiosity. They are now covered with magnificent timber, originally planted with regard to the grandest effects of what is called landscape gardening. By the permission of the king, Virginia water is open to all persons.

VITTOVER, a hamlet in the parish of Corfe, co. of Dorset.

VOBSTER, a hamlet in the parish of Mells, co. of Somerset.

VOLE, a hamlet in the parish of Mark, co. of Somerset.

VOWCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Webtree, co. of Hereford. It contains the townships of Mornington and Straddle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 9s., and in patronage of the prebendary of Putson-Major, in the cathedral church of Hereford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here are traces of an ancient encampment of a square form. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 371. A. P., £4,006.

VOWMINE, a township in the parishes of Clifton, hundred of Huntingdon, and Dorston, hundred of Webtree, co. of Hereford. It is 4 m. E. by S. from Hay.

W

WABERTHWAITE, a parish in the ward of Allerdale above, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 11s. 8d., returned at £107, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. Church ded. to St John. It lies on the south-east side of the river Esk. It is 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Ravenglass. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 139. A. P., £694.

WACHENDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Biddenden, co. of Kent.

WACKERFIELD, a township in the parish of Staindrop, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. It is 7 m. S.W. by S. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 112. A. P., £713.

WACTON, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8, returned at £60 13s. 6d., and in patronage of the rector of Bromyard. It is 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Bromyard. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 112. A. P., £650.

WACTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Little Wacton annexed, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. J. Kepworth. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 4 m. S.W. by S. from St Mary Stratton. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 242. A. P., £480.

WACTON-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, a sinecure, annexed to that of Great Wacton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 13s. 4d. The church—ded. to St Mary—is in ruins. It is 1½ m. S.W. from St Mary Stratton. Pop. with Great Wacton.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Holy Cross, Pershore, upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. It is 3½ m. W.N.W. from Pershore. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 198.

WADDESDON, a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in three portions, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, each rated at £15, and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Michael. The three portionists officiate alternately. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is an almshouse for six poor people, endowed with £30 per annum, founded in 1642 by Arthur Goodwin. The school is endowed with £10 per annum, given in 1724 by Lewis Fetto. The parish contains

the hamlets of Westcott and Woodham. Here are held the petty-sessions for the three hundreds of Ashendon. The parish was inclosed in 1774. It is 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Aylesbury. Pop., in 1801, 1040; in 1831, 1454. A. P., £1,954.

WADDINGHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. The living consists of the united rectories of St Mary and St Peter, with the curacy of Snitterby, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £29 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is an endowed free school. A new canal, called the river Ancholme, crosses the parish. It is 8 m. S. by W. from Glanford-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 523. A. P., £3,664.

WADDINGTON, a parish in the co. of the city of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 16s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. The church is a Norman structure, ded. to St Michael. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Children from this parish are entitled to education in the Blue-coat school and hospital, founded in Lincoln, A. D. 1602, by R. Smith, M.D. It is 4 m. S. from Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 674; in 1831, 768.

WADDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Mitton, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £2 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. L. Parker, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. It is 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Clitheroe. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. An hospital was founded here in 1701 by Robert Parker, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 624. A. P., £2,423.

WADDINGWORTH, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 10d., returned at £93 11s. 6d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Margaret. It is 5 m. W. by N. from Horncastle. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 63. A. P., £991.

WADDON, a hamlet in the parish of Croydon, co. of Surrey.

WADE, a tything in the parish of Eling, co. of Southampton.

WADEBRIDGE, a market-town in the parishes of St Breock, hundred of Pyder, and Egloshayle, hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. The market is held on Friday; it is of ancient date, but is falling into decay. Fairs for cattle, &c. are held on May 12th, June 22d, October 10th. The town lies on the river Camel, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of 17 arches and 320 feet long. It was erected in 1485, the expenses being defrayed by public contribution, and certain estates were vested in trustees for the purpose of keeping it in repair. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Vessels of 150 tons burden can come up to the town; and there is a considerable trade in corn. It is 5 m. E.S.E. from Padstow. Pop. returned with the parishes.

WADENHOE, a parish in the hundred of Navisford, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Robert Roberts. Church ded. to St Michael. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Oundle. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,319.

WADFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Comb-St-Nicholas, co. of Somerset.

WADGATE, a hamlet in the hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk.

WADHURST, a parish in the hundred of Toxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £15 ls. 1d., and in patronage of Wadham college, Oxford. The church is a Gothic structure, in a mixed style of architecture, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The school has an endowment of £10 for the education of 12 children. It is 5 m. S.E. from Tunbridge-Wells. Pop., in 1801, 1677; in 1831, 2256. A. P., £7,114.

WADLOWE, formerly a considerable hamlet near Toddington, in the parish of Toddington, co. of Bedford.

WADSWORTH, a township in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. Here is a school with a good endowment. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 2801; in 1831, 5198. A. P., £4,425.

WADSWORTH, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4 2s. 6d., and in patronage of the impropriator of the great tithes. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 6 m. S. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 690. A. P., £3,507.

WAGHEN, or **WAWN**, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Meux and Waghen. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar

jurisdiction and patronage of the chancellor of the cathedral church of York, valued at £7 0s. 10d., returned at £29. The church is in the decorated style of English architecture, and ded. to St Peter. It is 5 m. S.E. by E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 388. A. P., £4,740.

WAINFLEET, a market-town in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. This place is supposed, during the time of the Romans, to have supplied the whole province with salt, and the Roman road between *Bannocallium* and *Lindurn*, still exists under the name of the Salters' road. This was formerly of considerable importance, and sent a Burgess to the grand council of the 11th of Edward III. It also supplied two ships of war to the armament prepared against Brittany in the year 1359.—The town is situated in a marshy district, on a small creek or haven, formerly capable of admitting vessels of some size, but which cannot at present permit the entrance of any but small craft. The diminution of the waters has arisen in consequence of the inclosure of the East Fen. It is supposed that the town was originally situated at the distance of a mile and a half higher up the creek, at a place called High Wainfleet, where the church of All Saints stood till 1820. Saturday is market-day; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Saturday after May 21st, July 5th, August 24th, and October 24th.—The town contains the following parishes, which are all in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln:—All Saints, a rectory, rated at £16 3s. 6d., in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church was lately rebuilt at an expense of £3,000, and contains 400 free sittings.—The living of St Mary's, the church of which is in ruins, is rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Bethlehem hospital, London.—The living of St Thomas is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of All Saints. The Society of Friends and the Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. In 1424, William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester, and lord-high-chancellor, in the reign of Henry VI., founded and endowed a free grammar school here, the master of which has 19 acres of land and a rent-free residence, as also a small annual salary from Magdalene college, Oxford. This town is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from London, 128 m. N. by E., and from Lincoln, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1301, 927; in 1831, 1795. A. P., £9,407.

WAINGRIF, a place in the parish of Pentriche, co. of Derby. "This was given by Ralph Fitz Stephen to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, for a house of that order to be here built."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WAITBY, or **WALDEBY**, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a free school, in which about 40 children receive instruction on an endowment of £40 per annum, founded in 1680 by James Highmore, a citizen of London. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 2 m.

W. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60. A. P., £5,207.

WATTHE, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstowe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 14s. 2d., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in patronage of Miss Borrell. Church ded. to St Martin. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Great Grimsby, 6½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 31. A. P., £8,205.

WAKEFIELD,

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Abergiff, W. R. of the co. of York. It contains the market-town of Wakefield, the chapelry of Horbury and Stanley, and the townships of Alverthorpe, Thornes, and Wrenthorpe. It is supposed that a Roman station existed in this neighbourhood, or at least that a town existed here in the time of the Romans, as coins and other relics of that people have at various times been found in the vicinity. It belonged to the royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and continued so till the reign of Henry I., who granted it, about 1107, to William, earl of Warren. It continued in his family till the reign of Edward III., when it lapsed to the crown by default of heirs. It was subsequently granted by Charles I. to Henry, earl of Holland, and now belongs to the duke of Leeds, an ancestor of whom purchased it in 1700. It is one of the largest manors or lordships in the kingdom, extending more than 30 miles from east to west. Mention is made of this town in Domesday-book under the name of *Waehesfeld*. Here was fought a celebrated battle in 1459, between Margaret of Anjou and Richard, duke of York, the latter of whom was slain, and buried at a short distance from the town, in a spot near which his gold ring was discovered a few years ago. During the parliamentary war Wakefield suffered severely, having been the scene of various military operations, and alternately in the hands of the royalist and parliamentary parties.

Description.—The town is situated on the north bank of the river Calder, on a sloping eminence, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country. It consists of well-paved streets, built with considerable regularity, lighted with gas, and containing many handsome houses, chiefly of brick. The supply of water is excellent and good. The houses on the northern side are most modern, and in many instances surrounded with shrubberies and gardens.—Here is a theatre, which is usually opened in August by a company from York. In Wood-street is a handsome structure, containing a library and news-room, with rooms for concerts and assemblies. Here are phrenological, literary, and philosophical societies; and a masonic lodge for the west riding, of which the earl of Mexborough is provincial grand-master.—The market-place is not of great extent, in consequence of which, the corn-market is held

in the broad street called *West-gate*. In the centre is the market-cross, a handsome Doric structure, erected by subscription about the beginning of last century. It consists of an open colonnade, surmounted by a dome, under which is a spacious room, in which the public business of the town is transacted. The river is here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge of nine arches, erected in the reign of Edward III. At the eastern end is a chapel, erected by Edward IV. on the site of a more ancient structure, in memory of his father, the duke of York, and his followers, who were slain in the battle of Wakefield. It is in the later style of English architecture, and about 30 feet long by 18 broad; the eastern window, which overhangs the river, is of remarkably elegant design. The western front is highly decorated, and divided into compartments by buttresses; which is surmounted by a sculptured entablature, representing various scriptural subjects. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with £10 per annum for two chaplains; but at the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenue was taken away. This beautiful chapel has been much dilapidated.

Government.—The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, but its local affairs are superintended by a chief constable appointed by the inhabitants. The quarter-sessions for the west riding are held here, and the petty-sessions for the district. An attempt is now making to get the assizes for the west riding held here. The lord of the manor holds, through his steward, a court for petty causes and small debts once in three weeks.—Here is the house of correction for the west riding, an extensive structure, capable of containing 307 prisoners in separate cells; it contains a tread-mill for grinding corn, a school for children, and a chapel. The prisoners are chiefly employed in weaving.—Here are the register-office and the office of the clerk of the peace for the west riding.—Friday is market-day. A large market for cattle and sheep is held every alternate Wednesday. Fairs for horses, hardware, horned cattle, &c., are held on July 4th and 5th, and Nov. 11th and 12th. The reform act conferred the privilege on Wakefield of returning one member to parliament. The number of electors is about 800. Pop., in 1801, 8131; in 1831, 12,232. A. P., £72,123.

Trade.—This town was formerly celebrated for the manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted yarn, but these have greatly declined. The chief trade of the town now consists in the export of corn, coal, and wool. The corn is grown in the neighbouring country, and consists chiefly of barley, of which much malt is made. A corn-exchange was erected in 1623, and there are now extensive granaries. All persons living in the soke of Wakefield, which comprehends Stanley, Sandal, Alverthorpe, Crigglestone, Horbury, and Ossett, are obliged to have their corn ground in the soke mill, which stands close to the bridge. Coal is brought in abundance from the neighbourhood by numerous railways. The river was made

navigable in 1698 for barges; and great facilities for trade are afforded by its connexion with the Ouse and Humber, and also by the Aire and Calder navigation, which communicates with various canals, and thus opens a communication with the counties of Lincoln and Lancaster.

Living, &c.—The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £29 19s. 2d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which is ded. to All Saints—was erected in the reign of Henry III., but has undergone many modern repairs and improvements; it is in a mixed style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower and octagonal spire, about 237 feet in height. The interior consists of a nave and aisles, divided by rows of clustered columns; between the nave and the chancel is a lofty screen, and at the west end of the nave is a beautiful font of considerable antiquity, above which a handsome canopy was erected in 1821. The living was originally a rectory, but became a vicarage in 1439. In 1652, Lady Camden founded an afternoon lectureship, which she endowed with £100 per ann., and placed in the hands of the master and wardens of the Mercers' company. An evening lectureship was established in 1801, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In 1792, a church, ded. to St John, was erected at an expense of £10,000. It was made parochial in 1815. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of All Saints. The parish also contains the chapelries of Stanley, Horbury, and Alverthorpe. The Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each one place of worship here; the Wesleyan Methodists and Independents two.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Here is a free grammar school for the children of all persons resident both in the town and parish; it was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and the endowment which arises from property exceeds £300 per annum; the governors are a corporate body, 14 in number. Forty scholars receive a classical education under two masters; the first of whom has a salary of £160, the other £80 per annum. Connected with the same establishment is a writing school, for admission to which a certain quarterly sum is paid. Boys who have been three years in this school are eligible to several exhibitions in the universities. The natives of the town have a preference over those of the parish, and these over residents. Two of these exhibitions are in Clare-hall, Cambridge, and were founded by Thomas Cave; one to Queen's college, Oxford, was founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings; and three of £50 per annum each, to either university, were founded by John Storie. Dr Richard Bentley, Dr John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr John Radcliffe, were educated in this school.—Here a Green-coat school for 75 boys and 50 girls, endowed with upwards of £600 per annum, was founded in 1707.—Here are two national and one Lancasterian schools, supported by voluntary contributions; as also a school of in-

dustry.—Upwards of £700 per annum, arising from property bequeathed in 1722 by John Bromley, is applied to the clothing and apprenticing of poor boys, and to the relief of indigent housekeepers. In 1832, a new seminary of education was founded at Wakefield, under the name of 'The West-Riding Proprietary School.' It is intended to remedy the expense and inconvenience long consequent upon the want of a seminary for the liberal education of youth in the west riding of Yorkshire, and bids fair to realize the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The property of the school is held in 240 equal shares, and the average annual expense of each scholar will not, it is calculated, exceed £10.—Here are a dispensary and fever-house; also the lunatic asylum for paupers of the west riding, which is a handsome structure, erected in 1817, and capable of containing 250 patients. At Stanley and Horbury are mineral springs, possessing qualities similar to those of Harrowgate and Cheltenham. Among the celebrated natives of this town, were Dr Thomas Gouch, a learned divine; Joseph Bingham, M. A., author of '*Origines Ecclesiasticæ*'; and Dr John Burton, author of '*Monasticum Eboracense*.' Distance of Wakefield from London, 182 m. N.N.W., and from York, 32 m. S.W. by S.

WAKELEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. "This hamlet, which came afterwards to the possession of the church of the Holy Trinity in London, was a parish of itself, had a parochial church in it, and some of the canons did officiate there till the dissolution of that priory when it came to the crown. This church was a free chapel, founded by John Morley, of the county of Sussex, and dedicated to the honour of St Giles. It was worth, in rent and farm, with the offerings and tithes of hay and corn, and other profits belonging to it, one year with another, four shillings, and in tithes eight shillings, with seven acres and one rood of glebe; but when this manor came to the crown, the cure was neglected, the church fell to decay, and the tithes and profits of the church were granted by the king to the lords of the manor, who have ever since enjoyed them with it."—Chauney's Herts. Pop., in 1801, 7.

WAKERING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Independents have a place of worship here. The parish lies at the mouth of the Thames, and has a small harbour. Distance from South-end, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 674; in 1831, 834. A. P., £4,829.

WAKERING (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £12, and in patronage of the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, London. Distance from Prittlewell, 4 m. E.

by N. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 297. A. P., £3,261.

WAKERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 12s. 6d., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Rockingham, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 218. A. P., £1,893.

WALBERSWICK, or **WALDESWICK**, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £26, in patronage of Sir C. Blois, and annexed to that of Blythburgh. The church is ded. to St Andrew, but is partly in ruins. The parish is situated on the shore of the North sea, at the mouth of the river Blyth. This was anciently a town of considerable extent, but has suffered very much, and become finally reduced in commerce, chiefly in consequence of repeated conflagrations. Distance from Southwold, 2 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,496.

WALBERTON, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is united that of Yapton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 18s. 2d., and in patronage of the bishop of Chichester. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and ded. to St Mary. Eighteen poor children receive education on an endowment of £12 per annum, given in 1732 by John Nash. Distance from Arundel, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 616. A. P., £2,830.

WALBURN, a township in the parish of Downholme, western division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Richmond, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 26.

WALBY, a township in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. It is 4 m. N.E. by N. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 52.

WALCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Misterton, co. of Leicester. Here was formerly a chapel ded. to St Martin. It is 2 m. E. by S. from Lutterworth.

WALCOT, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £3 10s., returned at £142, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir George Heathcote, Bart. The church is an elegant structure, in a mixed style of English architecture, chiefly the latter, with a handsome tower; it is ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a mineral spring of some repute. Here was formerly a prison, belonging to Sempringham abbey. Distance from Falkingham, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 183. A. P., £2,169.

WALCOT, a chapelry in the parish of Billingham, wapentake of Langhoo, parts of

curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, endowed with £200, and subordinate to the vicarage of Billingham. Church ded. to St Oswald. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Sleaford, 6½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 514. A. P., £3,235.

WALCOT, a parish in the hundred of Happling, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, endowed with £600, and in patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Distance from North Walsham, 5½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 129. A. P., £862.

WALCOT, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Barnack, co. of Northampton.

WALCOT, a parish, partly within the city of Bath and partly in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. A detailed account of this parish is contained in the article **BATH**. Pop., in 1801, 17,559; in 1831, 26,023.

WALCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Haselore, co. of Warwick.

WALCOT-CUM-MEMBRIS, a hamlet in the parish of Holy-Cross, town and hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Distance from Pershore, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 375.

WALCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Diss, co. of Norfolk.

WALCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Grandborough, co. of Warwick.

WALCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Charlebury, co. of Oxford.

WALCOTT, a township in the parish of Wellington, co. of Salop.

WALDEBY, or **WAULDEBY**, a township in the parish of Rowley, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from South Cave, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 50. A. P., £1,377.

WALDEN, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, western division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Middleham, 10 m. W.S.W. Pop. returned with that of Burton.

WALDEN-CASTLE, Essex. Gross quotes from Morant the following account of this castle:—"This castle was begun by Geoffrey de Mandeville, who came over with William I., and so distinguished himself that William rewarded him with no less than 118 lordships, of which 40 were in this county; Walden was one of them. It became afterwards the head of the barony, and descended to his son William, who, joining with the Empress Maude, King Stephen caused him to be arrested at court, then, A.D. 1143, held at St Albans. In order to obtain his liberty he surrendered his castles of Walden and Plasius;—Geoffrey, his second son, had his father's estates restored to him, and they remained in the family till the extinction of the male line." Coming into the Bohun family, they passed to Henry IV., who married a female of that family, and continued in the hands of the crown till Henry VIII. granted them to Thomas Audeley." From the lord Audeley this

manor, castle, and other great estates hereabouts, devolved to the noble family of Howard, earls of Suffolk, and in 1777 the manor of Walden and castle belonged to Sir John Griffin Griffin, having descended to him from a female of that family. The keep of this castle, stripped of its outside stones, is still remaining. Morant says, there are also some earth-works and some of the walls about 30 feet high on the inside. "An hill called the *bury*, adjoining to the castle, was the mansion-house of the castle;" by this he probably means the mansion which Humphrey de Bohun had leave to embattle.

WALDEN (King's), a parish in the hundred of Hitchin-Pirton, co. of Hertford. Living, a donative, not in charge, in the patronage of W. Hale, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 5½ m. N.N.W. from Welwin. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1004. A. P., £3,876.

WALDEN (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Walden, co. of Essex.

WALDEN-ST-PAUL'S, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Alban's, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £64 0s. 4d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London. Church ded. to All Saints. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Distance from Welwin, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 758; in 1831, 1058. A. P., £3,598.

WALDEN-SAFFRON, or CHIPPING, a market-town and parish, locally situated in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex, but having separate jurisdiction. The name is said to be derived from two Saxon words, signifying a woody hill, and the appellation of *Saffron* is derived from the extensive culture of that plant in the neighbourhood. It was formerly called Waldenburgh. The situation of the town is peculiar, and is thus described by Dr Stukeley:—"A narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed by a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, enclosed by distant and most delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue stand the ruins of a castle, and on the top or extremity the church, round which, on the side of the hill and in the valley, is the town built, so that the bottom of the church is as high as the town, and seen above the tops of the houses." The town consists of several good streets; the houses of which are principally built of lath and plaster, and some of them are very ancient. The market-place is spacious, and contains a handsome town-hall. The pop. in 1801 was 3181; in 1831, 4762. A. P., £13,697. There is a considerable trade carried on in malt and barley. Saturday is market day, and fairs for horses and cows are held on the Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday, and November 21st. The town is incorporated, having received its first charter from Edward VI. in 1549. The corporation was remodelled by a charter granted by William and Mary, and now consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, deputy recorder,

coroner, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor, the former mayor, and the two senior aldermen, have magistral jurisdiction within the town, in concurrence with the magistrates of the county. Quarterly sessions are held here, and the court appears to possess the power of inflicting capital punishments, which has not been acted upon for more than a century past. The mayor and one of the aldermen hold a court every third week for the recovery of debts under £10. The county magistrates hold the petty sessions for the division in the town-hall here once a fortnight. Courts leet and baron, for the manors of Brook and Cheping-Walden, are also held here. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £33 6s. 8d., and in patronage of Lord Braybrooke. Church ded. to St Mary. The date of this structure is not exactly known; but it appears to have been founded in the reign of Henry VI., partly at the expense of Chancellor Audley, and partly of John Leche who was vicar, and who lies buried in the chancel. It is a spacious and elegant Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and having an embattled tower at the west end. Several of the windows are richly decorated, and at the east window of the south chancel, is the tomb of Chancellor Audley constructed of black marble. Here are places of worship for Independents, general Baptists, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. Here is a school with a small endowment, founded by John Leche and his sister, Johane Bradbury. To this school, all children born at Walden-Newport, Little Chesterford, and Widdrington, are free on paying an entrance fee of 4d. One hundred and forty children receive instruction on the national system. The master has a free house, and the income from the endowment amounts to £74. This school was made a royal foundation through the interest of Sir Thos. Smith, secretary to Edward VI., who was a native of the town, and received his early education here. Here is a national school for 100 girls. Sixteen almshouses for decayed housekeepers of each sex, were founded by Edward VI., with good endowments, and are under the management of the corporation. New buildings have recently been erected, the ancient ones having fallen into dilapidation. Lord Howard de Walden takes his title from this town. Here are remains of a castle, erected soon after the conquest by Geoffrey de Mandeville. In the vicinity are traces of an ancient embankment, nearly 700 feet square, the origin of which is unknown. "A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here by Geoffrey Mandeville, the first earl of Essex after the conquest, to the honour of St Mary and St James, in the year of our Lord 1136. In the time of Richard I., it became an abbey, and was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £406 15s. 11d. After the suppression, it was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, who was thereupon created a baron, by the title of Lord Audley of Warden. Upon the site of this monastery, the earl of Suffolk in the time of

James I., erected that stately mansion called Audley End."—Tanner's Not. Mon. This magnificent structure occupied thirteen years in building. It was regarded as the largest mansion in the kingdom, and although only one court is remaining, this small portion forms a splendid mansion. Distance from London, 42 m. N.N.E.

WALDEN-STUBBS, a township in the parish of Womersley, lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R., co. of York. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,338.

WALDERSHARE, a parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 8s., and returned at £125, and in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. A fair is held here in Whit-Tuesday, chiefly for toys and pedlery. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Dover. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 67. A. P., £1,065.

WALDINGFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Lawrence. It is 3 m. N.E. by E. from Sudbury. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 679. A. P., £4,438.

WALDINGFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 18s. 11d., and returned at £135, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. B. Lyer. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 5 m. N.E. from Sudbury. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 403. A. P., £2,104.

WALDRIDGE, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, middle division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Durham. Pop., in 1831, 104. A. P., £933.

WALDRINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Carleford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 17s. 11d., and, in 1829, in patronage of N. Randle, Esq. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Woodbridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 166. A. P., £764.

WALDRON, a parish in the hundred of Shiplake, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £13 4s. 7d., and in patronage of the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is in a mixed style of English architecture. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 5 m. E.S.E. from Uckfield. Pop., in 1801, 752; in 1831, 997. A. P., £3,737.

WALEs, a parish, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the southern division of the wapentake of

Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the chancellor of the cathedral of York, rated at £10 5s., and annexed to the prebend of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. Church ded. to St John. Here is a school in which 5 poor children receive instruction on an endowment of £5 per annum, founded by Mr Turis. It is 8 m. S.S.E. from Rotherham. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,321.

WALESBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23 18s. 14d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Dalton, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 247. A. P., £2,479.

WALESBY, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 1s. 3d., and returned at £95 1s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. J. L. Sevilla. The church is an ancient Norman structure, having a low tower, and ded. to St Edmund. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and in the honour of Tutbury; also within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. Here is a school in which nine children receive education for an endowment of £5 5s. per annum, founded in 1760 by the Rev. Richard Jackson. Distance from Allerton, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 340. A. P., £957.

WALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Ruardine, rated at £13 2s. 1d., and in patronage of the precentor of the cathedral church at Hereford. Church ded. to St Leonard. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 1158. A. P., £4,686.

WALFORD, a joint township with Setton and Newton, in the Leintwarden, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,755.

WALGHERTON, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 231. A. P., £822.

WALGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Orlingbury, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory, to which that of Hannington is annexed, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £23 4s. 7d., and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here is a school, in which poor children receive education on the interest of £200, given for the purpose in 1670 by Montague Lane. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Wellingborough. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 575. A. P., £3,878.

WALHAM-GREEN, a chapelry in the parish of Fulham, Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Chapel ded. to St John, and the living is in patronage of the rector of Fulham. The chapel was built by subscription in 1829, at an expense of £9,683 17s. 9d. It contains 544 free sittings. It is 6 m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's cathedral, London. Pop. with the parish.

WALKER, a township in the parish of Long-Benton, eastern division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. It is situated on the north shore of the river Tyne, and abounds in coal. It is 3 m. E. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALKERINGHAM, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bas-setlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 11s. 4d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Gringley-on-the-Hill, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which poor children are taught on an endowment of £15 per annum, bequeathed in 1719 by Robert Woodhouse, who also left £1 per annum for providing books. The parish is crossed by the Chesterfield canal, and bounded on the east by the river Trent, over which there is a ferry. Distance from Gainsborough, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 529. A. P., £4,379.

WALKERITH, a hamlet in the parish of Gainsborough, co. of Lincoln. It is 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 65. A. P., £819.

WALKERN, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 1s. 10½d., and in patronage of the provost and fellows of king's college, Cambridge. The church is ded. to St Mary, and contains a curious monument to a knight templar. The Independents have a place of worship here. A fair for cattle is held on the 5th of November. It is 4½ m. E. by N. from Stevenage. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 771. A. P., £2,825.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 14s. 7d., and in 1829, in patronage of Sir M. Lopes, Bart. The parish is crossed by the Plymouth railway. Here is a school in which about 60 poor children are educated on an endowment of £160 per annum, founded in 1719 by Lady Modyford, who also gave the schoolhouse. It is 5 m. S.E. by E. from Tavistock. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 691. A. P., £3,714.

WALKINGHAM-HILL, an extra-parochial liberty in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough. It is 4 m. N. from

Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, with Occenev, 14; in 1831, 25. A. P., £331.

WALKINGTON, a parish, partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, and partly in the wapentake of Howdenshire, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £24 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Thompson, Esq. Church ded. to All Hallows. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 3 m. S.W. by W. from Beverley. Pop., with Provost's-Fea, in 1801, 403; in 1831, 558. A. P., £5,859.

WALKINSTEAD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 11s. 5½d., and subordinate to the rectory of Godstone. Pop. returned with Godstone, from which it is ½ m. E.S.E.

WALKMILL, a township in the parish of Warkworth, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. It is 7 m. S.E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 6; in 1831, 7.

WALL, a chapelry in the parish of St John Lee, southern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar of Hexham, in the dio. of York, not in charge, endowed with £1,400, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Beaumont. The chapel—ded. to St Oswald—is said to have been erected by the monks of Hexham upon the spot where King, afterwards Saint Oswald, raised the standard of the cross, and defeated the Britons. Human bones are occasionally turned up by the plough, along with warlike instruments, in the adjoining fields; a mutilated Roman altar was found in the vicinity, and a large silver coin of Oswald during some repairs of the chapel. It is 3 m. N. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 495.

WALL, a hamlet in the parish of St Michael, Lichfield, co. of Stafford.

WALL-TOWN, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. This village was passed by the Roman wall, and here are the sites of the stations called *Vindolana* and *Aesica*, in which many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Aesica, now called Great Chesters, is in a better state of preservation than any other Roman station on the wall. Here was formerly a castellated mansion, once the residence of the Ridleys, part of which was recently demolished, and the materials employed in constructing a modern residence, while the remainder was converted into a farm-house. Near the military stations are four tumuli; and on an adjoining hill is a rude monument, consisting of three large stones. Distance from Haltwhistle, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 96.

WALLASEY, or **WALL-FLEET-ISLAND**, forms part of the parishes of Canewdon, Eastwood, Paglesham, Great Stambridge, and Little Wackering, hundred of Rochford, co. of

Essex. It is a peninsula, having been joined to the land by a short causeway, kept up at the expense of the parishes. It is 4 m. in length, and at the broadest $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is 6 m. E.N.E. from Rochfort.

WALLAZEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester; it contains the townships of Liscard, Poulton with Seacombe, and Wallazeey. This parish is in the form of a peninsula, and forms the north-west corner of the county. It is bounded on the west by the Irish sea, on the north-east by the river Mersey, and on the south-east by a branch of the Mersey called Wallazeey-Pool. This place is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has a commodious hotel for the accommodation of strangers, as well as many handsome houses and marine villas along the banks of the Mersey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 0s. 2½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Chester. One half of the great tithes are impropriated by the bishop of Chester, the other half belongs to the rector. The church is ded. to St Hilary, and was rebuilt about 70 years ago. There was anciently another church here, belonging to Birkenhead priory, of which no traces now exist. At the north-western point of the parish are a small light-house, and a strong fort mounting 15 guns. Here is a free grammar school for all boys of the parish, founded in 1666 by Major Henry Moles, and subsequently endowed with property which now yields £35 per annum, and with the interest of £100 which the master receives. The school-house was rebuilt in 1799.—Here is a steam-boat ferry to Liverpool. Races were formerly held here on a common called the Leasowes, but were discontinued about the year 1760. In the reign of Charles II., the unfortunate duke of Monmouth ran his horse here, and presented the plate which he won to the daughter of the mayor of Chester. Here is a gunpowder magazine, where all ships entering the port of Liverpool deposit their gunpowder before entering the docks. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Great Neston.

WALLAXHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, co. of Worcester.

WALL-BOTTLE, a township in the parish of Newburn, western division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. Here is an extensive colliery, which gives employment to most of the inhabitants. It is 4 m. W. by N. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 688.

WALLCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of St Cuthbert, co. of Somerset.

WALLDITCH, a parish in the hundred of Goderthorne, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Larder. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—was anciently a chantry. It is 2 m. E. by S. from Bridport. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 164. A. P., £794.

WALLEN, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Throwley, co. of Devon.

WALLERS COURT, a township in the parish of Weaverham, hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 10. A. P., £300.

WALLERTHWAITE, a joint township with Markington, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, but locally situated in the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. It is 4 m. N.N.E. from Ripley.

WALLHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Boldre, co. of Southampton.

WALLINGFORD, a borough and market-town, locally situated in the hundred of Moreton, co. of Berks, but having separate jurisdiction. It contains four parishes, with the extra-parochial liberty of the Castle, and the liberty of Clapcot. The name is supposed to be derived from the British word *Gualles*, or the Roman *Vallum*, combined with the circumstance of there having been a ford over the Thames at this place, which was anciently a Roman station. The name of this station is not known, but it is supposed to have been of considerable extent, and to have been the principal one in the country of the *Attrebatii*. It was subsequently an important fort belonging to the Saxons, but was burnt by the Danes in 1006. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it had become a royal prescriptive borough. Here was an important castle, which was occupied by the adherents of the Empress Matilda during the civil war in the reign of Stephen. It was in this castle that John afterwards met his barons. The honour of Wallingford was given by Richard I. to his brother John, but was annexed afterwards by act of parliament to the duchy of Cornwall. Cardinal Wolsey subsequently obtained a grant of the castle and manor, and conferred them on the college of Christ church, Oxford. During the parliamentary war it was again fortified, and held by the adherents of the king during nearly the whole of the war. It was finally demolished in 1653, and a small portion of the wall alone remains to mark its situation. The space of ground which it occupies is extra-parochial, and, in 1831, contained 14 inhabitants.

The town is situated on the western bank of the Thames, and on the road between Reading and Oxford. The streets are neat, well-paved, and lighted, and the supply of water is abundant. The river is here crossed by a stone-bridge about 300 yards in length, erected in 1809 on the site of an ancient structure, which had fallen into a state of dilapidation. Two bridgemasters are annually chosen from among the burgesses, and a fund of £42 per annum is set aside for its repair. The pop. in 1801 was 1744; in 1831, the parish of All Hallows contained 34 inhabitants; A. P., £236.—St Leonard's, 834 inhabitants; A. P., £1,136.—St Mary's, 1127 inhabitants; A. P., £2,618.—St Peter's, 454 inhabitants; A. P., £1,162.—Total, A. P., £5,152; total, pop., 2167. The inhabitants are chiefly employed

in the making of malt, and in the trade in corn and flour to London and other places. It has canal communication through the Thames, with Bath, Bristol, and Birmingham. Tuesday and Friday are market-days, and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Easter, June 24th, September 29th, and December 17th. This town was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament since the 23d Edward I. By the reform act its representation was reduced to one member; and the several parishes of Brightwell, Sotwell, North and South Moreton, Bensington, Crowmarsh, and Newnham-Murren, were united with it. The number of electors is about 500. The mayor is the returning officer.

The town was incorporated by an act of James I., but is at present governed under a charter given by Charles I. The government is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, six aldermen, eighteen assistants, two bailiffs, two bridgemen, and a chamberlain, with a town-clerk. The justices of the peace for the town possessing exclusive jurisdiction, are the mayor, aldermen, and recorder. The mayor is also coroner. Courts for small debts and courts of quarter session are held by the corporation,—the latter being formerly in power to inflict capital punishment, though its authority is now limited to transportation. The magistrates of the county hold the petty sessions for the division here every Friday. The borough contains the four parishes of All Hallows, St Peter, St Mary the More, and St Leonard. The living of All Hallows—the church of which was demolished in 1648—is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the master and fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. —The living of St Peter is a discharged rectory, rated at £6 1s. 3d., and returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. Blackstone, Esq. The church was built in 1769, and in 1777 a square tower and elegant spire were added by subscription. The learned Sir William Blackstone was buried in this church. —The living of St Mary's is a discharged rectory, rated at £4, and returned at £86, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church was erected in 1658, chiefly with materials obtained from the castle, on the tower of which is the figure of an armed knight on horseback, supposed to represent King Stephen. —The living of St Leonard's is a discharged rectory, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Sotwell, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and returned at £134, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a structure of great antiquity, presenting a few remains of Norman architecture; all these livings are in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here is a free school in which six boys, selected by the aldermen, receive education on an endowment of £10 per annum, founded in 1659 by Walter Bigg, alderman of London. Another school was founded in 1672, at an expense of £32 10s., given by the fraternity of St John the Baptist, or the merchant tailors'

company, London, with an endowment of £2 10s. for the master. Here is a charity school established in 1819 by subscription, in which 20 boys and 30 girls receive education and clothing. Here is also an infant school. In 1681, William Angier and Mary his sister, founded an almshouse for six poor widows, and endowed it with £34, which has been augmented by subsequent benefactions. Various Roman antiquities have been found here. The town gives the inferior title of viscount to the earl of Banbury. "The church of the Holy Trinity, within the west gate here, being given in the time of William I. to the abbey of St Alban, by Galfridus Camerarius, Paul the 14th abbot sent hither a convent of three Black monks, who, with their prior, were subordinate to that great monastery. The yearly revenue of this cell is not to be found in the valuations of the religious houses, 26th Henry VIII., because Cardinal Wolsey, commendatory abbot of St Albans, had, before that time, procured the pope's bull for the dissolution of this and other small monasteries, and had their lands bestowed on him by the king, 20th Henry VIII., with intent that he should settle the same on the famous new college he was about to build in Oxford. But by the forfeiture of that cardinal, that noble design was left unfinished, and this priory, with his other lands, came again to the crown; from whence it was granted, 38th Henry VIII., to John Norrea. —There was a dean and prebendaries in the king's free chapel, within the third dyke of the castle here, in the beginning of King John's reign, and probably before, which Edward, earl of Cornwall, 10th Edward I., endowed with lands and rents for the maintenance of six chaplains, six clerks, and four choristers; and its revenues were further augmented by Edward the Black prince and King Henry VI.; so that before the dissolution, its yearly income was rated at £147 8s. This college or free chapel was ded. to St Nicholas, and the site was granted, 2d Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 46 m. W. by N.

WALLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Odsey, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 15s. 24d., and in the patronage of the master of Emanuel college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Mary. On the north side of the chancel are several altar-tombs, but in a very dilapidated condition. Here is a school in which some poor children are educated on an endowment of £5, given in 1736 by John Brown. Distance from Baldock, 3½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 213. A. P., £1,290.

WALLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory united with those of Holme and South Runcin, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Bell. The church, which is in ruins, was ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 47. A. P., £1,291.

WALLINGTON, a hundred in the co. of Surrey. It lies on the eastern side of the co., and includes 12 parishes, with the towns of Casehorton and Croydon. Pop., in 1831, 24,647.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Beddington, co. of Surrey. It gives name to the hundred, and was anciently a place of great importance. Various relics of antiquity have been found here. Distance from Croydon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 933. A. P., £4,542.

WALLINGTON-DEMESNE, a township in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland. In 1775, when some workmen were employed in pulling down the remains of Fenwick tower in this township, an open stone chest was found, containing several hundred gold nobles of the reign of Edward III. It is 12½ m. W. by S. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 183.

WALLINGWELLS, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. "Ralph de Capreocuria, or Cheurolcourt, in the time of Stephen, built and endowed a small Benedictine monastery to the honour of the Virgin Mary, which was valued at £87 lls. 6d., and granted, 6th Elizabeth, to Richard Pipe and Francis Bowyer."—Tanner's Not. Mon. In 1829, some stone-coffins were discovered, one of which contained the nearly perfect body of Margery Dourant, abbess in the reign of Richard I. On exposure to the air it rapidly decomposed. Distance from Worksop, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 21.

WALLOP-NETHER, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to St Andrew. It contains the tything of Middle Wallop. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which 24 children receive instruction on an endowment of £17 per annum, founded in 1759 by F. Douce, Esq. Here are the remains of an encampment, fortified with lofty ramparts, and apparently of Danish origin, as its circular form, and the name of the hill, (Danebury), seem to indicate. Here are also several barrows. It is 4 m. W. by N. from Stockbridge. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 900. A. P., £6,433.

WALLOP-OVER, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £27 6s. 2½d., and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Portsmouth. Here is a school in which six poor children receive education on an endowment of £2 per annum, given by Mr Smith in 1796. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Stockbridge, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 435; in 1831, 478. A. P., £3,497.

WALDRIDGE, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, co. of Northumberland, consisting of a single farm-house.

WALLSEND, a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. It contains the townships of Howden, Pans, Wallsend, and Wellington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. Church ded. to St Peter. It was erected in 1807, at an expense of about £5000, of which £3,300 was raised by Tontine. The original parish church, which has been removed, was ded. to the Holy Cross. It is a large and well built town, situated on the north side of the river Tyne, near the Shields road. It contains many good houses, and there is a spacious green in the centre. Much coal is found in the neighbourhood, and it gives its name to an excellent variety, immense quantities of which are here shipped for the port of London. The inhabitants are partly employed in ship-building, and in the manufacture of coppers and earthenware. Here are also extensive lime-kilns. The Methodists have three places of worship here, and the Antiburghers one. Here is a school, with a house and garden for the master, founded by Mrs Stewart and Mrs Muncaster. Here are also well attended Sunday schools. This parish is situated at the eastern extremity of the wall of Severus, and was the Roman station called *Legedum*, which was garrisoned by the first cohort of the *Lergi*. It was a port and a great magazine for corn, and portions of the ancient quay yet remain. Various Roman antiquities have been exhumed in this neighbourhood. John Martin, the celebrated painter, was born here. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 3120; in 1831, 5510. A. P., £54,576.

WALMER, a parish in the hundred of Cornhill, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It is situated on the high road from London to Dover, and is a member of the port, and in the liberty of the town of Sandwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £32, and returned at £124 18s., and in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St Mary, presents some specimens of Norman architecture. It was recently enlarged, and contains 280 free sittings. The town is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and contains many good houses and marine villas. Here are good barracks, but they are scarcely used. Close to the sea-shore stands Walmer castle, erected for the defence of the coast by Henry VIII., at the same time with those of Deal and Sandown. It commands a beautiful view, including the Downs, the straits of Dover, and the coast of France. This fortress is now appropriated for the residence of the lord-warden of the cinque-ports, and was recently fitted up. The fosse at the same time was converted into a garden. Distance from Deal, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 1779. A. P., £4,053.

WALMERSLEY, a township in the parish of Bury, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The Independents have a place of worship here. The village stands on the

river Irwell, and here are extensive spinning-mills which give employment to many of the inhabitants. Distance from Bury, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2166; in 1831, 3456. A. P., £5,821.

WALMESFORD. See **WANDSFORD.**

WALMESLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 13s., and returned at £60, and in patronage of the vicar of Bolton-in-the-Moor. The Unitarians have a place of worship here. Here is a school with a small endowment, for which ten poor children receive education. The school-house was erected in 1716 by subscription, on a site given by Miles Lonsdale. Distance from Great Bolton, 4½ m. N. Pop. with the parish.

WALMESGATE, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, and subordinate to the vicarage of Burwell. Distance from Spilsby, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 72. A. P., £796.

WALNEY (ISLE OF), a chapelry in the parish of Dalton in Furness, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 14s., returned at £80, and in patronage of the vicar of Dalton. It is thus described by West in his "Antiquities of Furness":—"From Hawcoat, the look-down is on the Isle of Walney, the counterscarf of Furness, once covered with woods, now almost without a tree or shrub. The Isle of Walney lies on a bed of moss, and all round the island moss is found by digging through a layer of sand and clay which covers it; and in the moss large trees have been taken up. As it is only an island at high water, an industrious people would long since have joined it to the land by a sea-bank. The abbots of Furness charged themselves with the support of a dyke for its defence; but since the suppression of the abbey, the dyke has been neglected, and the sea has ravaged great part of it, and threatens more. The island is about ten miles in length, and one in breadth, and has the appearance of a bank or wall in the sea; hence it was called by the Saxons Waghney, Woney, or Walney, a walled island. It contains two hamlets, Biggar and Scate. The strong castle of the 'Pile of Fowdrey' stands on the northern extremity of the island, and is also insulated at high water. The castle and site belong to the ladies of the liberty of Furness." Here is a lighthouse. There are some curious intermitting springs in the island. It is 5 m. S.W. from Dalton. The pop. is returned with that of the parish.

WALPOLE, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11, and returned at £60, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. B. Philpot. Church ded. to St Mary. The Independents have a place of worship here. The school has an endowment of £2 10s. for the

benefit of poor children, given in 1704 by Thomas Neale. It is 2 m. S.W. from Halesworth. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 658. A. P., £1,927.

WALPOLE-ST-ANDREW, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. Hankinson, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Andrew, is covered with lead. Many Roman antiquities have been found here. Here was a great wall raised by the Romans to guard against the encroachments of the sea. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 8½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 514.

WALPOLE-ST-PETER, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is regarded as one of the most beautiful parochial churches in England, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and ded. to St Peter. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two side aisles, with 13 windows on each side, containing some good specimens of stained glass. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 9 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 1237. A. P., with that of Walpole-St-Andrew, £16,799.

WALRIDGE, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, co. of Northumberland.

WALRIDGE, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham.

WALSALL, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It comprises the market-town of Walsall, the chapelry of Bloxwich, and the township of Walsall Foreign. The name is supposed to have been derived from its situation in or near an extensive forest, in which the Druids celebrated their religious rites. It was fortified in the early part of the tenth century, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and was a royal demeane at the time of the conquest. It was visited by Queen Elizabeth in the 28th year of her reign, and in 1643, by Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. The town is situated on the eminence of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream, falling shortly after into the river Tame. It consists of several handsome streets, containing many excellent modern houses. The streets have been lighted with gas since 1824, and are well-paved; and there are many agreeable villas in the neighbourhood. There is a subscription library, with reading and news-rooms for the reception of which a splendid edifice has recently been erected. Races are held annually in the week before Michaelmas day, at which period assemblies are held in the principal hotels.—The town communicates with a branch of the Old Birmingham canal, and with the Wireley and Essington canal, and there are passage-boats to Birmingham twice a-week. The supply of coal is abundant, and limestone is quarried to

a considerable extent in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, saddletrees, spoons, snuffers, buckles, plated ware, locks, coach-harness, and the like; and there are several brass and iron foundries. Here is also a considerable trade in malt. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs for horses, cattle, and cheese, are held on February 24th, Whit-Tuesday, and the Tuesday before old Michaelmas-day.—The town was incorporated by Henry I., who granted the inhabitants various immunities and privileges, among which may be mentioned exemption from toll throughout England, and from serving upon juries out of the limits of the parish. The town is at present governed under a charter of 13th of Charles II., by a mayor, recorder, and 23 burgesses, with a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor, who is annually elected by the burgesses, the late mayor, the recorder, and two senior burgesses, have magisterial jurisdiction within the parish, and hold courts of quarter-session for all but capital offences. They are also entitled to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts under £20. The high sheriff of the county appoints a steward, who holds the small debt court for the hundred here. Constables and other officers are appointed at the annual court-leet of the lord of the manor. The town-hall is an ancient building, in which the courts are held and public business transacted. Here is a gaol capable of containing 10 prisoners. Pop., in 1801, 5177; in 1831, 6401. A. P., £6,692. The remaining returns of the parish are included under Walsall-foreign.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 19s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. P. Pratt. The church—which is ded. to St Matthew, or All Saints—was erected in 1821 at an expense of £20,000, and contains 767 free sittings. It is a handsome cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, having several chapels in the aisles. The tower and chancel belonged to the previous ancient structure.—Here is a chapel erected in 1826, and ded. to St Paul. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, and in patronage of the governors of the free grammar school.—The Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians, have places of worship here.—Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1557 by Queen Mary, who placed it under the control of certain governors, to whom she granted a charter of incorporation. The school is open to all boys of the parish, and the income is about £780 per annum. There are four masters, the first of whom is minister of St Paul's chapel, and receives a salary of £220 per annum; the other masters have respectively the salaries of £180, £80, and £60. The remainder of the funds are appropriated towards the support of an English free school for 120 boys, and also a preparatory school for children of both sexes, who are taught by two schoolmistresses.—Here is a na-

tional school, chiefly supported by subscription, with which has been incorporated the Blue-coat charity school, in which 25 children of each sex receive education on an endowment of £19 4s.—Here are also various Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with £12 per annum.—Here are almshouses for six aged widows, founded in the reign of James I., and endowed with £40 per annum by Mr John Harper. Additional almshouses for eleven aged widows were erected and endowed in 1825. The endowment of these almshouses consists of the dole of one penny, which was wont to be paid by the corporation on the eve of the Epiphany, to every person in the parishes of Rushall and Walsall. This dole was paid from the rental of a manor and estates in the county of Warwick, given to the corporation in the reign of Henry, by Mr Thomas Mollesley. Here are also various charitable bequests for the apprenticing of children, and for the relief of the poor. An annual feast is held by the mayor on St Clement's day, when the tenants of the corporation pay their rents. Distance from London, 118 m. N.W.

WALSALL-FOREIGN, a township in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 5222; in 1831, 6665. A. P., £10,231.

WALSDEN, a township in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Haslingden, 10 m. E. Pop. returned with that of the chapelry of Todmorden.

WALSHAM, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk, containing 12 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 4525; of which 2287 were males, and 2238 females.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a market-town and parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. It stands on the high-road to Norwich, and consists of three neat streets, diverging from a central area. In the year 1600 this town suffered severely from a fire, which, though but of short duration, consumed property to the value of not less than £20,000.—Here is a theatre, which is opened once in two years. A silk manufactory was recently established; and the canal from Antingham to Yarmouth passes in the vicinity, a short distance to the north-east. Thursday is market-day; and a fair for cattle is held on the day before Holy Thursday. In the centre of the market-place is a cross, erected in the reign of Edward III., by Bishop Threlby; which Bishop Redman caused to be repaired after the great fire in 1600. The magistrates for the hundred hold petty-sessions for the division here every week, and annual courts-baron are held by the bishop of Norwich and Lord Suffolk.—Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the rectory of Antingham-St-Margaret, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, and in patronage of the bishop of Norwich. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Mary, situated in the central area of the town; the tower is in ruins, having fallen in the year 1724. About a mile to the south of the town is a stone cross, erected to commemorate a victory which Spencer, bishop of Norwich, obtained over some rebels headed by

a dyer named Leycester. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, and the Independents, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Sir William Paston, to whose memory a monument has been erected in the chancel of the church. The endowment amounts to £300 per annum, arising from the rents of several estates at Horsey and Walcot, with an endowment of £4 15s. given by some unknown person. Forty children belonging to the hundreds of North Erpingham, Happing, Flegg, and Tunstead, receive education here; the master has a free house with a salary of £70 per annum; there is also an usher with a salary of £30, and a lecturer with £10. Lord Nelson received part of his early education at this school. Here is likewise a Sunday school conducted on the national plan. Distance from London, 123 m. N.E. by N., and from Norwich, 15 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1959; in 1831, 2615. A. P., £6,253.

WALSHAM (SOUTH), a village in the hundred of Walsham, co. of Norfolk. It contains two parishes. Living of St Lawrence in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. That of St Mary's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £5, returned at £130, and in patronage of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Norwich, but lately, by lapse, the bishop of Norwich presented. The church of St Lawrence has long since disappeared. Distance from Acle, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 571. A. P., £4,435.

WALSHAM-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, certified at £12, returned at £39, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Sparke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The school has a small endowment for the benefit of poor children, bequeathed in 1632 by William Withers. Distance from Stow-Market, 9 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1167. A. P., £3,661.

WALSHCROFT, a hundred in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It contains 24 parishes, and the pop., in 1831, was 7715, of which 3871 were males, and 3744 females.

WALSHFORD, a joint township with Great Ribston, in the parish of Hunsingore, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. It is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Hunsingore. Distance from Weatherby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,994.

WALSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. It contains the united parishes of All Saints and St Peter, and was formerly a place of much greater importance, containing three churches. The united livings form a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at

£18 2s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. Lee Warner, Esq. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, remarkable for its fine proportions. Distance from Little Walsingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 434. A. P., £2,726.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE, or NEW), a parish, formerly a market-town, in the northern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. It is situated in a picturesque and rugged valley, on the banks of a rivulet, at the distance of 7 miles from the sea. The market has fallen into disuse; and a fair is held on the second week after Whit-Monday. The magistrates of the county hold the quarter-sessions here by adjournment from the city of Norwich. Here is a house of correction, which has recently been considerably enlarged. Saffron was formerly grown to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood, but the culture has been abandoned. The family of De Grey takes the title of baron from this place.—Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £24 9s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. Lee Warner, Esq. The church is ded. to St Mary, and contains some fine monuments of considerable antiquity. It is a spacious structure, and contains an ancient font of an octagonal form, on which are sculptured representations of the seven sacraments of the church of Rome and the crucifixion. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a free grammar school in which 30 boys are educated, by a master and usher, on an endowment of £110 per annum, arising from an estate in Great Shoring, given in 1639 by Richard Bond, Esq. Here are eight almshouses for poor persons and their families. "Here was an house of Franciscan, or Grey friars, founded about the year 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, countess of Clare, the foundress of Clare-hall in Cambridge. It had houses and gardens valued at £3 per annum, which, with the site of the friary, were granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Eyer. Robert Pigot, of Little Walsingham, by his will, dated 1492, gave an house in or near this town for the use of two leprous persons of good families; and from that time the hospital or Lazar-house of Walsingham is often mentioned in the old will-books. The famous chapel here—ded. to the annunciation of our lady—was built, A. D. 1061, by the widow of Richoldis de Favarchis, in imitation of that of Nazareth, and therein was placed a prior and convent of Black canons by her son Geoffrey, in the time of William the Conqueror, by whose endowment and that of other benefactors, the possessions belonging to this monastery were raised to £446 14s. 4d. per annum, besides the offerings to our lady, valued in our manuscript at £260 12s. 4d. per annum, but in another to £26 15s. only. The site of this religious house was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to Thomas Sidney."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Judging from the amount of the offerings, this shrine appears to have been in as great repute as that of our lady of Loretto, or St Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Seve-

ral of the sovereigns of England are named among the pilgrims who visited it, and among the rest Henry VIII. walked hither barefoot from Barsham, to present a necklace of great value at the shrine. Some fine ruins of this magnificent priory still exist in the pleasure grounds of H. L. Warner, Esq. It is 28 m. N. from Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 1004; in 1831, 1067. A. P., £2,553.

WALSOKEN, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £30 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Allington. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to All Saints, having a lofty spire. Here is said to have been anciently a college, or hospital. This parish is very agreeably situated, and the walks in the vicinity are much frequented by the inhabitants of the town of Wisbeach, to which it is adjacent. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 1856. A. P., £9,892.

WALTERSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Llancarfan, hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. This is a place of considerable antiquity, having been founded by Walter de Mapes, chaplain to Henry I., and an eminent writer and critic. Distance from Cowbridge, 4 m. S.E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALTERSCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Weeverham, co.-palatine of Chester.

WALTERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Orford. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hereford, 15 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 149. A. P., £977.

WALTHAM, a hundred in the co. of Essex, bounded on the west by the river Lea, and on the north by the river Stort. It contains five parishes, and the pop., in 1831, was 8351, of which 4172 were males, and 4179 females.

WALTHAM, or **TEMPLE-WALTHAM**, in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with that of Petham, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 15s. 5d., and in the alternate patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir J. Honeywood. Distance from Canterbury, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 572. A. P., £3,239. The population returns for this parish include the inmates of a workhouse, containing the poor of 12 parishes.

WALTHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 10s. 10d., and in patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Great Grimsby, 4 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,677.

WALTHAM.ABBEY, or **HOLY-CROSS**,

a market-town and parish in the hundred of Waltham. This is a large irregular town, situated near the river Lea, which is here separated into diverse streams, and skirted by low meadows, which have long been celebrated for the succulent and nourishing qualities of the grass. The various streams of the river Lea in this neighbourhood are traditionally said to flow on the same channels that were made by King Alfred, when he diverted the current of the river, and left the Danish fleet on shore. They are now partly occupied by government for the use of the gunpowder-mills and other works which have been erected here, and which give employment to many of the inhabitants. Here are several malt-kilns, a flour-mill, an extensive silk factory, and a pin manufactory. Courts leet and baron are annually held on Whit-Monday. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs for horses, cows, and hogs, are held on May 14th and September 25th and 26th.—Living, a donative curacy, a peculiar of the dio. of London, not in charge, returned at £100, and in patronage of certain trustees. The church is ded. to the Holy Cross and St Lawrence, and consists of the nave of the old abbey church. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a free school for 15 boys and 8 girls. About 20 boys and 10 girls receive clothing and education in the Leverton school, which was founded in 1824 by Mrs Rebecca Leverton. This school has an interest in the reversion of £6,000, 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, bequeathed by Thomas Leverton, Esq. Here are four almshouses, founded in 1626 by Mr Green, in which eight poor widows reside, and receive small weekly sums. There are several other benefactions for the use of the poor. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlets of Holy-Field, Leawardstone, and Uphire, 3040; in 1831, 4104. A. P., £24,886.

The convent of Waltham appears to have been originally founded by Tovi, standard-bearer to Canute, king of England. This officer built a hunting seat in the forest, near which he formed a village, placing in it "threescore and six dwellers," and it was probably after he had completed this settlement that he founded the church. The place was called Waltham from the Saxon *Weald-ham*, a dwelling on the forest or wild; and from a cross, with a figure of our Saviour upon it, said to have been found at Montacute, and brought hither, was derived the adjunct name of Holy Cross. In the hands of the priests of Waltham, this crucifix manifested miraculous powers; and among the wonders told, one is, that Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, in consequence of a visit to it was cured of the palsy, whereupon he rebuilt the church, increased the number of canons to twelve, settled on them ample estates, and provided for the establishment of a school of learning at Waltham.

"Farmer, in his 'History of Waltham,' gives an account of the foundation of this convent somewhat different from the preceding. 'Tovi, the original founder of Waltham abbey, had a son named Athelstan, who proved a prodigal,

and quickly spent all the goods and great estates which his father had got together; so that by some transaction this place returned to the crown.' 'Edward the Confessor then bestowed Waltham, with the lands thereabouts, on Harold, his brother-in-law, who was then only an earl, and son to Earl Godwin, who immediately built and endowed there a monastery.' It is further stated by this author, that each of the canons had one manor appropriated for his support, and that the dean had six, making in all seventeen. Harold is commonly stated by historians to have been killed at the battle of Hastings, and interred in Waltham abbey, where, during a long period, a tomb was shown as the sepulchral monument of the last of our Saxon kings. Mr Palgrave, in his recently published *History of England*, seems to have considered the tomb at Waltham, which he says had on it an effigy, with the inscription, '*Hic jacet Harold Infelix*,' as merely a cenotaph; but Fuller, in his '*Church History*,' gives a circumstantial account of the opening of this monument towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, and the discovery within it of the skeleton of a man. William the Norman, as might have been expected, showed no favour to the religious foundation of his vanquished rival. He forcibly took away from the church of Holy Cross a quantity of valuable plate, gems, and rich vestments; but fortunately for the canons he seems to have left them in possession of all their estates and revenues. Henry II. utterly dissolved the foundation of dean and eleven canons at Waltham, (as is stated in his charter,) on account of the lewdness and debauchery of their lives. Guido Rufus, who was the last dean of Waltham, resigned his deanery in 1177 to the king's commissioners. This preliminary proceeding having taken place, the king visited Waltham on the eve of Pentecost, when 16 regular canons of the order of St Augustine, namely, six of Cirencester, six of Oseney, and four of Chichester, were inducted into the church, and Walter de Gaunt, a canon of Oseney, was constituted the first abbot of the new foundation. The church was at the same time declared exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; and Pope Lucius III. subsequently by his bull confirmed to this monastery the exemption from all episcopal jurisdiction. The church thus settled was dedicated first to the Holy Cross, and afterwards to St Lawrence. Henry II. not only confirmed to the canons their right to the lands given by Harold and others, but he also added to their possessions the manors of Siwardston and Epping; using the remarkable expression, that it was fit that 'Christ, his spouse, should have a new dowry.' Richard I. gave a new charter confirming former grants, and another charter bestowing on the canons his whole manor of Waltham, with the great wood and park called Harold's Park, 300 acres of assart land, the market of Waltham, the village of Nasing, a member of Waltham, and 160 acres of assart land there,—they paying yearly to his exchequer £60, in lieu of all services. He made further additions to their property by subse-

quent charters, and they obtained various valuable grants from other benefactors in the same reign. Henry III. not only greatly augmented the privileges of Waltham church, but also bestowed on it many rich gifts, and frequently made the abbey his place of residence. When Simon de Seham was abbot, in the 30th Hen. III., (1245,) a dispute arose between the abbot and the townsmen of Waltham about the common land. 'The men of Waltham,' says Farmer, 'came into the marsh, which the abbot and his convent formerly enjoyed as several to themselves, and killed four mares worth 40s. sterling at least, and drove away all the rest: the abbot was politically pleased for the present not to take notice thereof.'—Similar offences were again committed, and at length fearing that they should be prosecuted, they desired a 'love-day,' and offered to pay damages for the injury committed; but instead of doing so they went to London, and accused the abbot to the king of having wrongfully taken away their common land, and bringing up new customs, adding that he would 'eat them up to the bone.' The abbot then excommunicated the men of Waltham, and they implored him at common law for appropriating their common land to himself. They were unsuccessful, and after a long suit in the king's bench, were glad to confess that they had done wrong, and they were amerced 20 marks, which the abbot remitted, and, on their submission, he absolved them from the excommunication. Stowe, in his account of the rebellion under Wat Tyler, says, the king, Richard II., while it lasted, was 'now at London, now at Waltham.' In 1444, the Campanile of Waltham abbey church was struck by lightning. The last event of importance recorded of Waltham, prior to the Reformation, was the accidental meeting of Thomas Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, with Fox and Gardiner, which ended so remarkably in the advancement of the former, and produced such an important series of still proceeding consequences in the affairs both of church and state. On the surrender of Waltham abbey to the king's commissioners in the year 1539, 31st of Henry VIII., the gross amount of the revenues was £1,079 12s. 1d. annually, according to Speed; and the clear income, according to Dugdale, £900 4s. 3d. Waltham was one of the convents whose superiors were mitred parliamentary barons, and its abbots, in respect to precedence, held the twentieth place among them in parliament. Abbot Fuller may be reckoned among the literati of this monastery, and from his '*history*,' the fair manuscript of which was in the possession of the earl of Carlisle, Fuller, his namesake, professes faithfully to have compiled almost all the materials for his account of 'Waltham abbey,' subjoined to his '*Church History of Britain*.' Edward the Sixth, in his first year, anno 1547, granted the conventual estate at Waltham to Sir Anthony Denny for 31 years, and on the knight's decease within a year or two afterwards, his widow purchased the reversion in fee. It subsequently came into the possession of the family

of Sir William Wake, Bart., the present lord of the manor. Though the buildings of Waltham abbey were once so extensive as to include a space of many acres, scarcely any part remains but the nave of the abbey church, now the parochial church, an attached chapel on the south side, called the Lady Chapel, now a school-room and vestry; some ruinous walls, a small bridge and gateway, near the abbey-mills, and a dark vaulted structure of two divisions connected with the convent garden, and which adjoined the abbey-house inhabited by the Denny's. Originally the abbey church was a very magnificent building, and its curious remains must be regarded as the earliest undoubted specimen of the Norman style of architecture now existing in England. Sufficient is known of this structure, to state that its original form was that of a cross, and that a square tower, which 'contained a ring of five great tuneable bells,' arose from the intersection of the nave and transept; the two great western supporters of which are connected with and partly wrought into the present east end. The lady chapel, or vestry and school-room, which is probably of Henry the Third's time, is supported by graduated buttresses, ornamented with elegantly formed niches. Beneath it is a crypt, now a charnel-house, 'the fairest,' says Fuller, 'that ever I saw;' the roof of which is sustained by groined arches. The super-structure, or school-room, has been so much modernized, that scarcely a vestige of its ancient character remains. The present tower, which is a massive stone fabric, embattled and supported by strong buttresses, stands at the west end of the church. It rises to the height of 86 feet, and was erected about the year 1558. The entrance from the tower to the interior of the church is evidently of a date long anterior to the tower itself. There can indeed be little hesitation in assigning its construction to the latter part of Henry the Third's reign; the sculptured foliage of the capitals on each side, the form of the arch, and the general character of the decorations being evidently characteristic of that period. In all probability this doorway existed in Harold's original church. The church estates, which are vested in trustees for repairing and maintaining the church, consist of meadow and arable lands and two dwelling-houses, the present annual receipts being stated at £91 14s. The interior of this church consists of a nave and two aisles; the east end of the former being railed in as the chancel. The length is 106 feet, and its breadth, including the aisles, is 53 feet; the tower is 15 feet square. Independently of its founder Harold, many persons of eminent rank were interred in this church in the monastic times. Hugh Nevil, protho-forester of England, who died 'full of years,' anno 1222, was, according to Matthew Paris, buried here. His son also, John Nevil, the successor to his revenues and offices; and Robert Passelew, archdeacon of Lewes, a despised and discarded minion of Henry III., who died at his house at Waltham, in the year 1252, were also among the number of those interred here. Near the altar

rails is a defaced grey slab, which is indented with a mitred figure; this, with two or three brass plates of Queen Elizabeth's time, are the oldest memorials which now remain. Near the east end of the south aisle is a mural monument for Sir Edward Denny, Knt. In the north aisle is a large altar tomb, the front of which displays a ship under sail, sculptured in bas-relief, in alabaster, and the ends, shields of arms, &c., in memory of Captain R. Smith. Against the wall of the north aisle is an inscribed tablet in white marble, with a small figure of an angel mourning over an urn, in memory of Thomas Leveiton, Esq. The last sepulchral memorial we shall particularize is a mutilated effigy of a female, placed in a corner of the north aisle, but to whom related, or how named, is now forgotten: it is probably of Henry the Eighth's time. Some idea of the former extent of this church may be conceived from stating, that the ancient tomb, considered to be King Harold's, was situated about forty yards from the present termination of the building, in the eastern part of the original choir. Near the abbey mill, which is still occupied for grinding corn, is a wide space of ground surrounded by small dwellings called the Bramblings, but formerly Romeland, which is conjectured to have been so called from its rents being, in former times, appropriated to the use of the holy see. On this spot King Henry VIII. is reported to have had a small pleasure-house, which he frequently occupied on his visits to Waltham. The gateway and bridge are a little to the northward of the abbey mills. The former is of stone, but has been repaired with bricks of a remarkably large scantling. It exhibits two pointed arches, a larger and a smaller one. The outer-mouldings of the large arch rest on corbels, formed by two demi-angels supporting shields, on which, but much corroded, are the royal arms of Edward the Third's time, viz., France and England quarterly. Beyond the gateway, about 200 yards to the north-eastward, near a small farm-house, is a dilapidated stone-bridge crossing another branch of the river, supported by three strong ribs of an elliptical form."—Graphic Illustrator, part vii. Distance from London, 12 m. N. by E.

WALTHAM (BISHOP'S), a parish and market-town in the hundred of Bishop's Waltham, Portdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated at £26 12s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Peter. Friday is market day, and fairs for horses, cheese, pedlery, stockings, and toys, are held on the second Friday in May, July 30th, and the first Friday after Old Michaelmas day. The bishop of Winchester holds a manorial court, at which a bailiff is annually appointed for the regulation of the internal affairs of the town. Near the village is the source of the river Hamble, which passes through the piece of water termed Waltham pond, formerly an extensive lake, but now much contracted in its dimensions. Here are the remains of the palace of the bishops of

Winchester, in which they resided until the parliamentary war, when Waller's army destroyed it. It was erected in 1135 by bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and was much embellished by William of Wykeham. Here is a free school for 36 boys, founded and endowed by Bishop Morley. The endowment now yields £38 per annum. Distance from Southampton, 10 m. E.N.E., and from London, 65 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1773; in 1831, 2181. A. P., £4,809.

WALTHAM-BRIGHT, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 15s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Plumtree. Church ded. to All Saints. Two children of this parish are entitled to education in the school of Chaddleworth. Distance from East Haseley, 5 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 442. A. P., £3,035.

WALTHAM (COLD), a parish in the hundred of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £16, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Petworth, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 449. A. P., £744.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a ward in the parish of Chesant-St-Mary, in the hundred and co. of Hertford. Here is a chapel, the living of which is a donative curacy in the patronage of the lord of the site of Waltham-abbey, to which £100 per annum was given and settled thereon for ever, by Edward, earl of Norwich. The appointment of a curate is vested in the surviving trustees of the earl of Norwich. The Independents have a place of worship here. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year. Here are almshouses for four poor widows, which were rebuilt in 1830. The name is derived from the circumstance of a handsome cross having been erected here by Edward I., in memory of his consort Eleanor, whose corpse rested here when conveying from Lincolnshire, where she died, to London. A cross was erected at every stage where it rested, and Charing-cross in London was the last. This noble cross is of a hexangular form, highly enriched with tabernacle work and foliage, adorned with crowned statues of the queen, and pendant shields bearing the devices of England, Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu. In 1757, this monument was enclosed by a brick-wall, erected to preserve it from further mutilation, at the request of the society of antiquaries, by Lord Monson. This ward is separated from the parish of Waltham-abbey by the river Lea. Distance from Hertford, 9 m. S. by E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALTHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of Trinity college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary and St Lawrence. Courts leet and baron are held here once a year. The parish contains the chapelry of Black-chapel, and is crossed by

the river Chelmer. Distance from Chelmsford, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1475; in 1831, 2013. A. P., £10,739.

WALTHAM-ST-LAWRENCE, a parish in the hundred of Wargrave, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and co. of Salisbury, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Braybrooke. There is a beautiful monument in the church to Sir Henry Neville, who died in 1593, and was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to Edward VI. There is a school here for poor children, supported by an endowment of £6 per annum, bequeathed by Michael Wondea-ford in 1712, and also by a smaller bequest of Richard How in 1652. There is also a national school which is supported by Lord Braybrooke. There is a fair held here on August 11th for horses and cattle. On Castle-Acre, an eminence situated between the church and the Bath road, was formerly a Roman station, and coins, urns, household utensils, &c., have been frequently found here. Lord Braybrooke, who is lord of the manor, possesses an ancient seat at Billingbear, within the parish. Distance from Maidenhead, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 739. A. P., £4,401.

WALTHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. L. Hodges, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. The Independents have a place of worship here; and there is a school with an annual income of about £20, arising from annual subscription. It is situated on the road from Chelmsford to Bury, and on the banks of the river Chelmer. Distance from Chelmsford, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 674. A. P., £3,926.

WALTHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Overton, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory, rated at £15 13s. 4d., in patronage of the bishop of Winchester, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent. Church ded. to St Michael. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney courts of the bishop of Winchester. Distance from Basingstoke, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 458. A. P., £1,772.

WALTHAM (UP), a parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 2s. 11d., returned at £125, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Egremont. The east end of the church, which is in the early style of English architecture, is of a circular form. Distance from Petworth, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 95. A. P., £407.

WALTHAM (WHITE, or ABBAS), a parish in the hundred of Beynhurst, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the rectory of Shottebrook, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Arthur Vansittart, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Lyson,

in his *Magna Britannia*, says, "There is no assemblage of houses near the church: those belonging to the parish are chiefly situated at Waltham-street, Paley-street, Littlewick-green, and Littlefield-green." Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, was born here in 1678. Smewin's-house, which is now occupied as a farm-house, is surrounded by a moat, and is said to have been a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. In this house lived the celebrated Dodwell, first Camden professor of ancient history at Oxford. In the vicinity have been found many Roman coins, tiles, and other antiquities. Distance from Maldenhead, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 902. A. P., £5,483.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 5s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Rutland. The church is ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and is a curious structure, in a mixed style of English architecture. It contains three decorated stalls, and an ancient Norman font. The market, which has fallen into disuse, was held on Thursday; and a fair is held on the 19th of September. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 653. A. P., £3,757.

WALTHAMSTOW, a parish in the hundred of Beacontree, co. of Essex. This place is mentioned in the Norman survey under the name of *Welamnestun*, as having been in the possession of Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. It was afterwards given to the care of Warwick, but lapsed to the crown in 1396, on the attainder of Earl Thomas. The village stands in a pleasant situation on the borders of Epping-Forest, on the new road to Woodford, and consists of numerous detached houses, encompassed with trees and woodland. The parish is bounded by the river Lea, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge. Here are extensive copper-mills, and an oil-mill. The lords of the manor hold courts leet and baron, and the government of the parish is intrusted to a select vestry of seventeen, besides the vicar and church-wardens.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary. It is a neat structure, and contains several handsome monuments. There is a beautiful circular window of stained glass in the chancel, originally made for Southampton castle, and presented by Miss Russell. A monument in the churchyard, to the father of that lady, is from the chisel of Chantrey. A chapel-of-ease was erected by subscription, at an expense of £1,800, at Chapel-End, in this parish. The Independents and Unitarians have places of worship here. Here is a free school, which, together with an almshouse for 13 poor people, participates in an endowment of £42 17s. 4d., arising from a rent-charge. The almshouse is further endowed with £30

4s. 9d. per annum, bequeathed in 1815 by Mr Richard Banks; and with £500, 4 per cent annuities, given in 1825 by William Beauford, Esq. The national school has an endowment of £17 10s. per annum; 120 boys and 94 girls receive instruction here. Here is an infant school for 70 children, founded in 1828, and supported by subscription. The Independents have a school in which 30 girls receive instruction, 20 of which are clothed. In 1797, Mrs Mary Squires founded almshouses for six poor widows, and endowed them with an annual income of £78. In 1810, Mrs Mary Newell gave £900 to the Sunday school, and an annual sum of £10 for apprenticing a boy. "George Monnex, sometime lord mayor of London, about the year 1527, built here an hospital for 13 poor people, viz. 8 men and 5 women."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 3006; in 1831, 4258. A. P., £34,507.

WALTON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 9s. 7d., returned at £120, and alternately in the patronage of the lord-chancellor and the lord of the manor, W. Ellis, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,173.

WALTON, a hamlet in the hundred and parish of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham.

WALTON, a parish in the ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland, containing the townships of High and Low Walton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £9 5s., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Dacre. Here is a charity school with a small endowment, also a Sunday school. The parish is crossed by the Roman wall, and contained the station *Patriciana*. The site is called *Castle-Steeds*, and various relics of antiquity have been discovered here. Distance from Brampton, 3 m. N. by W. Pop. of High Walton, in 1801, 145; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,325. Of Low Walton, in 1801, 276; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,846.

WALTON, a chapelry in the parish of Chesterfield, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Chesterfield. It is 3 m. S.W. by W. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 985. A. P., £4,750.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Derehurst, hundred of Westminster, co. of Gloucester. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALTON, a township in the parish of Bishop's-Frome, hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Distance from Bromyard, 4½ m. S. Pop., in 1831, 101.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Knaptoft, hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Distance from Lutterworth, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1831, 231.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Pen-

ton, liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. It is 2½ m. N.N.W. from Peterborough. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 160. A. P., £1,085.

WALTON, a township in the parish of Old Radnor, co. of Radnor, South Wales.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Grantham, Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln.

WALTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmersdon, co. of Somerset.

WALTON, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the bishop of Bath and Wells, and subordinate to the rectory of Street Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Glastonbury, 4½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 732. A. P., £2,601.

WALTON, a township in the parish of Baswich, co. of Stafford.

WALTON, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, co. of Stafford. It is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendal court of Eccleshall. Pop., in 1831, 92.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stone, co. of Stafford.

WALTON, a parish in the hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed that of Felixstow, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. Thompson, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish lies on the North sea, and is defended by a Martello tower. — "Roger Bigod the first, before the death of King William Rufus, gave the church of St Felix here to the monastery of Rochester, who quickly settled therein a cell of their own Benedictine monks, which continued till 10th September, 1528, when it was suppressed, and in December following, given to Cardinal Wolsey, toward the better endowment of his colleges; 23d Henry VIII. it was granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk; 26th Henry VIII. to the priory of Thetford; and, 19th Elizabeth, to Thomas Sekford."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The following account of Walton castle is given by Mr Grose in his antiquities of England:—"This castle formerly stood on a high cliff in Felixstow, at the distance of one mile from the mouth of Woodbridge river, and two miles from Orwell-haven. Its remains in 1766 were only visible at near low water, the sea having gained so considerably on the coast as to wash away the cliff on which it stood. A gentleman living about that time, remembered the ruins of the castle to have stood at least 50 yards within the extremity of the cliff. Tradition reports this to have been one of the Roman fortresses, erected by Constantine the Great when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts and castles to supply the want of them.

There can be no doubt but Walton castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, &c. that have been found there. The coins that have lately been taken up here are of Vespasian and Antonine, Severus and his successors to Gordian III., and from Gallienus down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain the castle had the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose. Here, Hollinshed informs us, the earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton; and in 1176," says the same author, "Henry the Second causes all such castles as had been kept against him during the time of that rebellion, and Walton among the rest, to be overthrown and made plain with the ground; and this was so effectually done, that to prevent its ever rising again, the stones of it were carried into all parts of Felixstow, Walton, and Trimley, and footpaths were paved with them on both sides of the roads; in many places they still remain entire, and some fragments are to be met with in all: at same time the castle of Ipswich was demolished." Distance from Ipswich, 10 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 887. A. P., £2,957.

WALTON, a parish in almsley of the city and E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £50, and in patronage of the Impropriators. The church—which is ded. to St Peter—"is situated in the highest part of the village, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an attached tower at the west end. The latter is in four stories, with a battlement and crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The south side of the nave is made into three divisions by buttresses; in the westernmost is a porch and pointed doorway. The south side of the chancel has a handsome pointed window with three lights, with trefoil heads and three quatrefolys conjoined in the sweep of the arch. The pointed window in the east end is still handsome, having five lights, with trefoil heads and ten quatrefolys in the sweep of the arch; all the tracery in the heads of these windows is filled up with plaster in the most disgraceful manner. On the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument, consisting of a recess with a crocketed pediment, inclosing seven leaves, and on each side is a buttress ending in a finial. Beneath this is the effigy of a knight in full armour, with a gorget, hood, and tippet of chain or mail armour; he has a grapon, and over it an enriched belt for the sword. From the style of the armour it appears to be the effigy of a person of distinction of the reign of Edward III. The font is octagonal, at the west end of the church. The town is small and built on the side of a hill. On the front of an ancient building, now a cottage, are the arms of the Fairfax family, quartered with five other families, and supported by a lion and a bear. Here also was a noble mansion, once the residence of the Fairfax family. It was taken down about 80 years

ago, and a modern house built on its site."—Allen's History of Yorkshire. Here is a Sunday school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish is crossed by the Roman Watling-street. Distance from Weatherby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,316.

WALTON, a township in the parish of Great Sandall, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. It is 3 m. S.E. by S. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 376. A. P., £3,680.

WALTON-CARDIFFE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £50, and in patronage of the warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Tewkesbury, 1 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 62.

WALTON-LE-DALE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is situated on an eminence, commanding beautiful views of the vale of the Ribble and the vale of the Darwent, bounded by the extensive ranges of Longridge, Pendle, and Billinghills. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 18s. 8d., and in patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. Here are three large cotton manufactories and several calico-printing establishments, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. Here are Sunday and national schools, and a free school with an endowment of £16 per annum. A great battle was fought here on the 17th of August, 1648, between Cromwell and the duke of Hamilton. Distance from Preston, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 3832; in 1831, 5767. A. P., £13,075.

WALTON (EAST), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norfolk, rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £50, and in the patronage of Andrew Hammond, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Swaffham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 220. A. P., £1,483.

WALTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Daugleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. The parish contains 110 acres. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £10, returned at £50 2s. 6d., and in patronage of the family of Phillips. Distance from Haverford-West, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 220. A. P., £1,062.

WALTON-D'EIVILE, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and annexed to the vicarage of Wellesbourn-Hastings. Distance from Kington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop. returned with that of Wellesbourn-Hastings.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO, a parish in the hundred of Portbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of

Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 15s. 5d., returned at £89 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. P. Miles, Esq. Church ded. to St Paul. Here are remains of an ancient structure called Walton castle; it is an octagonal pile, with embattled walls and a turret at each angle. Distance from Bristol, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 297.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the chapelries of Everton, Formby, Kirkby, and West Derby, and the townships of Bootle with Linacre, Fazakerley, Kirkley, Simonswood, and Walton-on-the-Hill. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £69 16s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. S. Leigh, Esq. There is also a vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £94 5s. 2d., and in patronage of the rector. The church is ded. to St Mary, and, till 1698, was the parish church of Liverpool, the church of St Nicholas there being a chapel-of-ease to the vicarage of Walton. In consequence of its proximity to Liverpool, many merchants, retired tradesmen, &c. reside here. Here is the house of correction for the county. Distance from Liverpool, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop. of the township of Walton-on-the-Hill, in 1801, 681; in 1831, 1400. A. P., £9,425. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 22,575. A. P., £79,630.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Cophora and Effingham, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 6s. 5½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Gea. The church is ded. to St Peter, and contains a curious ancient font. It was recently enlarged, 60 of the additional sittings being free. Distance from Epsom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 352. A. P., £1,132.

WALTON (INFERIOR and SUPERIOR), townships in the parish of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. The Mersey and Irwell canal passes in the neighbourhood. Distance from Warrington, 2 m. S. Pop. of the former, in 1801, 271; in 1831, 340. A. P., £1,116. Pop. of the latter, in 1801, 193; in 1831, 238. A. P., £852.

WALTON-MANDUIT, a hamlet in the parish of Wellesbourn-Hastings, co. of Warwick.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £9, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the soken, subject to the visitation of the bishop of London, and consolidated with the vicarage of Kirby-le-Soken and Thorpe-le-Soken. The church—which is ded. to All Saints—was erected about 25 years ago, in room of an ancient structure which was swept away by the sea. Pyrites is abundant on the shore, and is collected for the purpose of being manufactured into sulphate of iron. This place is frequented by invalids for the benefit of sea-bathing, for whose accommodation lodging-houses have been erected with baths and other conveniences. Embedded

in the clay, which constitutes the basis of the cliffs, are found many organic remains. The following account of this parish and church is quoted by Grose from Morant's Essex:—"Walton is the farthest of the three sokens, bounded on the east by the German ocean; part of it is a long slip of earth running from north to south, about 3 m. in length and one or less in breadth. The flowing in of the tide makes it a peninsula. The wall thrown up on this shore to keep out the sea is what gave name to this town or village. It extended considerably further east than it does now, but hath been devoured by the sea. Some have affirmed that ruins of buildings have been discovered under water at a considerable distance. About 5 m. off from this shore lies a shoal of rocks called West Rocks, which, on a great ebb, are left dry; a spot among them is called the tower. The raging sea keeps daily undermining and encroaching upon this parish, so that the hall will soon be upon an island. The Waide is a point of land on the east part of this parish, jutting into the sea, well-known to mariners. Near it the Trinity-house have erected a tower or lighthouse of brick, about 80 feet high from the foundation. There is only one manor in this parish. Walton-hall is the mansion-house. This manor belonged, as the two other sokens, to the dean and chapter of St Paul's, and have passed from them to Thomas Lord Darcy, Earl Rivers, and the Right Hon. the earl of Rockford. A farm in this parish was purchased in 1739 by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the augmentation of the rectory of the Holy Trinity in Colchester. It consists of 89 acres 50 perches, but is too near the sea, which often undermines some part of it. Here was formerly the endowment or corps of one of the prebends of St Paul's, London, but the sea hath consumed or devoured it long ago: it is therefore styled *Prebenda consumpta per mare*. It has the thirteenth stall on the left side of the choir, and is rated at one mark." It is 13½ m. S.E. by S. from Manningtree. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 469. A. P., £2,389.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Elmbridge, co. of Surrey. It contains the divisions of Common-Side, Horsham, Burnwood, and Town. The name is probably derived from some Roman works on St George's hill, the remains of which are yet visible. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. It is an ancient and handsome structure, containing, among other fine monuments, one to the memory of Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, executed by Roubilliac. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a brick and stone-bridge over the Thames and the adjoining meadows, recently erected in the room of a curious wooden-bridge, built in 1750 by Samuel Dicken, Esq. Iron-ore is found here. A fair for cattle is held on Wednesday and Thursday

in Easter-week, having been granted by Henry VIII. Here are some almshouses, founded and endowed by one Smith, who, having been originally a beggar and amassed a considerable sum, left a portion of it to the poor of every parish in the county of Surrey, with the exception of those in which he had been punished as a vagrant. A national school, which is supported by subscription, was established by the late earl of Carhampton. Among the many noble mansions and elegant villas which adorn the parish, may be mentioned Appscourt, on the site of which was formerly a mansion belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, of the same name. The proprietor has a right to nominate four poor widows to a charity in the parish of Eddingham. A custom of this place is, that the owner of Appscourt distribute, on the 13th of November annually, one barrel of small beer and a quarter of wheat made into bread, amongst such travellers as may claim it on that day. Pame's-hill is the site of the residence and grounds of the dowager countess of Carhampton: at the foot of this hill flows the small river Mole, which is here crossed by a brick bridge. Oliver Cromwell sometimes resided at Ashley-house, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey. Oatlands, formerly belonging to the late duke of York, is in this parish. Bradshaw, the regicide, is said to have lived in a house now used as a farm-house, in which there is some fine old carving. Till the manufacture of blocks was carried to Portsmouth, by the erection of the ingenious machinery now used there, it gave support to a number of people in this parish. On St George's hill, formerly mentioned, are the remains of a Roman camp, still called the camp of Caesar. Here it was that that general gave battle to the natives under Cassivelaunus the British king. The latter, by means of stakes driven into the river Thames, prevented the reiterated attempts of the Romans to ford, and finally drove them back at a place still called Coway-Stakes. Distance from Weybridge, 2 m. N.E. by E., and 18 m. S.W. by W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1476; in 1831, 2035. A. P., £11,522.

WALTON-ON-TRENT, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £17 2s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Townshend. The church—which is ded. to St John the Baptist—was recently repaired, and contains several old monuments. Here is a school endowed with £28 annual income, besides subscriptions, for the use of the poor children of the parish; it is conducted on the national plan, and derives its fixed income from the benefaction of two ladies called Levett and Bailey, in 1760. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 408. A. P., £6,454.

WALTON (WEST), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of H. H. Townsend, Esq. The living of West Walton

Ellen is a rectory, rated at £16, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Wisbeach, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 905. A. P., £8,369.

WALTON (Wear), a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £141 15s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of — Butler, Esq. It is situated on St Bride's bay, and contains about 1250 acres of land. Distance from Haverford West, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 411. A. P., £748.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. T. Roe. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is situated on the river Soar. Distance from Loughborough, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 289. A. P., £1,971.

WALTON-WOOD, a parish in the hundred of Norman-cro-s, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir R. H. Bickerton, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Huntingdon, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 305. A. P., £3,358.

WALWICK-CHESTER, an extra-parochial liberty, locally situated within the parish of Warden, north-western division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. This place was formerly the Roman station of the *Ala secunda Asturum*, and was called *Cithernum*. Here have been found many curious antiquities, particularly a curious tablet commemorating the renewal of some edifice by the above-mentioned wing of the Astures; also a mutilated statue of Europa, cut in freestone, and a vault of some size. The site of the station may still be traced, measuring from north to south 400 feet, and from east to west 570. Here was formerly an ancient tower, out of the ruins of which was built Walwick Grange, some time occupied by the Errington family as their residence, but now used as a farmhouse. There are fragments of an ancient cross in Homer's lane. Distance from Hexham, 4 m. N. by W. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALWORTH, a township in the parish of Heighington, south-eastern division of Darlington ward, co-palatine of Durham. Distance from Darlington, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 155. A. P., £3,104.

WALWORTH, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Newington-Butts, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, not in charge, in the dio. of Canterbury, and in the patronage of the rector of Newington. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, has been already described under the article Newington. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 2½ m. S. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Tradition says that the cousin of the British King Arthur, called Gwalchmai, who was a man of gigantic stature, is interred here, having suffered shipwreck on this coast, after having been driven from his inheritance of Galway in Ireland. As may be supposed from the name, an ancient castle formerly existed here, the ruins of which are still visible. It contains, in area, 2473 acres. Distance from Haverford West, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 311. A. P., £1,520.

WAMBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redheue, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the prebendary of Chardstock, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, rated at £8 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Edwards. The church, which was formerly a chapel to the vicarage of Chardstock, is ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chard, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,468.

WAMPOOL, or WALHINPOOL, a township in the parish of Aikton ward, and co. of Cumberland. Distance from Wigton, 5 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 127.

WANBOROUGH, an extra-parochial liberty in the first division of the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Here is a chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Guildford, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,351.

WANBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £31 10s. 7½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Swindon, 3½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £7,093.

WANDISLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Aunisbury, co. of Nottingham.

WANDSWORTH, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. It derives its name from the river Wandle, which here falls into the Thames. It occupies the declivities of two hills, and consists chiefly of a single street, containing some handsome houses. The town is within the jurisdiction of the new police of the city of London. The magistrates of the county hold the petty sessions for the hundred of Brixton here every Saturday, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5 is held here, comprising within its jurisdiction the parishes of Barnes, Battersea, Lower Tooting, Merton, Putney, Wandsworth, and Wembleton. A fair for cattle, horses, and pigs, is held here on Whit-Monday. A rail-road extends from this place to Mersham in Surrey, passing through Croydon and Mitcham. Here are a large brewery, distilleries, and vinegar

works; also mills for the preparation of iron, white-lead, and linseed oil; three corn mills, dye-works, hat manufactories, and establishments for calico-printing, calendering, and the making of bolting cloths. The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 5s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Borradaile. The church is a plain brick structure ded. to All Saints, containing several monuments. His majesty's commissioners for building new churches have recently erected a church, ded. to St Anne, at an expense of £14,600, containing 1758 sittings, of which 1332 are free. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here are two schools belonging to the Society of Friends. Here is a free school, founded and endowed in 1710 by Wm. Wicks: 35 boys are educated on the original foundation, but the school has of late been incorporated with the national school, in which 125 boys and 100 girls are educated; 25 of the boys and 30 of the girls being also clothed. Here is a school for children of every religious denomination, founded in 1821, in which 170 boys and 60 girls are educated. Forty girls are instructed in knitting, spinning, &c., in a school of industry, founded in 1805 and supported by subscription. Here is a fund arising from bequests by Nicholas Tounett, Sir Alan Broderick, and Sir Francis Millington, from which 15 watermen of the parish receive £4 per annum each. Here is a parochial library, and some small funds are applied to the relief of the poor, and the apprenticing of poor children. Among the charities may be noticed that of the benevolent Alderman Smith, commonly called Dog Smith, who was born and buried here. In 1572, here was established the first presbyterian congregation in the kingdom. Distance from London, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 4445; in 1831, 6879. A. P., £25,544.

WANGFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk, situated near the north-eastern point of the county, containing 29 parishes, and, in 1831, 13,605 inhabitants.

WANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. It contains the hamlet of Wangford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £45. Church ded. to St Peter, and the living, in 1829, was in the patronage of the earl of Stradbroke. "Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford, before the year 1160, said to have been founded by Doudo Asini, steward to the king's household. It was often seized during the wars with France as alien, but was made denizen 17th Richard II. It was ded. to St Mary as some, and as others to St Peter and St Paul; had yearly revenues at the suppression, reckoned at £30 9s. 5d., and was, together with the monastery of Thetford, granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. Here were only a prior and two monks."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Southwold, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop. of the hamlet, in 1801, 116; in 1831, 156. A. P.,

£1,947; of the remainder of the parish in 1801, 477; in 1831, 636. A. P., £1,230.

WANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Lackford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory, to which is annexed the rectory of Brandonferry, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 11s. 8½. Here is a school for poor children of this parish, as well as those of Brandon, Downham, and Weeting, with a house for the master, founded in 1644 by Robert Wright and Johanna his widow, and endowed with a bequest of a rent-charge of £40 per annum. Distance from Brandonferry, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 53. A. P., £950.

WANLASS, a hamlet in the parish of West Wilton, co. of York.

WANLIP, originally Onelep, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Gos-cote, co. of Leicester. It is situated on the river Soar, which is here crossed by a bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 4s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir C. H. Palmer, Bart. Church ded. to St Nicholas. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The old Fosse road passes in the vicinity, and many Roman antiquities have been found. Distance from Mount-Sorrel, 3½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 91. A. P., £2,023.

WANNERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester.

WANSFORD, or **WALNESFORD**, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, and subordinate to the rectory of Thornhaugh. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from London, 88 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 179. A. P., £792.

WANSFORD, a township in the parish of Nafferton, wapentake of Dickerling, E. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish is situated on the navigable river Hull. Here are manufactories of cotton-goods and carpets. Distance from Great Driffield, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 378. A. P., £2,055.

WANSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Beacontree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 9d., and in patronage of the Hon. W. T. P. L. Wellesley. Church ded. to St Mary. It is a handsome Grecian structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, the window of the latter consisting of beautifully stained glass, representing Christ bearing the cross, from the altar-piece in the chapel of Magdalene college, Oxford. It contains a superb marble monument to the memory of Sir Josiah Child, Bart., who died in 1699. Here is a free school in which 60 children are educated, 40 of whom are clothed. Here is a splendid mansion called Wanstead

house, erected in 1715 by Sir Richard Child, afterwards earl of Tybury. It was surrounded by beautiful grounds; but having come into the possession of the Hon. Mr Wellesley, it was sold and demolished in 1822. The stables and out-offices alone remain. About 1735, a number of antiquities were exhumed on the south side of the park. Distance from London, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1403. A. P., £9,045.

WANSTROW, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 9s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. G. M. Bethune. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish contains the hamlet of Weston. Distance from Bruton, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 410. A. P., £1,934.

WANTAGE, a hundred in the co. of Berks, containing ten parishes, with the town of the same name, and, in 1831, 7561 inhabitants.

WANTAGE, a parish in the hundred of Wantage, co. of Berks. It comprises the market-town of Wantage, and the hamlets of Charleton, Grove, and West Lockinge. It is situated at the edge of the vale of the White Horse, and consists of several irregular streets. Alfred the Great was born here in 849, and his memory is here retained by a well called Alfred's well. An act of parliament has been recently obtained for paving and lighting the streets. The town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates for the county, who hold petty sessions for the division here every Saturday. The lord of the manor holds an annual court. Saturday is market-day, chiefly for corn, also for pigs and cattle. Fairs for cattle, cheese, &c., are held on the first Saturdays of every month, on July 18th and October 18th., the last being a statute fair. Here is a branch of the Wilts and Berks canal affording a communication with Bath, Bristol, and London. The exports consist chiefly of corn, flour, and malt; and the imports of coal. Here are manufactories of sacking and twine. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor, and rated at £35 2s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with a square tower at the intersection; it contains several monuments to members of the Fitz-Warrenne family, who are said to have been the founders. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school founded in the reigns of Henry VI. and Henry VII., and endowed with £200 per annum. Here are various Sunday schools. In 1680, Richard Styles founded and endowed 7 almshouses for 12 poor persons. The endowment arises from lands in the county of Southampton, producing £70 per annum. This town was a royal residence in the time of the West Saxons, and as such, was made a borough after the conquest. Distance from London, 60 m. W. Pop. of the town in 1801, 2339;

in 1831, 2507. A. P., £7,701. The remaining pop. is returned with the hamlets.

WANTESDEN, a parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, and returned at £34, and, in 1829, in patronage of N. Barnardiston, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Orford, 4½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 125. A. P., £958.

WAPENBURY, a parish in the South-east division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, returned at £70 4s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Clifford. The church is ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Southam, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Eathorpe, 282; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,120.

WAPLEY, or WAPLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 18s., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Bristol. The church is ded. to St Peter. Distance from Chipping-Sodbury, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., including the tything of Codrington, in 1801, 258; in 1831, 253. A. P., £4,828.

WAPLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Lofthouse, N.R. of the co. of York. Distance from Guisborough, 7½ m. E.

WAPLINGTON, a township in the parish of Allerthorpe, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pocklington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 18. A. P., £740.

WAPPENHAM, a parish in the hundred of King's Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £29 9s. 9½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here was formerly the residence of the earl of Ferrars at Astwell. Distance from Towcester, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,189.

WAPPING, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. This was originally a low district, overflowed by the waters of the Thames, and was not properly recovered till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was drained and enclosed with walls. It is now an extensive portion of the metropolis, though in the reign of Charles II. it consisted only of a single street, extending from the Tower along the northern bank of the Thames. It is within the liberty of the Tower, and consists of many irregular streets, which are well paved and lighted. It was made a parish by act of parliament in the reign of William and Mary, and is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Tower hamlets, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, not

in charge, and in patronage of the principal and fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Roman Catholics, and there is a school for children of that persuasion, in which about 400 receive education. Here is a free school in which 70 boys and 50 girls are educated. It was founded in 1704, and in 1822, received a bequest of £5000 from Samuel Troutbeck, Esq. of Madras. Here are extensive docks and warehouses, for an account of which see article LONDON. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in various manufactures connected with shipping. A destructive fire occurred here towards the end of last century, when upwards of 60 houses were burned, and several lives lost from the explosion of a large collection of gunpowder. It is 2 m. E.S.E. from St Paul's cathedral, and is included within the bills of mortality. Pop., in 1801, 5889; in 1831, 3564. A. P., £23,495.

WARBLETON, a parish in the hundred of Hawkesborough, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the trustees of Smith's charities. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Hailsham, 6½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 908; in 1831, 1225. A. P., £3,237.

WARBLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere, Portdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £19 9s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. Norris. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and presenting a combination of the Norman and early English architecture. At the end of each aisle is a small oratory. The parish contains the tything of Emsworth, and is bounded on the south by Langstone harbour. The following description of Warblington castle is extracted from Grose's antiquities of England:—"Warblington castle is situated about half a mile to the eastward of Havant. It appears to have been built with brick, faced on the outside with hewn stone. Its form was nearly square, surmounted with a deep fosse. The stone with which it was faced must have been brought hither by sea; for this country, for a great distance, affords none of the kind. Whether this ruin is a fragment of the ancient mansion of the family of the de Warblingtons, who resided here in the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., or the remains of a seat which afterwards belonged to the earls of Salisbury, is not certain, although most probably the latter, both from the style of the building and part of the materials, which are bricks seemingly much of the same form and proportions as those now made. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this seat belonged to the family of the Cottons." Distance from Havant, 1 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1433; in 1831, 2118. A. P., £4,990.

WARBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Ewelme, co. of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in patronage of the

president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court at Dorchester. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 681. A. P., £2,744.

WARBOURNE, a tything in the parish of Boldre, east division of the co. of Southampton.

WARBOYS, a parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £37 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of William Strode, Esq. The church is ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and has lately been enlarged to the extent of 254 sittings, of which 158 are free. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Ramsey, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 943; in 1831, 1550. A. P., £10,834.

WARBRECK, a township in the parish of Bispham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Poulton, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop. returned with that of Layton.

WARBSTOW, a parish in the hundred of Leenewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, and subordinate to the vicarage of Treneglos. The church contains a curious Norman font. Here are traces of an ancient fortification. Distance from Camelford, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 481. A. P., £1,727.

WARBURTON, a parish in the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, annexed to the second mediety of Lymm, and in the patronage of R. E. E. Warburton, Esq. Church ded. to St Werburgh. In Leicester's history of the antiquities of Chester, it is said, "Here is an ancient free chapel at Warburton, now usually taken for a parish church, whereof Warburton of Arley, lord of the town, is patron. This parish comprehendeth only the township of Warburton. The words of the institution of the present parson are, *Ad liberam capellam de Warburton et medietatem rectorie ecclesie de Lymme*; so that Warburton hath the gift of half of Lymm as well as of Warburton wholly; and he is here presented to both, and ought to supply Warburton every Sunday, and Lymm every other Sunday by course." The parish is crossed by the rivers Mersey and Botling. A monastery of Premonstratensian canons, ded. to St Werburgh, formerly existed here. Distance from Warrington, 6½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 510. A. P., £3,103.

WARCOP, a parish in the ward of East, co. of Westmoreland. It comprehends the hamlets of Bleatarm, Burton, Sandford, and Warcop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £9 5s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. S. Preston, Esq. Church ded. to St Columba. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. In the village is an ancient cross, which was recently brought from the common. An annual court is held at midsummer by the

lord of the manor. The parish is crossed by the river Eden. Lead is said to exist in the neighbouring mountains, but is not wrought. It is supposed that an ancient castle and chapel existed here, as two places are known by the names of Castle-hill and Kirksteads; but no traces of them are in existence. Distance from Brough, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 680. A. P., £5,317.

WARDEN, a parish in the liberty of the isle of Sheppey, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4 17s. 8½d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Simpson. Distance from Queenborough, 6½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 27. A. P., £262.

WARDEN, a parish in the north-western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It includes the chapelry of Heydon, the extra-parochial liberty of Warwick, and the townships of Broken-baugh, Deanraw, Lipwood, and Warden. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £8 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Colonel and Mrs Beaumont. Church ded. to St Michael. It is a cruciform structure of considerable antiquity, in the early English style of architecture. The parish lies between the wall of Severus and the north and south Tyne rivers. Here are vestiges of an ancient British fortification of a circular form, surrounded by a fosse and earth-works, which are supposed to have been added by the Romans, by whom it was occupied for some time. Near the vicarage house are remains of a similar fort, which, like the former, is now called Castlehill. Distance from Hexham, 2½ m. W. by N. Pop. of the township of Warden, in 1801, 349; in 1831, 540. A. P., £5,424. Pop. of the remainder of the parish in 1801, 1084; in 1831, 1640. A. P., £15,325.

WARDEN-CHIPPING. See CHIPPING-WARDEN.

WARDEN (OLD), a parish in the hundred of Wixamtree, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Southill, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £25 1s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. S. King, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here were formerly held a market and fair, but both have, long since, fallen into disuse. "Anno domini 1135, Walter Espee founded here an abbey for Cistercian monks, from Rivaux, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its annual revenues at the suppression were worth £442 11s. 11d. It was surrendered by the abbot and 14 monks, December 4th, 1538."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 660. A. P., £4,943.

WARDEN (WGR), a hamlet in the hundred of Chipping-Warden, co. of Northampton. In Bridge's Northampton it is said, "this house, which is now in possession of the earl of Halifax, was formerly a grange to the convent of Warden in Bedfordshire. The lands belonging to it lie in several parishes; in Aston, Byfield, Chipping-Warden, and Wood-

ford. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries these are called a manor, and were granted to Sir John Dudley; and from him they passed with other possessions to the family of Butler."

WARDEN-LAW, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, northern division of the ward of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here is a lofty eminence crossed by a railway, and having a steam-engine at the summit for the purpose of drawing up and letting down the waggons belonging to the Helton-colliery. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 54. A. P., £310.

WARD-END, a hamlet in the parish of Aston, co. of Warwick.

WARDHURST, or WARDE, a hamlet in the parish of Ivinghoe, co. of Buckingham.

WARDINGTON, or WARDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy, hundred of Banbury, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy subordinate to and patronage with the vicarage of Cropredy, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It is within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Banbury, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Distance from Banbury, 4½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 824. A. P., £1,843.

WARDLE, or WARDHALL, a township in the parish of Banbury, hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. The Chester canal passes here. Distance from Nantwich, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 144. A. P., £1,025.

WARDLE, a joint township with Wuerdale in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Rochdale, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop. returned with Wuerdale.

WARDLEWORTH, a township in the parish of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It includes the greater part of the town of Rochdale. Distance from Rochdale, 1½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 3296; in 1831, 9360. A. P., £9,651.

WARDLEY, a parish in the soke of Oakham, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged rectory along with the vicarage of Belton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 16s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is pleasantly situated in a valley separated by the river Eye from Leicestershire. Distance from Uppingham, 3 m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 50. A. P., £1,179.

WARDLOW, a township in the parish of Hopewell, but principally in that of Bakewell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. This township is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Chapel-en-le-Frith every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under £5. Here were lately discovered sundry sepulchral remains, supposed by some to have been those of persons killed during the exterminating wars of the rival Roses; but others think that the tomb wherein they were

found was merely a family burying place. The bodies, 17 in number, were contained in rudely cut stone-coffins. Distance from Tideswell, 2 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 149. A. P., £370.

WARDON, or **WARDEN'S-LAW**, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 54. A. P., £310.

WARDREW, a hamlet in the parish of Haltwhistle, co. of Northumberland. Here is a celebrated Spa. Distance from Hexham, 20 m. W. by N.

WARE, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Braughin, co. of Hertford. This place, which was formerly called *Gware*, is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of a wear or dace having been formed across the river Lea by the Danes in 894, for the purpose of protecting their vessels. This manœuvre, however, was counteracted by King Alfred, who, having withdrawn the water from the bed of the river, thereby gained possession of the fort, which he demolished. A town was afterwards founded by Alfred's son, Edward; it, however, remained in obscurity till the reign of King John, when Sayer de Quincy opened the thoroughfare over the Lea at this point, which had formerly been kept shut by the imposition of a heavy toll; this materially increased the importance of the town as a place of trade, it being well adapted for such, having easy communication with London and Hertford by means of the river Lea. Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, was slain here at a tournament given by him in the reign of Hen. III. "Hugo de Grantemaisnil, who was lord of this town, and had other great possessions in these parts, gave, before A. D. 1081, to the monks of St Ebrulf at Utica in Normandy, the church of St Mary here, with the tithing thereunto belonging, and two carucates of land; whereupon it became a cell to that abbey, and, in process of time, was so well endowed, that, upon the seizure of the alien priories by King Edward III. during the wars with France, this was farmed at £200 per annum. After the suppression of these foreign houses, this was given, 3d Henry V., to the monks of Shene. King Henry VI. for some time annexed it to the abbey of St Mary near Leicester, but it was afterwards restored to Shene, and, as parcel of its possessions, granted by King Henry VIII. to Trinity college in Cambridge. In the north part of this town was an house of Grey or Franciscan friars, which, 36th Henry VIII., was granted to Thomas Birch."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The town consists of several streets, well lighted and paved, one of which extends about a mile along the London and Cambridge road. It is situated on the river Lea, which, as already mentioned, is here navigable. The principal trade of the town consists in malt, which is here manufactured to a great extent in about seventy establishments, and sent off for the supply of the London breweries. The imports consist

principally of coal and manure. Tuesday is market day, and fairs for cattle are held on the last Tuesday in April, and on the Tuesday before September 21st. The market-house was finished in 1827, and contains excellent assembly-rooms. It was erected by subscription; the ground being furnished by the lord of the manor. A public library has existed here since 1796. The town is governed by four constables and two head-boroughs. A court baron is held here once a year, and the magistrates of the county hold petty sessions every second Tuesday. The living is a vicarage with that of Thuxbridge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £20 10s., and in patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. It consists of a cruciform edifice with nave, chancel, and side aisles, an embattled tower at the west end, and two sepulchral chapels. Within the church is an ancient font, wrought in the later style of English architecture. The governors of Christ's hospital formerly erected a gallery at the west end of the church, which was employed as a schoolroom for the use of the junior scholars. This branch has, however, been long removed to Hertford. The national school, which is supported by subscription, affords education to about 100 boys. Here is also a free school for 100 girls, chiefly supported by the benevolent exertions of two ladies. The Independents maintain a British school here, at which 80 boys are instructed. Here are several institutions for the use of the poor; amongst others, a lying-in-society and a friendly institution; besides these, there have been left at different times bequests to the amount of about £300 annually, which is annually distributed. Here are also 17 almshouses for poor and aged, some of which are endowed to a small extent. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each two places of worship here, and the Society of Friends has one. The new river company of the metropolis draws its supply of water from two springs of excellent water in the neighbourhood, one of which is called Amwell spring, the other Chadwell spring, which latter is, however, commonly known by the name of the New River Head. Here is a curious piece of antiquity called the great bed of Ware, the use and origin of which is involved in obscurity: it is dated 1453 at the head. Here were formerly found four coffins of stone at a place said to have been formerly the burial place of the priory, and now called Bury-Field. Distance from London, 21 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 2950; in 1831, 4214. A. P., £11,791.

WARE, or **WEAR-GIFFORD**, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 5s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Fortescue. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a small school endowed with £15 annual income, at which 16 poor children receive instruction. Distance from Great Torrington, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 547. A. P., £1,911.

WAREHAM,

A borough and market-town, containing the three parishes of the Holy Trinity, Lady-St-Mary and Out parish, and St Martin's; with the liberty of Stoborough, locally in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford, or southern division of the co. of Dorset, but has independent jurisdiction. This town existed under the name of *Darngeis* in the time of the Romans, and has been by some supposed to have been built on the site of *Morionium* or *Moriconium* of Ravennas. Having afterwards fallen into the hands of the Anglo-Saxons, it was by them denominated *Vepham* and *Thornæcta*, this latter still showing traces of its more ancient name; sometimes also *Warham* and *Var-ama*, which last may be considered a derivation from the Saxon words *Var Ham*, signifying a habitation on a fishing shore. In 800 it became the burial place of Brithric, the last king of Wessex, who was unintentionally poisoned by his wife Eadburga. Here also was deposited, till its removal to Shaftesbury, the body of Edward the Martyr. The Danes about this time massacred the inhabitants, and plundered the town, which, however, appears soon to have recovered its prosperity, as we find it again flourishing in the reign of Athelstan, who established two mints here. It was some time after again plundered by the Danes, who continued to attack it for some time from the station they had seized in the isle of Wight. It was alternately in the hands of both parties during the struggle between Stephen of Blair and the Empress Matilda. In 1213, Peter of Pomfret was executed here as a punishment for his foretelling the speedy deposition of the tyrannical King John. During the parliamentary war it was again its fate to be in the possession sometimes of the royalist, and at others of the parliamentary party, but finally fell into the possession of the latter. In the year 1762 it suffered dreadfully from fire, about two-thirds of the town having been burnt. It was, however, by means of a subscription and an act of parliament for its restoration speedily put in its former state. "Here is said to have been a nunnery in the Saxon times, before the year 876, when this town was assaulted and taken by the Danes. After the conquest one or more of the churches in this town, with some lands in the neighbourhood, being given by Robert, earl of Leicester, temp. Henry I., to the abbot and convent of Lira in Normandy, they sent over and settled here a cell of their own Benedictine monks, which was ded. to the Virgin Mary. When the alien priories, during the wars with France, were seized into the king's hands, the priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire had the revenues of this for some years; but when these foreign houses were dissolved, King Henry V. gave this, ann. reg. III., to the Carthusians of Shene, and as parcel of this last mentioned monastery, the priory of Warham was granted, 1st Mary, to Thomas Reve and George Cotton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Roman colus have been found here, and a

Roman road is still in existence, which passes through this place towards Dorchester.

Description.—The town is situated between the mouths of the rivers Frome and Piddle, and is laid out with very remarkable regularity. It is almost in the form of a parallelogram, and consists of four principal streets diverging at right angles, and several smaller ones which follow the same rule. These run exactly from north to south, and from east to west. The southern entrance to the town is over a bridge which crosses the Frome, being a handsome structure erected in 1775, on the site of an old one which was built not long after the Norman conquest; it consists of five arches, and is of stone. The northern entrance in like manner crosses a bridge of three arches over the Piddle. In continuance of both bridges are two elevated causeways, that from the Frome bridge being about three quarters of a mile in length, leading towards Stow-borough, and the other to North Port. The town is almost surrounded by an earthen rampart, between which and the buildings are several garden grounds; in this part of the town several remains of the more ancient part of the town are still found. These gardens furnish an abundant supply of vegetables, not only for the consumption of the town itself, but also of Portsmouth and Poole. A great proportion of the females of the town are employed in the manufacture of straw-plait, stockings, and shirt-buttons; and pipe-clay being found in the neighbourhood in great abundance, about 10,000 tons of it are annually exported to London, Hull, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The exports consist principally of cotton and other manufactured goods, coals, and grocery. Here was formerly a salmon fishery of great extent, which formed part of the dowry which Henry VII. granted to his queen: salmon was then caught here in such abundance, that apprentices usually made it an express condition in their indentures, that they should not have salmon above three times in the week; an agreement which would now be considered rather superfluous, as few fish are caught, and in fact the fishery has been almost entirely abandoned. Wareham was formerly a port of some repute, but its harbour has been destroyed by the retreat of the sea; the quay which remains is consequently useless. In the time of Edward III. it furnished three ships and 59 men for the siege of Calais. Saturday is market-day, and fairs for cattle, cheese, and hogs, are held on Midsummer day, April 17th, and September 11th; the toll of which belongs to the mayor. Six cattle fairs have recently been held in the course of the spring. Pop., in 1801, 1627; in 1831, 2325. A. P., £3,534.

Municipal Government.—The town is now governed under a charter granted by Queen Anne in 1703, by a mayor, six capital and twelve assistant burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. Courts of quarter session are held by the mayor and capital burgesses, who are also entitled to hold a court of record on the first Monday of every month for the recovery of debts not exceeding

£40. The mayor is also coroner for the town and the isles of Purbeck and Brownsea. The lord of the manor holds here an annual court-baron. The freedom of the town is obtained by gift from the corporation. Wareham is a borough by prescription, and has received charters from various monarchs. Wareham returned two members to parliament since the 30th Edward I., and the elective franchise was held by the mayor, resident scot and lot payers, in addition to all freeholders of lands and tenements for the space of a year before the election, in number about 338. The reform act has reduced the representation to one member, and included within the boundaries, the parishes of Corfe-castle and Bere-Regis, with the out-parishes of Lady-St-Mary, Holy Trinity, and St Martin, the chapelry of Arne, and portions of the parishes of East Stoke, and East Morden. The number of new electors is 168.

Parishes, &c.—This town comprehends the parishes of the Holy Trinity, St Martin within and without, and Lady-St-Mary within and without, all of which are in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. The living of the Holy Trinity is a rectory with those of St Mary and St Martin, rated at £7 5s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Calcraft, Esq. The living of St Mary's is not in charge; that of St Martin is rated at £8 2s. 6d. The churches of the Holy Trinity and St Martin's have been disused; as also are those of St Peter and St Michael, which formerly existed. The church of St Mary is an ancient structure in a mixed style of English architecture, with some traces of the Saxon. It is supposed to have been attached to the ancient priory, and to have been rebuilt about the period of the conquest. Above the north door is a rudely sculptured representation of the crucifixion. On the south side of the church is a small chapel, the roof of which is richly groined, and which contains several mural monuments to the members of the Calcraft family, and two ancient monuments on which are recumbent effigies of warriors clad in complete armour. Here lie also the remains of Mr Hutchins, author of the 'History and Antiquities of the county of Dorset,' and formerly rector of this parish. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. In the parish of Lady-St-Mary is a free school, founded and endowed with £25 per annum by George Pittby of Stratfieldsaye, and in 1703 by Henry Harbin, with £200. Here is a British free school lately erected by the Independents, who have also a reading-room and library in which lectures are delivered during the winter. Here are almshouses for six aged men and five women, founded by John Streche, Esq. of Exeter; its revenues are rated in the chantry roll at £11 13s. 10d., and it was rebuilt in 1740 by Henry Drax and John Pitt, Esq. Dr John Chapman, tutor to the celebrated Lord Camden, and Horace Walpole, the well known earl of Orford, were natives of this town. Here are extensive remains of the walls erected by the Danes in the time of Alfred, and the mound of the ancient castle still

exists under the name of Castle-Hill; there are also some small remains of the priory included within the walls of a dwelling-house. At Stow borough was a large barrow, which was opened in 1767, when a large hollow trunk of an oak was found containing human bones, with several other antiquities. Distance from Dorchester, 17 m. E. by S., and from London, 112 m. S. by W.

WAREHORNE, a parish in the hundred of Ham, lathes of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £19, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Matthew. Fairs for toys and cattle are held here on May 13th and October 2d and 3d. The parish extends into the hundred of Romney marsh and into the hundred of Blackbourn. Here are the sources of the rivers Medway, Rother, and Stour, and the parish is crossed by the Grand Military canal from Hythe to Rye. Distance from Ashford, 7½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 439. A. P., £3,157.

WARESLEY, a parish in the hundred of Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 16s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from St Neot's, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 241. A. P., £2,045.

WARETON, or WIVERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tytheby, co. of Nottingham.

WARFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wargrave, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Beotts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £140, and, in 1829, in patronage of Maxwell Windle, Esq. The church is ded. to St Michael, and contains, besides some handsome monuments, a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Staverton family, in which is an ancient brass with an effigy of one of the members of that family. This chapel is on the north side of the church. Fairs are held at New Bracknell in this parish on April 25th, August 22d, and October 1st. Here is a school on the national system supported by voluntary contribution. The school-room was erected on land given by the late Lord Braybrooke, at an expense of £200, bequeathed by the Hon. Gen. William Hervey. This parish was formerly included in Windsor forest. Distance from Wokingham, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 820; in 1831, 1207. A. P., £4,698.

WARFORD (GREAT), a township in the parish of Alderley, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 5 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 349. A. P., £2,200.

WARFORD (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Rosthern, eastern division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nether-Knutsford, 4½ m. E.S.E. The pop., with that of the township of Martall, was, in 1801, 260; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,077.

WARGRAVE, a hundred in the co. of Berks, containing 3 parishes, and, in 1831, 3369 inhabitants.

WARGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Wargrave, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 13s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Braybrooke. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is in the later style of English architecture, and was lately enlarged, on which occasion the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, granted £200 towards defraying the expense of 150 free sittings. The parish lies on the south side of the river Thames, on the banks of which is some fine meadow land. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful country, in which are many handsome gentlemen's seats. Here is a large chalk pit. In 1208, a market held on Mondays was granted to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester. The market place yet remains; but the market has, long since, fallen into disuse. Lord Braybrooke, who is improPRIATOR of the rectorial tithes, is descended from Sir Henry Nevill, to whom Edward VI. granted the hundred of Wargrave and the Billinbear estates, which formerly were annexed to the see of Winchester. Here is a school in which four poor children are taught on an endowment of £5 per annum, given in 1692 by Richard Alworth; and 20 children of each sex are clothed and educated on the interest of £6,700, 3 per cent. stock bequeathed in 1796 by Robert Pigot, Esq. Distance from Reading, 6½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1134; in 1831, 1423. A. P., £6,609.

WARHAM, a village in the northern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. It comprises the parishes of All Saints, St Mary, and St Mary Magdalene, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas W. Coke, Esq. The living of All Saints is a discharged rectory, rated at £16; that of St Mary is a rectory rated at £5; and that of St Mary Magdalene a rectory at £6 6s. 8d. Here are remains of some ancient fortifications and of an old baronial mansion surrounded by a moat. Distance from Wells, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 823; in 1831, 451. A. P., £2,068.

WARK, a parish in the north-western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It comprises the quarters of High Shillington, Low Shillington, and Wark, with the township of Warkburn. This parish formerly was a portion of the extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided into six in 1811, in terms of the act of parliament, 51st Geo. III., c. 194. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, and in patronage of the governors of Greenwich hospital. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, founded in 1815, and opened for divine service in 1818. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here. Here is a ferry over the North Tyne, which bounds the parish on the east. In October, the governors of Greenwich hospital, as lords of the manor, hold courts leet and baron. Here is a

school conducted on the national system, erected at the joint expense of the governors of Greenwich hospital and the trustees of Heron's charity. The village is ancient, but has a number of handsome stone houses. Here are remains of an old church, and vestiges of ancient fortifications said to have been thrown up by Edward III. Near the river is Mead-hill, on which was formerly a tower. Here are also a tumulus and cairn, which, when opened, were found to contain urns and other relics. Distance from Bellingham, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop. of the quarter of Wark, in 1801, 304; in 1831, 417: the remaining returns of pop. are made with the different townships, and the return of assessed property is included in that of Simonburn.

WARKLEY, or **WARKLEIGH**, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 4s. 7d., and, by lapse, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St John. Here is a school supported by subscription. Distance from South Molton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,371.

WARKSBURN, a township in the parish of Wark, north-western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Hexham, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 278. A. P. returned with that of Simonburn.

WARKTHWAITE, a hamlet in the parish of Greystock, co. of Cumberland.

WARKTON, a parish in the hundred of Huxlow, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Buccleugh. The church—which is ded. to St Edmund—contains some magnificent monuments to members of the Montague family, two of which are from the chisel of Roubilliac. Distance from Kettering, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 300. A. P., £1,805.

WARKWORTH, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly a rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Martin-St-Lawrence. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Banbury, 2 m. E. Pop., with the hamlets of Grimsbury and Nethercote, in 1801, 260; in 1831, 521. A. P., £6,173.

WARKWORTH, a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. It comprises the townships of Amble, Acklington, Acklington-Park, Bellington, Brotherick, Bullockshall, High and Low Buxton, East and West Chivington, Gloster-hill, Hauxley, Hadston, Morrick, Stacion-Grange, Walk-Mill, and Warkworth, and the extra-parochial liberty of Tegton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £18 5s. 7½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. The church is ded. to St Lawrence, and is said by tradition to have been originally built about 736, by Ceolwulf, king of North-

bris; this structure has, however, been long since replaced by the present edifice, which is a handsome building, with a spire about 100 ft. in height. At the western extremity is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Hugh de Morwick, to whose liberality the inhabitants are indebted for the common. The Wesleyan Methodists, and Seceders from the church of Scotland, have places of worship here. Here is a school conducted on the Madras system of education, the school-room belonging to which was erected by subscription in 1824, in lieu of one erected in 1736 by G. Lawson, Esq., which latter is now sometimes used as a town-hall. Here are also an infant school, and a school on the national plan for girls. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, situated near the churchyard, which was formerly "a cell of two Benedictine monks from Durham, for whose maintenance here Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham, who died A. D. 1257, appropriated the church of Brankston, which was confirmed by Walter de Kirkham, his successor."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Warkworth consists principally of one street, leading from the bridge to the castle, and containing many excellent houses, with two inns. It is situated not far from the sea, and is almost surrounded by the river Coquet, which is here crossed by an ancient stone-bridge, consisting of two arches, with a gateway under a tower at the southern extremity, in which was formerly a portcullis of iron. There are a number of quarries within the parish, principally of coal, limestone, &c. There was formerly a market, under charter of King John, which has, however, long fallen into disuse. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Thursday in May, the Thursdays before August 18th and November 23d, and also on November 23d. This village is thought to have been erected into a borough by the Saxon King Coelwulph, formerly mentioned as having founded the church. An annual court-leet is held here on the first Wednesday in October by the duke of Northumberland, for the election of a borough-reeve, two moorgrievs, three constables, and other officers. The ruins of Warkworth castle are in this parish, of which the following account is taken from "Grose's antiquities of England and Wales:—" "This castle stands on an eminence adjoining to the south end of the town of Warkworth; its west side overlooks the river Coquet, which, after almost surrounding it, at the distance of about a mile, empties itself into the sea. Nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque from what part soever it is viewed; and though, when entire, it was far from being destitute of strength, yet its appearance does not excite the idea of one of those rugged fortresses destined solely for war, whose gloomy towers present to the imagination only dungeons, chains, and executions, but rather that of an ancient hospitable mansion. The castle and moat, according to an ancient survey, contained 5 acres 17½ perches of ground. Its walls, on the south, east, and west sides, are garnished with towers. The great gate of the castle is on the south side, between two polygonal towers, and is also

defended with machicolations. The keep, or dungeon, forms the north front; its figure is a square with the angles canted off. Near the middle of each face of this square there is a turret, projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon; these projections are of the same height as the rest of the keep. This keep is very large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a high watch-tower, commanding almost an unbounded prospect. On the north side, next the street, are several figures of angels bearing armorial shields; and at the top of the turret, in the middle, is carved in bas-relief, a large lion rampant. When Leland wrote his Itinerary, this castle was in thorough repair; his words are,—'Warkworth castell stondeythe on the south syde of Coquet water; it is well maynteyned, and is large.' At that time, the Percy family was under attainer, and Warkworth, &c. in the hands of the crown; during which this castle was probably neglected and fell into decay, as appears from a survey taken in 1567, and preserved among the archives of the duke of Northumberland. This castle—principally the buildings in the outer court—for want of repairs, and growing still more ruinous, a warrant was granted to Mr Whitehead, one of the stewards to the earl, dated the 25th of June, 1608, 'to take down the lead that lieth upon the ruinous towers and places of Warkworth, to weigh it and lay it up, and to certify his lordship of the quantity thereof, that the places where lead is taken off be covered again for the preservation of the timber.' And in 1610, the old timber of the buildings in the outer court was sold for £28. In 1672, the donjon, or keep of the castle, was unroofed, &c. at the instance of Joseph Clarke, one of the auditors to the family, who obtained a gift of the materials from the then countess of Northumberland. Warkworth was formerly the barony of Roger Fitz-Richard, who held it by the service of one knight's fee; it was granted to him by King Henry II., together with the manor of Corbrig, &c. These were confirmed to him by Richard I. In his family it—the barony—continued till the reign of Edward II., when John de Clavering, the possessor, dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown. It was granted to Sir Henry Percy, in whose family it continued till the 8th of Richard II. when the estates were for a time confiscated, the earl of Northumberland having fallen under suspicion of treason; but his innocence having soon become apparent, he was restored to his honours and estates. "In the succeeding reign of Henry IV., when that king quarrelled with the Percies, who had helped him to the crown, this castle was taken from the earl of Northumberland and betowed upon Sir Robert Umfraville, in whose possession it continued till the restoration of the Percy family in the succeeding reign. After the restoration of the Percy family, in the second year of King Henry V., this castle continued in possession of the earls of Northumberland, till, at the conclusion of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, this great family was again attainted,

being involved in the ruin that attended the house of Lancaster, to which they were firm adherents. But this cloud soon blew over, for in the 12th of King Edward IV., this Sir Henry Percy was restored in blood to the earldom of Northumberland, and to all such hereditaments of his father as came to the king's hands; and the attainder was made void. The beautiful situation and elegant structure of this castle, rendered it for many ages the favourite residence of the Percy family. Most of the earls of Northumberland appear to have resided here when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland; and their larger castle of Alnwick was rather used as a military fortress and filled with a garrison, than as a place of abode." To the west of the castle is an ancient hermitage, with a chapel in the early style of English architecture; which has been celebrated by Dr Percy in a beautiful poem entitled the hermit of Warkworth. The duke of Northumberland takes the inferior title of baron from this place. Distance from Alnwick, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 521. A. P., £6,173.

WARLABY, a township in the parish of Ainderby-Steeple, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,519.

WARLEGGON, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 17s. 6d., returned at £143 2s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. W. F. Gregor, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is crossed by a branch of the river Fowey, and is 5½ m. E.N.E. from Bodmin. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 274. A. P., £1,127.

WARLEY, a township in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufactures of cotton, worsted, and stuffs. The Independents have places of worship here. In the neighbourhood is a remarkable rocking stone. In this township is the chapelry of Sowerby-Bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £144 17s., also that of Luddenden, at £78 15s. 4d. Warley is mentioned in Doomsday-book as one of the 9 barawics belonging to the lordship of Wakefield, by the name of Werla. Earl Warren was found to be lord of it at the time of Kirby's inquest. In this family it remained till the last earl gave it, with the manor of Wakefield, to the crown. Distance from Halifax, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 3546; in 1831, 5685. A. P., £622.

WARLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Bathford, co. of Somerset.

WARLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and in patronage of the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Brentwood, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 424. A. P., £3,360.

WARLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11 3s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Brownlow and Miss Tirrell. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are barracks capable of accommodating 2000 cavalry. Distance from Brentwood, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 163. A. P., £1,630.

WARLEY-WIGORN, a township in the parish of Hales Owen, lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Here is a school in which nine children are educated on an endowment of £9 per ann., bequeathed in 1797 by John Moore. It is 3 m. N.E. by E. from Hales-Owen. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 921. A. P., £2,004.

WARLINGHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Chelsham, rated at £11 12s. 1ld., in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, and, in 1829, in patronage of A. W. Wiggall, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Croydon, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 454. A. P., £1,364.

WARLINGTON, a manor in the parish of Hellingley, co. of Sussex. "It is a small manor and borough by itself, about 5 m. in circumference; it holds a court-leet and court-baron, chooses a headborough for its own district, and all the inhabitants are exempted from serving assizes and sessions."—Burrell's MS., No. 5682.

WARMFIELD, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 4s. 2d., and in patronage of the master and fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. It contains the townships of Sharneton and Warmfield with Heath. Here is a school founded and endowed by Dame Mary Bowles of Heath-hall, in 1660, for educating and apprenticing children; the endowment amounts to £20, to which, in 1729, John Smyth, Esq. added three houses and £4 per annum, for the education of six children. Here is an hospital for seven men and a matron, to be chosen from the parishes of Warmfield and Normanton alternately, founded and endowed in 1591, by John Freston; and another hospital for four old widows, founded in 1556 by Mr Oles Sagar. Distance from Wakefield, 3½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 995. A. P., £5,237.

WARMINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It comprises the townships of Elton, Moston, Tetton, and Warmingham, the united pop. being 1167. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 4s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Crewe. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is a free school founded and endowed with land yielding £15 per annum, by Thomas Minshall. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held here. Distance from Sandbach, 3½ m. W. Pop. of

the township of Warmingham, in 1801, 846; in 1831, 372. A. P., £2,856. The remaining returns will be found under the several townships.

WARMINGHURST, a parish in the hundred of Easwirth, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, and in patronage of the duke of Norfolk. Distance from Steyning, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 113. A. P., £900.

WARMINGTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Willybrook, and partly in that of Polebrooke, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £141 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Westmoreland. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is principally in the early English style of architecture, with a beautiful spire and tower. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a mineral spring. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Oundle, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 617. A. P., £4,981.

WARMINGTON, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. It contains the township of Arlescote. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £16 3s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Farrer. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here are traces of an ancient encampment called Nadbury camp, about 12 acres in extent, and supposed by some to have been the ancient station Tripontium. "Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, from the abbey of St Peter and St Paul, De Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, to which this manor with the church were given by Henry Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the time of Henry I. It was in after times accounted sometimes a distinct religious house, at other times as parcel of the priory of Toftes in Norfolk, belonging to the same foreign monastery. After the dissolution of these alien priories it was granted, 7th Henry VI., to the Carthusians at Wytham in Somersetshire, and as parcel of their possessions was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to William and Francis Sheldon."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Kineton, 6 m. E. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 470. A. P., £3,074.

WARMINSTER, a hundred in the co. of Wilts, containing 10 parishes, and, in 1831, 10,728 inhabitants.

WARMINSTER, a parish and market-town in the above hundred. The name is supposed to be derived from the wears on the river near the town, and a minster or monastery said to have existed in the vicinity, on a situation still known by the name of the nunnery. Camden conceives this to have been the *Vertucio* of the Romans, and, but with little apparent probability, regards the name as being corrupted from this. It is mentioned in the Norman survey under the name of *Guermistre*,

and was then regarded as an ancient place, possessed of many privileges. The town is situated at the south-western extremity of Salisbury-Plain, consisting of one street about a mile in length, with many respectable houses in it. The river Willey flows past the town, which is considered one of the most salubrious in England, many instances of the longevity of the inhabitants having been noticed. The townhall, which was recently erected by the marquess of Bath, is a handsome building containing a hall, in which the quarter and other sessions are held, besides rooms for assemblies and public meetings. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on April 22d, August 10th, and October 26th; the last being always best attended, and large quantities of cattle, horses, dairy and farm produce, being then sold. Large quantities of corn, amounting to about 2,500 quarters, are sold every market day, and the value of this article sold in the town amounted in 1828 to about £160,000. The malt trade is still carried on here to a considerable extent, although it is not so great as it formerly was. The manufacture of broad cloth has also fallen off of late years. Many of the females are employed in the silk manufacture recently introduced. These declines in trade are principally to be ascribed to the want of good canal communication with other places. Here are held in July the quarter sessions for the county. Petty sessions are held here every month by the magistrates of the town. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, is held every alternate Tuesday; the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Heytesbury, Warminster, and Westbury. The marquess of Bath holds a manorial court here once a year for the election of a high constable, deputy, constables and tithingmen, for the government of the town. The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £18 0s. 2½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The church, a building of mixed styles, is ded. to St Denis, and stands near the western extremity of the town. The tower is the only part of the ancient structure, having been built in the reign of Edward III., whilst the rest of the building was renewed in 1724. A chapel-of-ease, built in the reign of Edward I., and endowed by two sisters, stands near the market-place, and, like St Denis' church, was all renewed in 1725 except the tower. In addition to these was recently erected a new church, under the name of Christ church; it was built partly by public subscription, and partly by parliamentary grant. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Here is a free school founded by the first Viscount Weymouth. Twenty boys are instructed here, and the master receives £30 per annum, and is appointed by the marquess of Bath. Here is also a Lancasterian school for girls, and a school on the national system for both sexes, both of which derive their support from annual subscriptions. The remains of many Roman works are found here, among which may be mentioned Battlesbury, which is an earthwork

with double sides, where many Roman antiquities are found. Remains of a Roman villa have also been discovered, in which were found a curious tessellated pavement, which was, however, in bad preservation, but a picture of Diana was fortunately so perfect as to admit of removal, and it is still preserved at Longleat house, the seat of the marquess of Bath here. On the summit of Clay-hill is a lofty tumulus, formerly used as a beacon; and many British tumuli exist here, in some of which, when opened, various antiquities have been found. Many fossil remains have been found in this parish, and there is an account in the volume for 1817 of the Medical and Physical Journal, of a living toad and newt having been discovered the year before, completely imbedded in stone. Dr Squire, some time bishop of St David's, well known as a writer, and Dr Huntingtonford, bishop of Hereford, were both born here. Distance from Salisbury, 21 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4932; in 1831, 6115. A. P., £17,381.

WARMLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Sutton-Coldfield, co. of Warwick. Distance from Sutton-Coldfield, 3 m. S.E.

WARMOOR, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-St. Gregory, co. of Somerset.

WARMSWORTH, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Wrightston, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The steeple, containing a bell, is about half a mile from the church. Some lime is produced here from a few limekilns within the parish. George Fox, who founded the Society of Friends, held the first meetings of that body in this place. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 362. A. P., £2,471.

WARMWELL, a parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory united since 1749, to that of Poxwell, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £15. Distance from Dorchester, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,017.

WARNBOROUGH (NORTH), a tything in the parish and hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Pop., in 1801, 427; pop. in 1831, and A. P. returned with Odiham, from which it is 1 m. N.W.

WARNBOROUGH (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and in the patronage of the president and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a Sunday school, endowed in 1785 by the Rev. John Duman, D. D., with a gift of £200. Distance from Odiham, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 374. A. P., £2,839.

WARDON, or **WARMEDON**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the

archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of B. Johnson, Esq., a trustee for R. Berkley, Esq., a Roman Catholic. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The parish is crossed by the Birmingham and Worcester canal, and is 3 m. N.E. by E. from Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 171. A. P., £2,463.

WARNFORD, a township in the parish of Bamborough, north division of the ward of Bamborough, co. of Northumberland. Here is a Presbyterian chapel founded in 1750. This was formerly a much more considerable village than at present. Distance from Belford, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 35.

WARNFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portsmouth division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory rated at £21 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a ruin described by Grose under the name of King John's house.—“This venerable ruin,” says he, “which has so long remained unnoticed by the curious, stands in the garden of the earl of Clanricarde at Warnford. It is known by the title of King John's house, an appellation common to many ancient structures, in which that king had no concern. In a map of Hampshire, engraved by Norden about 1610, this building is marked as a ruined place, and in some writings of a more ancient date, belonging to the Clanricarde family, it is conveyed with the manor and present mansion, by the denomination of the old house. What it originally was can only be conjectured. Two ancient inscriptions on the parish church seem to afford some grounds to suppose it the ancient church built by Wilfrid, bishop of York, between the years 679, when he took refuge among the South Saxons, and 685, when he returned to his see.” The word *renovavit* in that inscription is the only ground on which the conjecture is founded, and Mr Grose thinks that the style of the building favours the notion. Mr Griffin, rector of Warnford, however, is of opinion that the rebuilding of the church took place on the original foundation; and he says, in a letter to Mr Grose,—“The inscriptions on the present church leave me no room to doubt whether Adam de Porter rebuilt on Wilfrid's foundation, if I had nothing else to confirm me in that opinion. But the present church is annexed to a tower in a more ancient style of architecture than the church itself. I think it is very visible that the present church is wider by about three feet on each side of the tower than the former one. The masonry of the tower is very superior to that of the church; the round arch is found in the tower, the pointed arch invariably in the church. The boundaries of the present church-yard do not include the ruin, which, I think, would have been the case if it stood on ground once consecrated.” This house, in all probability, formed part of the old manor house. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 296; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,708.

WARNHAM, a parish in the hundred of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 1s. 0^d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Horsham, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 952. A. P., £2,608.

WARNINGCAMP, a tything in the parish of Leominster, hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Distance from Arundel, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 104. A. P., £804.

WARPSGROVE, a parish in the hundred of Ewelme, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £2 11s. 10^d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 36. A. P., £780.

WARRENT, a parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 2s. 2^d., returned at £49 12s. 11^d., and in patronage of the bishop of St David's. Distance from Pembroke, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 169. A. P., £732.

WARRENTON, a township in the parish of Bamfborough, northern division of the hundred of Bamfborough, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Belford, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 158.

WARRINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Olney, hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Distance from Olney, 1½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1831, 74.

WARRINGTON,

A parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the chapelry of Burton-wood, the townships of Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Rixton, and Woolston-with-Martinscroft, and the market-town of Warrington. The aggregate pop., in 1801, was 13,180; in 1831, 19,155. A. P., £45,694. Pop. of the township of Warrington, in 1801, 10,567; in 1831, 16,018. A. P., £29,069. The place is of great antiquity, and is indeed supposed by some to have been a British town, even before the Roman invasion, and in the year 79, to have been, by the Roman general, Agricola, converted into a Roman station. The opinion as to its identity with the station, concerning which these facts are recorded, rests principally on the circumstance of there being three roads towards a ford over the Mersey at this place, and of there being still found traces of an encampment, in the site of which many curious Roman antiquities have been found. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons it obtained its present name, being then called *Werington*, which seems to show that the fortification had been of some consequence, the name being derived from the Saxon word *Wæring*, signifying a fortification. It formerly gave its name to a wapentake, afterwards included in the hundred of West Derby. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it formed part of the royal demesne.

It is mentioned under the name of *Wallington* in Domesday-book; and in the reign of Edward I. it obtained the grant of a market, with other privileges, by means of William le Boteler, who was the lord of the town. Leland in his Itinerary, with reference to this place, says that it was in the reign of Henry VIII., "a pavid town of a pretty bignes, the paroch church is at the taylor of the town; it is a better market than Manchester." At the time of the revolutionary war, Warrington declared for, and was in consequence taken possession of, and held by the king against the parliamentary forces; which latter party, in 1643, besieged the royalists in the church, and after a well contested siege of five days, having erected an effective battery to bear upon the church, compelled Col. Norris, with about 1600 men, to capitulate. A large quantity of provisions, ordnance, arms, and ammunition was taken. Having by some means again fallen into the hands of the royalist party, it was, about six months after the first siege, taken by storm by the other party. The royalists suffered much by this last defeat, having lost about 600 men and 8 pieces of cannon. It was in 1648 the scene of a bloody and obstinately fought contest between General Lambert, commanding the forces of the parliament, and a body of Scottish troops in retreat after the battle of Ribblesdale, under the duke of Hamilton; the battle, in which 1000 men were slain, terminated in favour of General Lambert, who again, in 1651, met the royalists here under Charles II., and again defeated them with great loss. In 1658, Sir George Booth, who had been returned for Lancashire during the protectorate, but who considered ultimately the designs of Oliver as being by no means favourable to English liberty, here attempted to excite a feeling against the existing order of things, and having raised a considerable body of men, attempted to make a stand against General Lambert at Winnington bridge, near Delamere Forest, but was totally routed, and obliged to retreat toward Warrington, where he was intercepted by the garrison of that place, and great part of his army obliged to surrender. For this and other services Sir George Booth was created baron Delamere of Dunham Massey. Warrington has been usually looked on, in a military point of view, as the key to Lancashire, from the facility afforded in crossing the Mersey by means of the bridge. In 1745, the Liverpool Blues intercepted a part of the insurgent army of Prince Charles Edward by cutting down the bridge, and sent the prisoners to Chester castle.

Description.—The town is situated on the river Mersey, which is crossed at this place by a bridge, which at present consists of wooden arches on stone piers, and was erected in 1812, at the joint expense of the counties of Chester and Lancaster. The former structure was of stone, and was built in 1496 by Thomas, the first earl of Derby, in commemoration of the visit of King Henry VII. to Lathom and Knowsley; before this time the river was crossed by a ford. In 1745, as already men-

tioned, it was partly taken down, and in 2 years repaired, but speedily became ruinous. The town consists chiefly of four principal streets diverging from the centre, with smaller ones intersecting. The houses are not in general handsome, and the streets were, till lately, almost uniformly narrow and ill paved. The improvement of the town was, however, in 1813, vested in a body of commissioners, who have already done much towards removing those defects; and further improvements are still contemplated. It is well supplied with water by water companies, and has been, since 1822, lighted with gas by a company which obtained an act of incorporation in that year. The works belonging to this company are extensive, the premises in Mersey-street having cost, in erection, about £15,000, which sum was raised on joint stock shares of £20 each. A Florist's Society was commenced in 1817, and was united in 1824 to one of Horticulturists. It possesses a mechanics' institution, established in 1825; and a public subscription library has existed here since 1760, and now contains an extensive and valuable collection of books, which is still increasing. Excellent assembly-rooms were recently erected, and there is a small but handsome theatre which is occasionally opened by companies from the larger towns.

Commerce, &c.—The river Mersey affords a direct communication with Liverpool and the sea, being at spring-tides about 10 feet deep, when vessels of from 70 to 100 tons can easily sail up the river to a quay a little above the town, where there is ample accommodation for the storing of goods. The communication with Manchester is rendered easy and direct by means of the Manchester and Irwell navigation canal, and more lately by a railway with two collateral branches constructed in 1830, connected with that between Liverpool and Manchester, and afterwards continued under the authority of a new act of parliament, across at Newton-in-Mackerfield to the Wigan branch. The rate per ton at which goods are conveyed along this branch varies on different kinds, from three halfpence to sixpence per mille. About one mile west from the town is the commencement of Sankey canal, which extends about twelve miles towards the collieries at St Helen's, being crossed in that length by about 18 moveable bridges. Large quantities of coal, amounting annually to about 100,000 tons, are conveyed along the canal for Liverpool, and the extensive glass-works at Warrington, the rate of tonnage for the whole length being about 1s. With these advantages of communication, and the abundant supply of fuel which the neighbourhood affords, it is not surprising that Warrington should be a place of extensive commerce and manufacture. We accordingly find that long before the commencement of the eighteenth century, it was celebrated for the manufactures of coarse linens and checks. These were, however, speedily superseded by the lucrative manufacture of sail-cloth, which was carried on to such an extent, that it is supposed that half the consumption of that

article in the British navy was supplied from this place. This branch has latterly, since the peace in 1815, fallen off considerably, and part of the resources of the town are now employed in cotton-spinning, and in the weaving of muslins, calicoes, velveteens, and similar fabrics. Two halls have been recently erected for the sale of these articles. Many articles of hardware are made here, but the staple manufacture of the place is pin-making, which employs a great number of workmen. In these different manufactories there are employed here and in the vicinity about 20 steam-engines, averaging about 20 horse power each. Here are extensive tanneries and soap manufactories; and the ale of this place is held in great estimation, and large quantities are made both for the consumption of the town and for export. The making of glass bottles, &c., is here carried on to a great extent, chiefly by large companies, of which the bank quay glass company is the chief. Large quantities of this article were formerly sent to the American States, but the Tariff bill of that country has been severely felt by the manufacturers at Warrington, and the manufacture has not, in consequence, prospered so much of late years. Here was formerly an extensive and lucrative fishing station, which, about 70 years ago, let for £400 per annum, it has, however, now declined very much every way; the fish caught here being now not only fewer in number, but also inferior in flavour and size. This may probably be attributed to the noxious discharge from the public works, and other causes connected with the commerce of the place. About 70 stage coaches pass through Warrington daily, which give it as great an appearance of bustle and prosperity as many larger towns. Fairs are held for the sale of cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep, on November 30th, and for woollen and cotton goods on July 18th; each of these continues ten days. Wednesday and Saturday are market days; the former being well attended for the sale of corn, and the latter is for provisions of all kinds. Large quantities of vegetables are then brought in from the vicinity, which is very fertile and well cultivated, having formerly sent potatoes to the Mediterranean, which are, however, now retained for home consumption, owing to the great increase of population. The market-hall is a convenient building, situated in the market-place, and let to different tenants during the fairs, and commonly used as a corn exchange on market days. Till the erection of the present handsome rooms, assemblies were held in a suite over the market-hall. As already mentioned, here are two cloth-halls, the smaller of which is in Buttermarket-street, and the other in the vicinity of the market-place; the latter contains spacious premises, the lower floor being principally in shops, and the upper being used for the sale of cloths. The town-hall was erected in 1820 by public subscription, at an expense of almost £3,000. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, at which constables and other municipal officers are appointed. The

magistrates for the county hold quarter sessions here on the first and third Wednesdays in every month.

Living, Charities, &c.—The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £40, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Lifford. The ancient church is a structure built in the time of the Saxons, and ded. to St Elfin; but of this building there are few remains, the site being occupied by the present edifice, which is ded. to St Helen, and is in a mixed style of architecture. The tower, with the piers and arches supporting, and the chancel, are remains of the ancient building, in the decorated style of English architecture; the windows of the chancel are enriched with elegant designs in painted glass. The north transept is in the later style, but is not so beautiful as the older parts of the church. The rest of the church, consisting of the nave and south transept, are still more recent additions. The church contains two ancient sepulchral chapels, one of which contains the tomb and effigies of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady, surrounded with some curious specimens of carving. The other contains some monuments to the Patten family, but formerly to the Masseys. Here is an excellent piece of sculpture erected to the memory of Thomas Wilson Patten, Esq., who died about 12 or 14 years ago at Naples. There have been recently additions made to this church to the extent of 268 sittings, of which 198 are free, £100 having been granted by the society for enlarging churches towards defraying the expense. Besides the rectory there are two curacies, one which is rated at £17 10s., returned at £106, and, in 1829, in patronage of Thos. Leigh, Esq. The church is ded. to the Holy Trinity, and is a neat building in Sankey-street. The other is a perpetual curacy not in charge, and in the patronage of the rector of Warrington. The church—the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 11th of August, 1829—is ded. to St Paul, and erected by means of a parliamentary grant for that purpose: it is in Bewsey-street. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Independent and Wesleyan Methodists, those in the late countess of Huntingdon's connexion, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here is a free school, erected and first endowed by one of the Botelers in 1526. The master is appointed by Lord Lifford, and, under a decree obtained in 1820 from the court of chancery, receives a salary of £300 per annum, also a free house and garden. By the same authority the salary of the usher is fixed at not less than £60, nor more than £100 annually; that of the writing master is from £40 to £60. The master is entitled to an addition on the number of boys exceeding thirty. The school is open to all boys in the parish above the age of seven. Here has also existed since 1677 a blue-coat school, at which 150 boys and 40 girls receive instruction, of which number, 14 of the former and 10 of the latter are clothed. It is partly supported by subscription, but principally by rent of land bequeathed or purchased by benefactions at different periods. Besides

these funds, it has a reversionary in two estates, one at Sankey worth about £6000, and left in 1797 by John Watkins, Esq., and the other in the county of Bedford, given in 1685 by Arthur Borron. It is in Winwick-street, where is also a charity school, at which 150 girls are taught the simpler branches of education, and an infant school commenced in 1826, both of which are supported by subscription. Here are many Sunday schools, at which about 3000 children are taught. Here has been established for above 100 years, a society for the relief of the widows and children left by clergymen of the archd. of Chester, which is well supported. Here has been a dispensary since 1810, a new building having been erected at an expense of about £1,030, in 1816, for its use. At this institution about 1000 persons annually receive relief. A lying-in-society was instituted here in 1819, and there are several other charitable institutions within the town. Here were born John Blackburne, Esq., who resided at Oxford hall, about a mile from the town, and who was a very celebrated botanist, having been the first to introduce the culture of the pine-apple into this country: he also made some very interesting and useful experiments on the cultivation of the cotton plant. He died here in 1796, aged 96; also Litherland, inventor of the patent lever watch. This place formerly gave title to the Booth family; and the title having become dormant, it was revived in the Grey family, in which family are the titles of earls of Stamford and Warrington. Distance from London, 184 m. N.W. by N.; from Lancaster, 52 m. S. by E.

WARSELL, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of the co. of York. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Ripley, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1821, 86; in 1831, 93.

WARSLOW, a chapelry in the parish of Alstonefield, northern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to, and in patronage of, the vicarage of Alstonefield, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £1 10s., and returned at £32. Church ded. to St John. Here is a school endowed with £20 annual income, having been erected in 1788 by subscription. About 20 children are taught here. Distance from Leek, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 523; that in 1831, and the A. P., returned with the township of Upper and Lower Elkstone.

WAR SOP, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. It consists of two villages, Church Warsop and Market Warsop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £22 15s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. G. Knight, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a school founded in 1811 by Thomas Whiteman, with an endowment of £400, producing £15 15s. annually, on which 24 children are taught. This parish is partly within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Mansfield. The river

Meden passes through the parish. Fairs are held here for cattle and horses on May 21st and November 17th. Distance from Mansfield, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 944; in 1831, 1213. A. P., £4,473.

WARTER, a parish in Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £4, returned at £37, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Muncaster. The church, which is ded. to St James, is a neat edifice, comprising a nave, chancel, and embattled tower at the west end. Here was "a priory of Black canons founded by Geoffrey Fitz Pain, alias Trusbat, A.D. 1132. St James was its tutelar patron. About the time of the dissolution herein were a prior and about ten canons, whose annual income amounted to £143 7s. 8d. per annum, Dugd.; £221 3s. 10d., Speed. The site was granted, 26th and 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas, earl of Rutland."—Tanner's Not. Men. The village is situated in a hollow, surrounded by the wolds, and contains Warter-hall, which is the seat of Lord Muncaster, who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Pocklington, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 470. A. P., £6,990.

WARTHALL (WARTHOLE, or WARD-HALL), a hamlet in the parish of Plumbland, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Cocker-mouth, 5 m. N. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WARTHERMASK, or WARDERMASK, a township conjointly with Swinton, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Hang East, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Bedale, 8 m. S.W. by S. Pop. returned with Swinton.

WARTHILL, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of the co. of York; the former portion contains the township of Warthill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £3 1s. 8d., and in patronage of the prebendary of Warthill in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from York, 5½ m. N.E. by E. Pop. of the township, in 1811, 95; in 1831, 127; of the whole parish, in 1801, 115; in 1831, 162. A. P., £951.

WARTLING, a parish in the hundred of Foxeale, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £16 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. J. Cazalet. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Haylabam, 4½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 948. A. P., £4,143.

WARTNABY, a chapelry and township in the parish of Rothley, hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the vicar of Rothley, rated at £11. Chapel to St Michael. Distance from Melton-

Mowbray, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 86. A. P., £916.

WARTOFT, or WAVERTOFT-GRANGE, an extra-parochial hamlet, locally within the lordship of Castle-Donington, in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. It consists merely of one farm-house about 130 acres of land.

WARTON, a chapelry and township in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £95, and in patronage of the vicar of the parish. The chapel is ded. to St Paul, having been consecrated in 1725. Here is a school with an annual income of £100, arising partly from endowments and partly from annual subscriptions, at which about 40 children receive instruction. Distance from Kirkham, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,901.

WARTON, a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It comprises the townships of Borwick, Carnforth, Hutton, Warton with Lindeth, Yeland-Coyers, and Yeland, Redmayne, with the chapelry of Silverdale. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £74 10s. 2½d., returned at £80, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here were, till lately, a free grammar school and hospital, founded and endowed in 1594 by Matthew Hutton, at that time archbishop of York, and afterwards further endowed by Robert Lucas and others. Here was formerly a copper mine, not now worked; and remains of a Roman camp are still discoverable. A canal passes through this place from Lancaster, from which it is distant 8 m. N. by E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 464; in 1831, 558. A. P., £2,660. Aggregate pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1574; in 1831, 2151. A. P., £12,720. For the pop. of the several townships, &c. see the different articles.

WARTON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, western division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Rothbury, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 59.

WARWICK, a parish partly in the ward of Cumberland, comprising the townships of Aglionby and Warwick, and partly in that of Eskdale, including the township of Little Cerry, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy with Wetherall, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The church is ded. to St Leonard, and is built of stone, in the Norman style, with an east end of a semi-circular form; it appears to have been once much larger. The parish is not only united to Wetherall in ecclesiastical affairs, but also in the management and distribution of the parochial funds. Here is a building for the use of a Sunday school, erected by the late Thomas Parker, Esq. The parish is situated on the river Irthing, which bounds it on the west and

also on the south bank of the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge of four arches. Here are remains of earth-works, from which it is supposed to have been the station of the sixth cohort of the Nervii, called by the Romans *Virosidam*. Distance from Carlisle, 5 m. E. by N. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 241; in 1831, 266: of the whole parish, in 1801, 453; in 1831, 686. A. P., £2,894. The returns made for Aglionby and Little Corby, may be found under their several heads.

WARWICK,

A borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally within the Warwick division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Rous, the historian of the county, considers Warwick to have been a place of considerable size and importance even in the time of the Britons, which opinion is also held by Camden, Dugdale, and other writers on the subject. We are also informed by the same author, that having frequently suffered from the repeated inroads of the Picts, it was rebuilt by Caractacus, on whose defeat and capture in the year 50, the emperor Claudius erected fortresses on the banks of the Avon and Severn, of which Warwick is supposed to have been one. This statement, however, is doubtful, and it is rendered probable by the researches of antiquarians that the nearest Roman station was at Chesterton. Under the Saxon heptarchy this town was with the county included in the kingdom of Mercia, and came into the possession of Warremund, who called it after his own name *Warre-wyke*; this derivation has, however, been disputed, principally on the information afforded by a coin of Hardicanute, on which it is called *Werhica*. Warwick suffered much from the invasion of the Danes, and it appears most likely that it was immediately after this rebuilt by Ethelfleda in 913, who also built the most ancient part of the castle. Immediately after the Norman conquest, the importance of this place as a military station seems to have been duly appreciated, for we find it surrounded with walls, a portion of which still remains, and is known under the name of the Wall-dyke. In 1312, Warwick castle was repaired by the celebrated Guy, earl of Warwick, who beheaded here Piers Gaveston, who was the clever but unprincipled favourite of the king, and the object of especial enmity to the great barons who were in opposition to the crown. After various conflicts with the monarch, they succeeded in banishing the favourite from the kingdom; but he having imprudently returned in 1312, the earl of Warwick forcibly seized upon his person, in defiance of an express convention, and bore him in triumph to Warwick castle, where the earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel, repaired to hold a consultation about their prisoner. His fate was speedily decided. He was dragged to Blacklow-hill, about two miles from Warwick castle, where he was beheaded amidst the scorn and reproach of his implacable and perfidious enemies. On the top of Blacklow-

hill there is a rude stone, on which the name of Gaveston, and the date of his execution, are cut in ancient characters. Warwick was visited in 1572 by Queen Elizabeth on her route to Kenilworth castle; the town was also visited by James I., in 1617, when a splendid entertainment was given him in the great hall of the earl of Leicester's hospital, in commemoration of which an inscription was put upon one of the walls of the building. During the parliamentary war, the castle was defended against the king by Robert Greville, Lord Brooke. Lord Brooke having had occasion to repair to London for supply of arms and ammunition, the castle was besieged for about 14 days by the earl of Northampton, but the garrison made a gallant defence till Lord Brooke returned to raise the siege. A large portion of the town was burnt in 1694, and in the course of a few years after was rebuilt, the losses of the inhabitants having been relieved by a national contribution of £110,000, of which £1000 was given by Queen Anne. The town stands in an agreeable situation on the north side of the river Avon, and is built upon a rock of freestone. The surrounding country is very beautiful and richly diversified, and the entrances from the Banbury, Birmingham, and Stratford roads are remarkably picturesque. The streets are regularly built and spacious, the two principal ones running east and west, and being crossed by another of considerable extent, near the centre of the town. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas, and contain many handsome modern houses. An excellent supply of water is obtained from springs in the neighbourhood, and brought by pipes into the town.—Here are a public library and a news-room, supported by subscription. Assemblies are occasionally held in the town-hall, and during the races, in the county-hall; here is also a small theatre, occasionally opened by the Cheltenham company. Races are held twice a year, in March and September; at the spring meeting the ladies of Leamington give a plate of £50, and at the same time is given the Leamington cup worth £50, with £10 for the second horse; also a cup of the same value given by Bolton King, Esq. At the September meeting the king's plate of one hundred guineas, the town plate of £50, the member's plate of £50, the Warwick cup of £100, and the Guy, Leamington, and other stakes, are run for. The race course is one of the best in the kingdom, and lies on a fine level piece of ground.—Here are scarcely any manufactures; that of worsted is rapidly decreasing, and that of cotton is entirely extinct. Malt is made to some extent; and there are lime, coal, and timber wharfs on the banks of the Warwick and Napton canal, which comes up to the north part of the town. This canal communicates with the Oxford and Birmingham canal, and on it are boats conveying goods and passengers to Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Wolverhampton daily; and to Oxford and Banbury on Tuesdays and Fridays. Saturday is market-day, when corn and provisions are abundantly supplied. The market-place is an

extensive area, containing in the centre a neat market-house constructed of stone, the lower part of which is an open piazza, affording a sheltered area for the use of the market. Fairs are held on January 21st, February 11th and 23d, April 1st, May 13th, June 3d, July 5th, August 12th, September 4th, October 12th, November 8th, and December 16th, for horses, sheep, and cheese. Pop., in 1801, 5592; in 1831, 9105. A. P., £29,455.

Municipal Government.—Warwick received its first charter from Queen Mary in 1554, and is now governed under a charter granted by Charles II. in 1684, and confirmed and extended by William III. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 assistant burgesses, with a town clerk, a sergeant-at-mace, a yeoman sergeant, and subordinate officers. The mayor, late mayor, the recorder, deputy-recorder, and three senior aldermen, have magisterial jurisdiction within the town. The burgesses at large elect the mayor annually on the 29th September, from among the aldermen; the recorder is chosen by the corporation, and holds his office for life; and the deputy-recorder, who also performs the duties of town-clerk, is appointed by the recorder; the aldermen are chosen by the mayor and the rest of the body, and the assistant burgesses are elected by the aldermen. A residence of three years is requisite to qualify to the office of assistant-burgess. The magistrates for the borough hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and a court of record is held every Wednesday, except during the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun, for the recovery of debts under £40, at which the town-clerk presides. Here is a handsome court-house in the Grecian style, in which the borough, sessions, and courts of record are held. It contains a handsome assembly-room, 60 feet long and 27 feet wide. The walls are decorated with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and three large and brilliant chandeliers of cut glass are suspended from the ceiling. Here is also the county-hall, in which are held the assizes and general quarter-sessions of the peace for the county of Warwick. It is an elegant building, constructed of free-stone, in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. Close to this building is a mansion for the judge, and on the opposite side is the county-gaol, a remarkably well-arranged building, in which the prisoners can be properly classified. Here is likewise the county bridewell, in which prisoners are kept at hard labour, such as working the flour-mill, heading pins, and raising water by means of an apparatus connected with a tread-mill. Warwick has returned two members to parliament since the 23d of Edward I. The scot and lot payers exercised the franchise till the passing of the reform bill.

Living, &c.—The town contains two parishes, both in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. That of St Mary's is a vicarage, rated at £20, returned at £135, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which was formerly collegiate—is a building in a mixed style of archi-

ture; the chancel—which is part of the original building—is in the later style of English architecture, and displays much beauty in its details; the nave is spacious and of lofty dimensions, separated from the aisles by ranges of clustered columns, well lighted by clerestory windows. The tower—which rises to the height of 130 feet—is built in successive stages, and the lower part is supported by four pointed arches, beneath which is a spacious passage. At the four angles are lofty and enriched pinnacles, between which are others not so high, and the whole is seen from a great distance and presents a beautiful appearance. The exterior of the whole is in general elaborately finished, but the eastern part, in particular, is of great beauty, being furnished with richly wrought buttresses, and the front on this side is part of the original edifice, uniting in a striking degree grandeur of design with simplicity and elegance of detail. The windows of the aisles and transepts are unfortunately, although of a large size, totally without any claim to beauty. This deplorable mixture of the most elegant specimens of English architecture, with those modern parts which are in the Roman style, arises from the circumstances of great part of the church having been destroyed by fire about 140 years ago, and rebuilt in 1704, under the direction of an artist who had not sufficient taste to understand that, however beautiful each style may be separately, yet that together they can only produce an ill-connected incongruous whole. From the lofty and elegant appearances of the parts, it is, however, by no means so paltry as might have been expected. Among those parts of the original edifice which escaped the conflagration, is the beautiful chapel commonly called the Beauchamp chapel, from its having been erected by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. The entrance to this chapel is in the south transept of the church, and the building is an elegant specimen of the later style, considered only inferior to Henry Seventh's chapel at Westminster, both in its exterior and interior. The roof is adorned with fan tracery, and is elaborately groined. The altar-piece consists of a basso-relievo in marble, representing the salutation, from the chisel of Collins. Behind the altar is an apartment said to have belonged to John Rous, the founder of the chapel; on the north side is a chantry, and an apartment used before the Reformation as a confessional. Here are two ancient monuments, one of which is erected to the memory of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester,—it is in the style of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the other is in gilt brass, in the centre of the chapel, to the memory of John Rous, and contains his effigy recumbent on the tomb, surrounded with numerous figures and shields of armorial bearings. The chapter-house is on the opposite side from the chapel, and is now partly used as a cemetery and partly appropriated to the use of the national school. The living of St Nicholas is a vicarage, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £125, and in patronage of the mayor and other members of the

corporation of the town. It is a building in the later style of architecture, the tower having been built in 1740, and the rest of the church about 40 years after. The roof is elegantly groined, and the interior is lighted by three windows on each side, the altar being in a recess at the east end. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have places of worship here.

Benevolent Institutions.—Here is a free grammar school, situated on the Butts, which was founded by Henry VIII., and endowed with part of the revenues arising from the lands of the confiscated monasteries. It is open to all boys in the town, on payment of an annual fee of 10s. and of £1 11s. 6d. on entrance; the master receives an annual salary of £130, and is appointed by the king. Connected with this school are two exhibitions for £70 per annum each, which were founded by Mr Fulke Weale, and entitle the holders to go to any of the colleges in Oxford. The school has also sometimes, in default or failure of candidates from Combrook, the benefit of two exhibitions for Trinity college, Cambridge, founded by Lady Verney. The school-rooms are in an ancient building, founded by Richard, earl of Warwick, for the use of the dean and canons of the church of St Mary, and consisting of two cloisters, forming, with other parts of the building, a quadrangle. Here is also a charity school, which is held in the ancient chapel of St Peter, at which 39 boys and 36 girls receive instruction in the simpler branches of education, and 40 are completely clothed, and the rest receive each a coat and one pair of shoes per annum. The master's salary is £40, subject to a deduction for the salary of the school-mistress, who teaches the girls sewing. A national school, at which 200 children receive education, is supported by subscription. Here is also a school of industry, conducted on the national system of education, established by the countess of Warwick, and supported by the exertions of the ladies in the town and vicinity. It is situated in Castle-street, in a house left for the purpose by Mr Oaken, a gentleman to whom the different charitable institutions of this place are much indebted. About 40 girls are here taught, and provided with dinner daily, on payment of a moderate quarterly sum; they are instructed in the useful as well as the elementary branches of education, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, knitting, &c. The proceeds of the labour of the scholars contributes towards the support of the school. The hospital was founded by Robert, earl of Leicester, who appropriated for that purpose a building formerly used by the ancient guilds of the Holy Trinity and St George, and granted to him at the general dissolution. He endowed it for the use of a master and 12 aged brethren, preferring such as had been wounded in the service of their country. The funds of this institution having increased so as to afford £130 per annum to each of the brethren, an act of parliament was procured for augmenting the master's salary to £400, it having been limited by the will of the original donor to £50 per annum, and at

the same time reducing the incomes of the brethren to £80, until, by the accumulation of unappropriated income, 10 additional brethren can be admitted, when the funds are to be equally divided amongst the brethren. The building occupied by the brethren is built in the form of a quadrangle, one side of which contains the great hall, another the master's house, and the two others are occupied by the rest of the brethren, who have separate apartments. The costume of the almsmen is a blue gown, with the far-famed crest of the founder, the bear and rugged staff, on the left shoulder. The master is appointed by the heirs of the founder, and must necessarily be in orders. The patronage of Hampton-in-Arden belongs to the masters and brethren. Divine service is performed by the master daily in the chapel of St James, annexed to and forming part of the hospital. It contains a painting of Christ's ascension, from the pencil of Millar, who was a pupil of Reynolds. The inhabitants partake in the advantages of a charity bequeathed by Sir Thomas White, for the purpose of assisting young tradesmen with a loan of £100, without interest, for nine years. There are in different parts of the town about 40 almshouses, endowed with various sums, and the inmates of which—principally old women—receive quarterly sums, with donations of coats, gowns, and other similar advantages. Large sums are at the disposal of the corporation for charitable purposes.

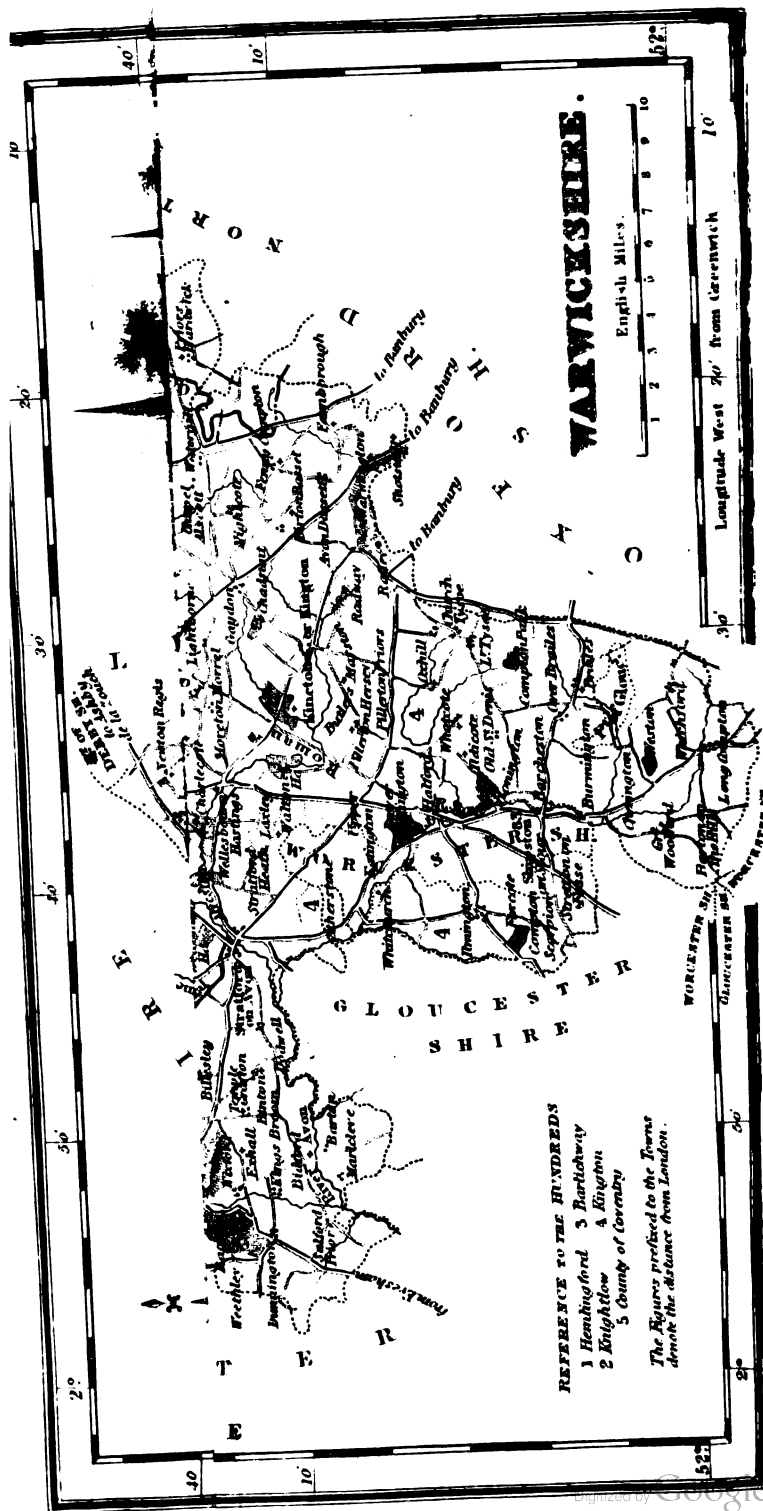
The Castle.—The castle of Warwick, which is on the southern side of the town, is well worthy of notice as one of the most complete specimens of those immense monuments of feudal grandeur which formerly existed in such abundance, but of which the greater number has fallen into ruins. It includes an area of about three acres, and the space within the moat is about five acres, and is equally remarkable for its strength, beauty, and magnificence. A winding road leads from the outer lodge to a gateway flanked with two towers, and in which was formerly a portcullis. This gate admits into the inner court, in which there are several octangular towers, one of which is called *Cæsar's*—a common appellation of some commanding part of the fortress in many castles of remote antiquity. Another, and the more important of these towers, is called *Guy's*. This building is perhaps the most commanding feature of Warwick castle. It is 148 feet in height. From whatever point it is viewed its proportions are truly majestic. On the north-eastern side are two low embattled towers, in which bears were formerly kept for the purpose of being baited.—The state-rooms, which are exhibited at Warwick castle, contain many objects deserving attention. Some of the pictures are of the first order of excellence, particularly several portraits by Vandyke. In a greenhouse, delightfully situated in the grounds surrounding the castle, is one of the finest and most perfect remains of antiquity, a Grecian vase of white marble, dug up from the ruins of the emperor Adrian's palace at Tivoli, and sent to England by Sir William Hamilton, in

1774. It is probably one of the most entire, and, to a certain extent, the most beautiful specimen of ancient sculpture which this country possesses. At the western extremity is the lofty keep, which presents a truly majestic and noble appearance from this side of the castle; it was erected, as already mentioned, by the daughter of Alfred the Great, and is now approached by a winding path of great beauty, the grounds having been laid out in shrubberies. The side towards the Avon is by no means the most favourable point of view, consisting entirely of one unbroken line of masonry, only preserved from monotony by the number of windows. On this side are the remains of an ancient bridge.

The following account of the castle is extracted from Mr Grosse's *Antiquities*:—"The era of its first erection is doubtful; neither are its founders better ascertained, some attributing it to the Romans, others to Cymbeline the British king; and Dugdale, though he speaks but doubtfully from the authority of Rous, ascribes it to Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, who, according to that monk, caused the donjon to be made, which was a strong tower raised on a high artificial mount of earth near the river. 'It appears,' says the author of the history of the house of Greville, 'by domesday book, that the castle belonged to the crown in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, as a special stronghold for the defence of the midland parts of the kingdom, and that Turkill was governor thereof for the king.' Some remains of this ancient work were visible in Dugdale's time: the mount is still to be seen on the west side of the present castle. At the conquest, William employed Turkill de Warwick to enlarge and fortify it, for which purpose several houses belonging to the monks of Coventry were destroyed; but on its completion he intrusted it to the custody of Henry de Newburgh, whom he created earl of Warwick. This castle, in the time of Henry III., was deemed of such importance, that the king's precept was sent to the archbishop of York and William de Cantalupe, for requiring good security of Margery, sister and heir of Thomas, earl of Warwick, that she should not take to husband any person whatsoever, in whom the king could not repose trust as in his own self; the chief reason alleged was, the strength of this castle, and its vicinity to the marches. In the 40th year of this reign, the earl siding with the king against the barons, this place was surprised by John Gifford, governor of Kenilworth castle, who demolished the walls from tower to tower, and carried him and his countess prisoners to Kenilworth. In the time of Edward III. it was granted during the minority of the earl to Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, and in the 45th of that king, Thomas, earl of Warwick, rebuilt the walls of the castle, adding strong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. In the reign of Richard II., Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, erected the remarkable tower called Guy's tower, the cost of which was £395 6s. Its walls are ten feet thick. George

Plantagenet, created earl of Warwick by his brother, Edward IV., resided here, and began to strengthen and beautify this castle." The castle was still in the hands of the crown, the different earls being merely constables in the king's name. It was granted in fee by James I. to Sir Foulke Greville, whose descendant, Francis, earl of Brooke, was created by Geo. II., earl of Warwick castle, and in whose family it still continues. "In the civil war it was made a garrison for the parliament by the Lord Brooke. The prisoners taken at Edgehill were confined here. Robert, earl of Brooke, in the time of Charles II., much embellished the whole building, and particularly fitted up the state apartments. In the precinct of this castle was a church ded. to All Saints, and, according to Rous, founded by the Britons. This church had divers customs and privileges, and was, in 1125, united by Simon, bishop of Worcester, to the collegiate church of St Mary of Warwick, founded by Roger, earl of Warwick." Here are kept a large two-handed sword, with a helmet and other pieces of armour, said to have belonged to Guy of Warwick.

Monastic Establishments, &c.—On the road to Kenilworth is a rock called Guy's Cliff, in which is a cave said to have been the retreat of the celebrated Guy, earl of Warwick, for some years before his death. He is said to have lived here in the disguise of a hermit, unknown to his countess, who resided in the castle which he daily visited. Near the cave is a range of cells with rudely arched cloisters hewn in the rock, called after the countess, Phillis' cloisters. Close to this are two ancient stone-basins into which a stream of clear water constantly flows, called Guy's well. On the cliff are the remains of a chapel ded. to St Margaret, founded by Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. It is in the later style of English architecture, with a richly groined roof and a beautiful porch, and containing a colossal statue of Guy of Warwick in armour, which has been considerably mutilated. On this hill is a handsome residence built by the late Mr Greatheed, with a handsome avenue of fir trees in front. The following account of the monastic establishments of Warwick, is given by Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia*:—"In the north-west part of this town was an abbey in the Saxon times, which was destroyed, A. D. 1016, by Canutus the Dane. Here was also anciently a house of nuns, where is now St Nicholas' church yard, which is said to have been burnt to the ground by the Danes, A. D. 1016. On the north side of this town, where once stood a parochial church of St Helen, Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, began, and his son, Earl Roger, finished, temp. Henry I., an hospital or priory of canons regular, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order. About the time of the general dissolution herein were a prior and two or three poor religious, who were endowed with £41 10s. 2d. per annum, Dugd.; £49 13s. 6d., Speed. The site of this monastery was granted, 38th Hen. VIII., to Thomas Hawkyne, alias Fysher. Roger, earl



of Warwick, is said to have founded here the house of templars beyond the bridge, temp. R. Hen. I., or R. Steph., which was certified, 9th Edward II., to be of the yearly value of £14 6s. 8d.; and after the dissolution of that order, became part of the preceptory of Balsall in this county belonging to the knights hospitallers. If what John Rous reports be true concerning St Dubricius fixing an episcopal seat here in the church of All Saints, within the precincts of the castle about the latter end of the sixth century, before he went to Landaff, this was the most ancient foundation in this county. It is pretty certain that before the conquest there were great privileges belonging to this church of All Saints, and therein were secular priests or canons, who were, after the year 1125, united to the college of St Mary in this town, the castle rendering their old church and habitation very inconvenient. The church of our lady in this town seemed to be more than parochial, temp. Will. Conq., because it was endowed with a hide of land in Miton at the time of making the Domesday-book. Henry de Newburgh, the first earl of Warwick of the Norman line, gave several tithes and lands to it for prebends, with design to make it collegiate, and to unite the church of All Saints in Castle to it; but dying before he could complete it, his son, Earl Roger, after the year 1123, finished it, and established therein a dean and secular canons. It was increased in revenues and buildings by the munificence of several earls of Warwick, among which the beautiful chapel of our lady on the south side of the choir, founded according to the will of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, highly deserves notice. About the time of the dissolution here were a dean, five prebendaries or canons, ten priests vicars, and six choristers, who had possessions to the value of £247 18s. ob. per annum, Dugd. and Speed; £334 2s. 8d. ob., according to a MSS. in the hands of Sir Simon Archer. The site of this college was granted, 37th Hen. VIII., to the burgesses of Warwick. 'In the north suburb is a chapel of St Michael, where sometime was a college having a master and confratres.' This was the hospital of St Michael at the lower end of Saltford-street, founded by Roger, earl of Warwick, in the latter end of the reign of King Hen. I., or beginning of that of King Stephen, for a master or warden, and several leprous brethren, whose revenues were valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £12 5s. 2d. per annum in the whole, and clearly at £10 1s. 10d. But by another survey made 37th Hen. VIII., they were certified to be worth £10 19s. 10d. over and above all reprises. This hospital is still kept up for eight poor women. Here were also a college ded. to St James, an hospital ded. to St John the Baptist, and another ded. to St Thomas, and houses of Black and White friars." Distance from London, 90 m. N.W.

WARWICKSHIRE,

An inland county of England, extending from 51° 37' 30" to 52° 42' north latitude, and from

1° 7' 30" to 1° 55' 40" west longitude. It is bounded on the north-east by Leicestershire, on the east by Northamptonshire, on the south-east by Oxfordshire, on the south-west by Gloucestershire, on the west by Worcestershire, and on the north-west by Staffordshire. A small insulated portion of it lies in the county of Worcester, another in that of Gloucester, and it includes within its limits a portion of the county of Worcester, a few miles south from Stratford-on-Avon. At the period of the Roman invasion the northern part of this county was in the territory of Cornavil, and the southern in that of Wigantes or Wiccil, though Grose describes it as belonging to the principality of the Catcuchani; others assign the northern portion to the Casil, and the southern to the Doburnl: it was taken possession of about the year 50 by Ostorius Scapula the second Roman governor of Britain, who established a line of military stations along the banks of the Avon. It was subsequently included in the province of Flavia Caesariensis, which extended from the Thames to the Humber. On the establishment of the Saxon ocrarchy this county was included in the kingdom of Mercia, or of the middle Angles. In 757 a sanguinary conflict took place near Leckington, near the northern extremity of the county, between the people of Mercia under Ethelwald, and the west Saxons under Cuthred. The former monarch was slain in the conflict by one of his treacherous commanders. During the incursions of the Danes the county suffered severely. In 1147, a conflict took place between the earl of Chester and Stephen; the latter having seized the castle of the former at Coventry. In 1263, the castle of Warwick was seized and dismantled by the revolted barons, who took possession of and fortified the castle of Kenilworth, but were dislodged in 1266 by the king at the head of a powerful body of men. In the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants of this county almost unanimously sided with the parliament, and in 1642 the militia were arrayed by Lord Brooke, appointed by the parliament to be general and commander-in-chief of the associated counties of Warwick and Stafford. Throughout the whole war the castle of Warwick was defended against many attempts to take it by the royalists. On the 28th of August, 1642, Princes Rupert and Maurice made an unsuccessful attempt to take Caldecote-hall, and on the 23d of October the battle of Edgehill was fought at Kington, when the men of Warwickshire formed the right wing of the army of the parliament. In 1643, Prince Rupert took the town of Birmingham, and inflicted a heavy fine upon the inhabitants. In the same year the town of Stratford-on-Avon was alternately in the hands of the parliamentary and royalist parties. The city of Coventry having been distinguished for its opposition to the king, its walls were demolished in 1662 by order of Charles II.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—This county includes the deaneries of Arden, Coventry, Marton, and Stonely, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and

the deaneries of Kingston and Warwick, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. All of these are within the province of Canterbury. It is divided into 201 parishes, of which 71 are rectories, 90 vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies. It is within the midland circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held at Warwick; those for the city in the county of the city of Coventry; and there are 61 acting magistrates. By the reform act, four members are returned to parliament for this county, two for the northern and two for the southern division. Those for the northern division are polled for at Coleshill, Nuneaton, Birmingham, Coventry, and Dunchurch; those for the southern at Warwick, Kineton, Henley, Stratford, and Southam.

Civil Divisions.—For purposes of civil government the county is divided into four hundreds, namely, Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kington, and Knightlow. The hundred of Barlichway contains the divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford; that of Hemlingford those of Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull and Tamworth; that of Kington, those of Brails, Burton-Dasset, Kington, and Warwick; and that of Knightlow those of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam. It contains likewise the county of the city of Coventry, which is divided into nine parishes, and comprises an extent of 18,161 acres. Warwickshire contains the city of Coventry, the boroughs and market towns of Warwick and Birmingham, and the market-towns of Alcester, Atherstone, Coleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kington, Kenilworth, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, and Sutton-Coldfield. In 1815, the sum raised for the maintenance of the poor was £209,169. In the year ending March 25th, 1827, it had fallen £169,537 4s., of which £144,561 12s. was expended in the relief of the poor. The amount of the assessed property was £1,236,726, and the average scale of mortality appears to have been annually as 1 to 52 of the population. The pop. in 1801, was 208,190; in 1811, 228,735, an increase of 10 per cent.; in 1821, 274,392, an increase of 20 per cent.; in 1831, 337,600, an increase of 23 per cent.; of the last number, 165,761 were males, and 171,227 females. In 1821, there were 55,082 houses, and 39,189 families were employed in trade and manufactures, and 16,779 in agriculture.

Physical Features.—The outline of the county is of an irregular oval form, lying north and south, and terminating at each extremity in a point; the boundary line is in general arbitrary; on the north it is partly formed by the Watling-street, and for a short distance on the south by the Avon and its tributary streams. A hilly ridge extends along the boundary line between this county and that of Oxford, from Shottswell to Barton-on-the-Heath, running in a direction from north-east to south-east. The boundaries of the hundreds are extremely irregular, but their general situations may be described thus:—The northern part of the

" is occupied by the hundred of Hemling-

ford, the eastern by Knightlow, the southern by Kington, and the western by Barlichway; the county of the city of Coventry lies a little to the north-east of the centre of the county, and is almost surrounded by the hundred of Knightlow. The surface of the county is generally uneven, the highest points being the hills of Corley and the woods near Packington, in the hundred of Hemlingford. The most picturesque portion of the county is in the vicinity of Warwick, on the banks of the Avon, but rich and extensive prospects are commanded by the limestone hills at Walton and Long-Compton, which form part of the ridge already described as running between this county and that of Oxford. The climate of Warwickshire is generally mild and salubrious. Rain is most frequent when the wind blows from the south-west. In the early part of the spring easterly winds prevail.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Avon and the Tame. The Avon rises on the confines of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and enters this county at a short distance from Clifton-upon-Dunsmore; from this point it runs with a tortuous course towards the west, passing near Rugby, Newbold-on-Avon, Wolston, and Ryton-on-Dunsmore, where it turns to the south-west, and passes the towns of Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon; a few miles from which it reaches the boundary of this county and that of Gloucester at Weston-on-Avon, from which it runs along the boundary line for nearly eight miles, and finally passes into Worcestershire, a short distance below Salford. The current of the river Avon is very gentle, and vessels of 40 tons burden can sail up to Stratford,—the river having been deepened, so as to permit of this, in 1637. Its tributary streams are the river Dove, which rises in Leicestershire, and falls into the Avon near Newbold-on-Avon. The Sow, which rises in the northern part of the county near Bedworth, and after receiving several small tributary streams, runs in a southern direction to join this river at Stoneleigh. The Leam, which rises at Wolfhamcote, on the borders of Northamptonshire, and runs in a direction nearly due west, passing Leamington-Hastings, Hunningham, and Leamington-Priors, and falls into the Avon near Warwick. Tributary to this stream is the small river Watergall, which rises near Fenny-Compton, and runs nearly due north, joining the Leam near Marton. The Stour, which rises in the hills to the eastward of Long-Compton, and runs in a north-westerly direction, receiving many small tributary streams, and passing Shipston-upon-Stour, Halford, and Atherstone-upon-Stour, and joins the Avon a few miles below Stratford-upon-Avon. The Aine, which rises near Baddeley-Clinton, and runs in a direction nearly south, and joins the Avon near the south-western angle of the county; into this last falls the small river Arrow a little above Alcester. The Tame rises in Staffordshire, and enters the county a few miles to the north of Birmingham, from which it runs nearly due east to Lea-Marston, passing Castle-

Bromwich and Water-Orton, after which, it runs nearly due north, and leaves the county at Tamworth; near this point it receives the small river Anker, which rises in the western border of the county at Wolvey, passes Nuneaton, Caldecote, and Atherstone, running nearly parallel to the Coventry canal. The river Blythe likewise falls into the Tame; it rises near Packwood, and runs with a devious course towards the north, receiving the waters of the river Cole, and joining the Tame near Lea-Marston.

Soil, &c.—The soil of the county is generally fertile and very various, comprising almost every description. A strong clay loam resting on limestone prevails in the south-eastern portion of the county, which may be separated by an imaginary line drawn from Willoughby to Atherstone-upon-Stour. A similar soil prevails in the north-eastern part of the county, more especially near the course of the river Anker. A strong clay loam, resting upon marl and limestone, prevails in the neighbourhood of Salford, Henley-in-Arden, and Alcester, and in an extensive district reaching from near Warwick to the vicinity of Tamworth. A tract of strong clay, resting upon limestone, extends from Warwick to the south-western confines of the county. A considerable district around Solihull, and the various parishes to the north and east of that town, consist of a strong marly clay, with a substratum of wet clay. A good red clayey loam is found extending from the south side of the river Avon, near Castle-Bromwich, extending to Coleshill on the east, and Birmingham on the west, and a light, dry, red, sandy soil, prevails in the vicinity of Aston and Hackley-Brook near Birmingham. Around Coventry the soil consists chiefly of a deep, rich, sandy loam, resting on marl and freestone, which also occurs in detached portions of considerable extent in various parts of the county. The tract lying between the town of Rugby and the village of Grandborough, extending eastward towards the boundary of the county, and westward to the road from Southam to Coventry, consists of a light sandy soil, occasionally mingled with sharp gravel, and well adapted for the culture of turnips. A poorer sort of the same description occupies the valleys of the Blythe and Tame, extending from the vicinity of the village of Meriden, northward to the confines of the county. A considerable tract of strong clay extends between Warwick and Alcester. The crops most commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, turnips, potatoes, and vetches; rye is occasionally sown on the poor sandy soils, and turnips are extensively cultivated in all the lighter and drier soils, both of these are chiefly used as food for sheep. Flax is cultivated in some places, but to a small extent. Wheat is sown once in four or six years in the rich loams, and much of the barley is made into malt, which is chiefly consumed within the county. Winter and spring tares are extensively grown for the feeding of sheep and horses. In the vicinity of the larger towns potatoes are extensively planted by the

farmer, and there are extensive kitchen-gardens for the cultivation of vegetables. The principal manures are lime and marl, which are found within the county, though much of the former is imported from Staffordshire and Leicestershire. The meadow and pasture lands are computed at 235,000 acres, and 60,000 acres are covered with artificial grass, chiefly red and white clover, and rye-grass. About 205,000 acres are used for the pasturage of sheep and cattle; and it is supposed that from 80,000 to 85,000 are mown every year for hay. A large portion of the artificial grass is cut green, and given to horses and other cattle. The tracts of permanent pasture abound chiefly on the borders of Leicestershire. There is much fine meadow land and old pastures on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Avon, the produce of hay varying from 1 to 2½ tons per acre. In the county of the city of Coventry are 3,000 acres of grass land, on which the freemen of the city have a common right of pasturage from the 13th of August to the 13th of February. About 5,000 acres are devoted to horticulture, for which the soil is generally well adapted. The extent of the unenclosed land is very inconsiderable; the only extensive commons are those of Sutton-Coldfield and Sutton-park, besides which, there are numerous small commons belonging to different parishes. Timber abounds chiefly in the middle, northern, and western parts of the county, which were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Arden, in which there are remarkably fine oak trees. There are many extensive coppices consisting of oak, ash, hazel, alder, birch, and beech; and many fine timber trees exist in the hedge-rows of the old enclosures. Many thriving plantations of forest-trees are scattered over the county. The orchards are few and of inconsiderable extent. This is a noted grazing county. The Scotch and Herefordshire oxen, and the long-horned breeds, are chiefly preferred for grazing; for the dairy, the Yorkshire long-horned and Durham breeds are most esteemed; for breeding, the long-horned Lancashire are preferred. The breeds of sheep are chiefly the old Warwickshire and new Leicester, which, of late, have been much intermingled; the former are a large polled kind, which, when fat, frequently weigh from 40 to 48 lbs. per quarter; the average weight of the wool is about 9 lbs. The new Leicester sheep are preferred by the graziers. A few Wiltshire, Southdown, small Welsh and Merino sheep, are also kept. A mixed sort of inferior quality is bred upon the commons.

Minerals.—The mineral productions of Warwick are chiefly coal, limestone, freestone, and a kind of blue flagstone. The best coal is found at Bedworth, and extending between Coventry and Nuneaton; the seam varying in thickness from 3 to 4 feet. Much coal of inferior quality is raised at Griff-Hollow, Chilvers-Coton, Nuneaton-Common, Huntshall, and Oldbury; the worst quality is that raised at Oldbury. Lime is quarried to a great extent in various places, more especially at Bearley, Grafton-Court, Harbury, Bidford, New-

bold-on-Avon, Princethorpe, Stratton, and Wilnecote. Freestone exists chiefly in the western vicinity of Warwick, Leamington, Coventry, and Kenilworth; and extensive quarries of blue flagstone are wrought near Bidford and Wilnecote. Marl abounds chiefly in the western part of the county, and ironstone was formerly raised at Oldbury.

Manufactures, &c.—The principal manufactures of the county are those of hardware, &c. in Birmingham and the vicinity. The city of Coventry is celebrated for the manufacture of watches, silks, and ribands. There are considerable flax-mills at Berkeswell, Balsall, and Tamworth. Fish-hooks and needles are extensively manufactured at Alcester, and horn combs at Kenilworth. The chief exports are the produce of the manufactures, corn, cattle, and sheep; great numbers of the latter being annually driven to London. The chief roads of the county are the following:—one which enters at the southern angle near Long Compton, and passing Shipston-on-Stour, divides into two great branches, one of which passes Warwick, Kenilworth, Coventry, and Nuneaton, and leaves the county near Hinckley; the other passes Stratford-on-Avon, Henley-in-Arden, and Birmingham, and enters Staffordshire a few miles beyond the last. From Kenilworth, the first-mentioned road gives off a branch, which runs nearly due north to Tamworth. The county is likewise crossed by two great lines of road, which, beginning at Daventry in Northamptonshire, diverge towards Warwick and Coventry, and unite again at Birmingham.

Canals.—Within this county is an extensive artificial navigation. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal, constructed in 1790, extends from Birmingham in a north-easterly direction towards Tamworth, within a few miles of which it joins the Coventry canal at Whittington-Brook; in this course it crosses the river Tame a little below Aston; at Birmingham it joins the Worcester and Birmingham canal near Farmer's-bridge. It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, 30 feet in breadth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, admitting boats of 22 tons burden. The total ascent and descent along the canal is 248 feet, averaging 15 per mile, effected by means of 44 locks.—The Coventry canal, constructed by a joint stock company in 1790, and which forms an important line in the communication between London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, commences at Coventry, and runs in a northerly direction towards Nuneaton, from whence it runs parallel to the course of the river Anker, and leaves the county near Tamworth, not far from its junction with the Birmingham and Fazeley canal; close to the borders of the county it crosses the river Tame. It is 27 miles in length, the average ascent and descent by means of locks being 3.6 feet per mile, or 96 feet in all. The price of shares was £680 in 1833. This canal gives off a branch to the Giff collieries, and another having several minor branches to those near Bedworth, Leas-Wood, and Pool.—The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal arises from the Coventry

canal at Marston-bridge, near Nuneaton, and enters Leicestershire near Hinckley. Its whole length is $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the part within Warwickshire being only about 7, and without locks. It was constructed in 1805 by a joint stock company, the number of shares being 1482, and the original cost per share, £113, which had fallen in 1833 to £74.—The Oxford canal, forming part of the chain from London to the western counties, commences in the Coventry canal at Longford, about 4 miles from Coventry, and runs with an extremely tortuous course to Harborough-Magna, near the borders of Leicestershire, from whence it winds in a southerly direction, occasionally passing into Northamptonshire, and finally entering Oxfordshire a little to the southward of Wormleighton. The total length is $90\frac{1}{2}$ miles, breadth 30 feet, and depth 5 feet. It has three aqueducts of considerable magnitude, a tunnel at Newbold, 125 yards long and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and one at Fenny-Compton, 1188 yards long and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The ascent, by means of 12 locks, from the level of the Coventry canal, in $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the summit at Marston-Tolls, is 74 feet, and it afterwards descends to the level of the Isis, 195 feet. There are 188 stone and brick bridges throughout the length. It was constructed in 1790 by a joint stock company, and cost £308,648, of which sum £178,548 was raised by means of 1786 shares of £100 each, and the remainder £130,000 by a loan, above one half of which has been since paid off. The prices of the shares had risen in 1833 to £560.—The Warwick and Birmingham canal commences at Birmingham, where it communicates with the Warwick and Fazeley canal, and runs in a south-easterly direction to Warwick, from whence it continues under the name of the Warwick and Napton canal, and finally joins the Oxford canal near Napton-on-the-Hill. Both these canals were constructed in 1799, and the former is 25 m. in length, with 32 locks, and a tunnel 300 yards in length; the latter is 15 m. in length, and has 980 shares, the original cost per share being £100, which had risen in 1833 to £216.—A branch from the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal, near Wolverhampton, enters the county a little to the west of Birmingham, and joins the Birmingham and Fazeley canal.—The Birmingham and Worcestershire canal, the course of which lies chiefly in the county of Worcester, crosses that detached portion of the county of Warwick which lies about 10 m. to the west of Henley-in-Arden, and again entering the county near Edgbaston, proceeds to join the Birmingham and Fazeley canal at Farmer's-bridge.—The Stratford-upon-Avon canal commences at King's-Norton in Worcestershire, near which it enters the county of Warwick and runs in a south-easterly direction towards Lapworth, after which it turns to the southward, and joins the river Avon at Stratford-upon-Avon. At the point where it turns to the southward, it gives off a small branch communicating with the Warwick and Birmingham canal; it also communicates by a short branch with the village of Tamworth,

and by a longer one with the Grafton lime-works.

Antiquities.—The following account of the antiquities of this county is given by Grose in his antiquities of England and Wales:—"The Roman, Saxon, Danish, or British encampments in this county, are at Oldbury, near Atherstone; at Alcester, Brinckley, and Monk's Kirby, near Warrington; near Castle-Bromwich; at Tardley, near Birmingham; at Tamworth, near Solihull; near Beaudesert; at Carley, near Coventry; Nadbury, near King-ton; at Chesterton, near Warwick; and at Spennall, near Alcester. Two of the Roman military ways lead through this county,—one the Watling-street, the other the Fosse-way. From Warwick there are many branches, and so many radii to different stations in the county. There are five stations in this county, viz. *Ratae*, now Brinklow; *Benones*, now Warwick; *Mandussedum*, now Alcester; *Pennocrucium*, now Oldbury; and *Tripenitum*, now Edgehill. The Fosse-way passes near Monk's Kirby to Brinklow, thence by Chesterton to Compton-Murdock, and between Kineton and Stratford-upon-Avon to Gloucestershire. Throughout this course the road runs nearly in a direct line, in a direction S.S.W. from Copston-Magna to Stretton-on-the-Fosse. The Watling-street runs along the boundary line of the county, from the point of junction of the counties of Warwick, Northampton, and Leicester, in a direction N.N.W. as far as Atherstone, from whence it strikes across the county in the direction of Tamworth. A road went from Alcester towards Edgehill, which is generally called Akeman-street, which probably signified no more than *via lapidea*, or the Roman agger. Here is a large Roman fortress at the end of the hill. The antiquities in this county worthy of notice are—Alcecot priory, near Tamworth; Coventry churches and town-house, &c.; Comb-abbey; Castle-yard, near Colshill; Castle-hill, near Coventry; Kenilworth castle and priory; Maxtoke priory and castle; Nuneaton nunnery; Tamworth castle; Stratford-upon-Avon church; Warwick castle, priory, church, &c.; Guy's cliff; Sutton-Colfield manor-house; Red-horse hill; Ashton-hall and church, near Birmingham; Brown-over castle, near Rugby; Merevale abbey, near Atherston; Oldbury castle; Penley abbey, near Henley; Studley castle, near Henley; Priore-Allen, near Monk's Kirby; Priory castle, near Henley; Priory-Alleyn, near Coventry; Ravenshaw abbey, near Solihull. The number of religious houses, including colleges and hospitals, was about 57; of these there are still some remains in the abbey of Merevale, the priories of Coventry, Kenilworth, and Maxtoke, and the nunneries of Nuneaton, Pindley, and Polesworth." Of modern seats the following are the most elegant:—Warwick castle; Ragley-hall, near Alcester, the residence of the marquess of Hertford; Comb abbey, that of the earl of Craven; Packington-hall, that of the earl of Aylesford; and Stone-Leigh abbey, that of J. Chandos Leigh, Esq. There are various chalybeate springs and other mineral

waters within the county. The most celebrated are those of Leamington-Priors, Birmingham, Ilmington, and Newnham-Regis. Of these Leamington is most resorted to, having within these few years become a very fashionable resort.

WARWICK-BRIDGE, a township in the parish of Wetheral, Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 1285. This great increase in the population is owing to the establishment of bleaching and cotton works, by Messrs Dixon and Sons, at which about 500 persons are employed. Here is a Sunday school supported by the proprietors of the mills, and also a Roman Catholic chapel. It is situated on the river Eden, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge of four arches, leading to the village of Warwick. A detachment of the royalist party were here routed in 1648 by General Lambert, in making an attempt to secure possession of the bridge. Distance from Carlisle, 6 m. E.

WASDALE, WASTDALE, or WASTEDALE, a manor in the parish of Shap, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Orton, 4 m. N.W. Pop. returned with the parish. It includes Wasdale Head and Wasdale Foot.

WASDALE, or NETHER-WASTEDALE, a township and joint chapelry with Eskdale, in the parish of St Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5, returned at £38 19s., and in patronage of the inhabitants. Here is held on the first Monday in September, a fair for sheep. Within the parish is the celebrated lake called Wast-water, which is three miles in length, half a mile in breadth, and about 45 fathoms deep; lying in fact about 15 fathoms below the level of the sea. It is said that this lake has never frozen, which is partly accounted for by its extraordinary depth. Distance from Ravenglass, 7 m. N.N.E. The returns of population and assessed property are made with Eskdale.

WASDALE-HEAD, or UPPER WASTEDALE, a township and chapelry in the parish of St Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5, and in patronage of the perpetual curate of the parish. The accommodation in the chapel is deficient, and the inhabitants are obliged, through want of a burial-ground, to have recourse to Nether-Wasdale. It is delightfully situated at the head of the small, although beautiful lake, Wast-water, and is almost entirely surrounded with hills. Distance from Keswick, 11 m. S.W. by S. The pop. and assessed property are returned with the parish of St Bees.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet in the parish of Egloskille, hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. Here are held on the last Monday in every month, the petty-sessions for the hundred. Distance from Bodmin, 3 m. N.W. The pop. and other returns are made along with the parish.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), a parish in

the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 15s., returned at £45, and, in 1829, in patronage of Henry Fowke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Winchcombe, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,215.

WASHBOURNE (LITTLE), a township and chapelry in the parish of Overbury, middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Overbury, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge, and patronage with Overbury vicarage. Distance from Tewkesbury, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 51. A. P., £910.

WASHBROOK, or GREAT BELSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Sampford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Copdock, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 6s. 8d., and patronage with Copdock rectory. The church is ded. to St Mary, and contains several handsome stalls, which have recently undergone repair. A window of stained glass has been presented to the church by Lord Walsingham, and is placed over the communion table. Distance from Ipswich, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,309.

WASHFIELD, a parish in the jurisdiction and included in the hundred of West Budleigh, although locally within that of Tiverton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 17s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Worth, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Tiverton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 453. A. P., £3,331.

WASHFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Old Cleeve, co. of Somerset. Distance from Dunster, 4 m. S.S.E.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of William Comyns, Esq. The church is ded. to St Peter, and there formerly existed a chapel at Whenham, which has now, however, fallen into decay. Distance from Crediton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 174. A. P., £736.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Langhoe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. The church is a handsome building, with a tower, and is ded. to St John the Evangelist. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with annual rents to the amount of £140, founded in 1619 by Thomas Garrett, who was a great benefactor to several charities near this. Also a school for young children, endowed in 1728 with £28, by Timothy Pike and several others. Sir Thomas Clack, in 1701, bequeathed property which now produces an annual sum of about £70, which is appro-

priated to the apprenticing of poor children. The parish is most advantageously placed on the southern bank of the river Witham, which is here navigable. Distance from Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., with the township of Heighington, in 1801, 645; in 1831, 1124. A. P., £4,431. Without the township, in 1801, 324; in 1831, 572. A. P., £2,164.

WASHINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with that of Sutton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, and patronage with that of Sutton. There is no church. The small hamlet of Ogerston is within the parish, which contains about 1400 acres of inclosed land. Distance from Stilton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 81. A. P., £1,409.

WASHINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, comprising the townships of Barmston, Great and Little Usworth, and Washington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £18, and in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is a handsome old building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, the former being separated from the latter by six columns. One hundred additional sittings were recently added to the church, £40 of the expense being defrayed by the society for enlarging and building churches. Here are two charity schools, one founded in 1814 by Mrs Peareth, and the other by the Rev. J. Davison, late rector. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising coal, large quantities of which exist here, which circumstance has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the place; some of them are also employed in rope-works and iron-founderies. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Gateshead, 5 m. S.E. by S. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 1190; in 1831, 1123. A. P., £8,634. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 2475; in 1831, 2673. A. P., £14,983.

WASHINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 10s., returned at £150, and in patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The church is an ancient building, in the early style of English architecture. Distance from Steyning, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 793. A. P., £1,847.

WASHLINGTON, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, situated in the central part of the county, verging towards the north, containing six parishes, and 4464 inhabitants in 1821.

WASING, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Mount, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Newbury, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 179. A. P., £730.

WASPERTON, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of

Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5, returned at £123 7s., and in patronage of the rector of Hampton-Lucy. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. In the parish of Hampton-Lucy is a school founded and endowed by the Rev. Richard Hill, in the benefit of which Wasperton partakes. Distance from Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 292. A. P., £2,356.

WASS, a township in the parish of Kilburn, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Helmesley, 6½ m. S.W.

WASSALL, a hamlet in the parish of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester. Distance from Bewdley, 1½ m. N.

WASSAND, a hamlet in the parish of Sigglesham, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Beverley, 11½ m. N.E. by E.

WASSEL, a hamlet in the parish of Hayley, co. of Worcester.

WASTLANDS, an extra-parochial liberty, situated locally in the parish of Swineshead, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Boston, 6½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1821, 43.

WASTON, a village, ancient, but now entirely depopulated, in the parish of Combe-St-Nicholas, co. of Somerset. Distance from Chard, 2½ m. N.N.W.

WATCHET, a market-town and sea-port in the parish of St Decuman, hundred of Williton and Fremanora, and co. of Somerset. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons this place was known by the name of *Weced-Poort*, and suffered severely from the ravages of the Danes, who, in 866, not only destroyed the houses, but massacred the inhabitants. It is situated in a delightful valley, on the shores of a creek off the Bristol channel, and contains 4 streets, with about 140 houses. The streets are for the most part paved. It formerly possessed a pretty considerable trade, there being a herring-fishery here; it has, however, rather retrograded in this particular, and now possesses few vessels, which are principally employed in the coast for transport of coal, limestone, gypsum, and kelp. Here is a pier now kept in repair by a small tonnage due, and which was built by the family of Wyndham. Between this place and Bristol are two regular packets every fortnight. Woollen cloth and paper are manufactured here to a small extent. Limestone and alabaster are found in the vicinity. Saturday is market-day, and a fair is held on the 17th of November. The lord of the manor holds an annual court. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship here. Distance from London, 156 m. W. by S.; from Dunster, 5 m. E. The pop. and other returns are made with the parish.

WATCHFIELD, a chapelry and township in the parish and hundred of Shrivenham, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy under the vicarage of Shrivenham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, and patronage with the vicarage. The chapel was dismantled about 1770. It was anciently called *Wachenesfield*. Distance from Great Faring-

don, 4½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,012.

WATCHFIELD, or **WATCHWELL,** a hamlet in the hundred of Bempstone, co. of Somerset. Distance from Axbridge, 6½ m. S.W.

WATCHINGWELL, a hamlet partly in the parish of Calbourne, and partly in that of Shaftesbury, in the co. of Southampton, in the isle of Wight.

WATERBEACH, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £5 15s. 7½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St John. Here are almshouses for six poor widows, founded and endowed by Mr John Taxley, alderman of Cambridge, with £12 annual income, and, in 1705, endowed by Mrs Brigham with £15 of rent charge. Here is a charity school founded and endowed by Dorothy Staines and Grace Clarke in 1687: 18 scholars are educated at it, and the master receives a salary of £40 per annum, with a house and garden. Here was formerly a cell to the monastery of Ely, on a small island within the parish called Elmeney, which was, about the year 1160, removed to Denney. This cell came afterwards into the possession of the knights templars. "The Lady Dyonia de Monte Canisio, or Mount Chensy, A. D. 1293, built here to the honour of the piety of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Clare, an abbey for nuns Minorites, who were by Mary, countess of Pembroke, about A. D. 1348, removed to a religious house of the same order, then lately founded by her at Denney."—Tanner's Not. Mon. At the great dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of this abbey amounted to about £172, there being 25 nuns. The buildings belonging to the abbey are now occupied as a farm-house by the person who farms the demesnes, the refectory having been converted into a barn. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 1146. A. P., £5,623. Distance from Cambridge, 5 m. N. N.E.

WATERCOMBE, a hamlet in the hundred of Winprith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. "Watercombe, a farm 1 m. S. of Warmwell, claims to be extra-parochial. Part of it formerly paid tithes to the rector of East Stoke."—Hutchins' Dorset.

WATERDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Seale, co. of Kent. Distance from Seven-Oaks, 2½ m. E.N.E.

WATERDEN, a parish in the hundred of Brothercross, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Warham-St-Margaret, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and patronage with Warham-St-Margaret rectory. The church is ded. to All Saints. Distance from Little-Walsingham, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 24. A. P., £955.

WATERDOWN-Forest, a hamlet in the parish of Frant, co. of Sussex.

WATER-EATON, a township in the parish of Blethley, hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Distance from Fenny-Stratford,

4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,477.

WATER-EATON, a township in the parish of Kiddington, hundred of Weotton, co. of Oxford. Distance from Oxford, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 102. A. P., £2,683.

WATER-EATON, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford. Distance from Penkridge, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop. and A. P. returned with the parish.

WATER-EATON, a township in the parish of Eisey, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Distance from Cricklade, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 167. A. P. returned with the parish.

WATER-END, a hamlet in the parish of Basing, co. of Southampton. Distance from Basingstoke, 4 m. E. by N.

WATERFALL, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7, returned at £63, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mr and Mrs Wilmoth. Church ded. to St James. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school endowed with 4½ acres of land, yielding £6 10s. per annum, for which eight poor children receive instruction. At the hamlet of Winkshill are a flax-mill, an iron forge and foundry, and two paper-mills. Limestone is extensively wrought here, and lead-ore and grit-stone are also found in the vicinity. The parish is almost surrounded by the river Hamps, which here runs for about 3 miles under ground, entering at the Waterhouses, and emerging at Ham, near which it joins the river Manifold. Distance from Leek, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,547.

WATERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Stapleford, hundred and co. of Hertford.

WATERGALL, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Distance from Southam, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 13. A. P., £1,011.

WATERGORE, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of South Fetherton, co. of Somerset.

WATERHEAD, a township in the parish of Lanercost-Abbey, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 234 with Banks; in 1831, 177. A. P., 1,557.

WATERINGBURY, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Twysford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. It contains the hamlets of Lilly and Pissain-well. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £5, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The windows formerly contained much stained glass, with portraits of Edward III. and his queen Philippa. In the vicinity of the village are several gentlemen's seats. The market has long ago fallen into disuse. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 1109. A. P., £3,554.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry in the

parish of Greystock, ward of Lenth, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £7 1s. 10d., returned at £45, and subordinate to the rectory of Greystock. The chapel was erected in 1558 on a site more convenient than that occupied by the former one, and the place is hence sometimes called Newchurch. Here is a school endowed with £25 per annum, arising from £500 in the funds. The chapelry lies on the north side of the lake of All-water, in a remarkably picturesque and beautiful district. Here are several handsome private residences, with tastefully arranged pleasure grounds. In Gow-Barrow park is a deep glen through which runs a rapid stream, forming the beautiful cataract called Airy-Force. The water is here dashed from one rock to another, producing a beautiful effect. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 429. A. P., £2,825.

WATER-OAKLEY, a division of the parish of Bray, co. of Berks.

WATER-OVERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Aston, Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £75, subordinate to the vicarage of Aston, and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Digby. The church is ded. to St Peter and St Paul, and has lately received an addition of 320 free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which £380 were granted by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. The river Medway, which is here navigable, runs along the southern border of the parish, and is crossed by a bridge. Distance from Colehill, 2½ m. N.W. The returns of population and assessed property are included in those of the parish.

WATERSIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Cheesham, hundred of Burnham, co. of Buckingham.

WATERSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of Tame, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 16s. 0d., returned at £70, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. H. Ashurst, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Distance from Tame, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,444.

WATERPERRY, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 1s. 5d., returned at £38, and, in 1829, in patronage of Joseph Henley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 243. A. P., £5,034.

WATFORD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Albans, co. of Hertford. It includes the hamlets of Cashio, Levesden, and Oxhey. The name is derived from its situation on the Watling-street, close to a ford on the river Colne. It consists of a well-built and paved street nearly a mile in length, and contains several malt-kilns, two extensive breweries, and manufactories of straw-plait, and three silk throwing mills, which give employment to many of

the inhabitants. Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday, August 29th and 30th, and September 9th. The market-house is an indifferent building, supported on wooden pillars, and containing granaries above. The Grand junction canal passes within a mile to the westward of the town, and opens a communication with the metropolis and the northern parts of the kingdom. The magistrates of the county hold petty sessions here every Tuesday, and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held here every week, having jurisdiction over the liberty of St Alban's. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £21 12s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Essex. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with two chapels annexed, and a massive embattled tower about 80 feet high at the west end. The Baptists, Huntingdonians, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a free school, with a residence for the master and mistress, in which about 60 boys and 30 girls receive education. It was founded in 1704 by Elizabeth Fuller, and endowed with a rent charge of £52, which has since been augmented by various benefactions, amounting to £3,000. Here is also a parochial free school for twelve boys, founded and endowed in 1641 by Francis Coombes. The Sunday schools have a small endowment. Here is a national school, chiefly supported by the contributions of the earl of Essex. Here are almshouses for four poor widows, founded by Sir Christopher Morrison and Sir B. Hicks; and others for 8 poor widows, founded and endowed, in 1580, by the earl of Bedford. Dame Morrison bequeathed £50 per annum, and Sarah Eure gave the sum of £200 for apprenticing poor children. Distance from London, 15 m. N. W., and from Hertford, 20 m. W. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 3550; in 1831, 5293. A. P., £18,732.

WATFORD, a parish in the hundred of Guisborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 7s. 8½d., returned at £120, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are some strong chalybeate springs. Thirty children receive education on an endowment of £42 per annum, arising from £400 given in 1702 by Sarah Clarke. The parish is bounded on the west by the ancient Watling-street, and crossed by the Union canal. Distance from Daventry, 5 m. N. N. E. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 353. A. P., £5,984.

WATH, a parish containing the chapelry of Norton-Conyers, wapentake of Allertonshire, and the chapelries of Melmerby and Middleton-Quernhow, with the township of Wath, in the wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £17 17s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Aylesbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school founded in 1690 by Peter Lamwasse, who endowed it with

lands at Bellerby, value £70 per annum: £5 per annum are also paid to the master by Trinity college, Cambridge, out of an estate at Middleton-Quernhow: this college also pays a donation of £10 per annum. Here is also an almshouse built in 1698, and endowed by the above Peter Lamwasse, containing rooms for two poor persons who receive £2 14s. per annum, the interest of £60. The hall of Norton-Conyers is the seat of Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart. This place had been the property of the venerable Richard Norton, who, with three sons, engaged, in 1569, in the religious rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, against Queen Elizabeth. This was soon suppressed. Mr Norton and his sons were executed among multitudes of others, and his estate granted to a Musgrave, who disposed of it to an ancestor of the present owner. Distance from Ripon, 4 m. N. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 730; of the township of Wath in 1801, 168; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,016.

WATH, a township in the parish of Hovingham, wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 21. A. P., £261.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the chapelries of Nether-Hayland, Swinton, and Wentworth, and the townships of Brompton, Burlow, and Wath-upon-Dearne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £18 10s. 2½d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a national school, founded in 1819 by the trustees of Mr Ellis' charity. Here is a school with an endowment of £4 13s. 4d. per annum, for which seven children receive education. Here are extensive potteries, furnaces, and collieries. The chapel of Swinton is celebrated among antiquaries and architects, as possessing one of those fine circular doors, which are almost peculiar to this county. The south entrance is of early Norman architecture, intermixed with Saxon. The arch of entrance is bounded by several toruses springing from an impost. The angles of the jambs are worked into slender columns. The head of the arch is divided from the rest of the opening by a transom stone, and probably was ornamented with sculpture. Above the first arch is a second moulding enriched with masks of animals, paterae, &c., which springs from an impost resting on a Norman column; another arch of chevron work, also sustained on columns, bounds the whole front-piece. Two farms lying in this township, which belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, every year change their parish, for one year from Easter day at 12 noon, till next Easter day at the same hour; they lie in the parish of Mexborough; and then till Easter day following at the same hour, they are in the parish of Wath-

upon-Dearne, and so on alternately. Distance from Rotherham, 6 m. N. Pop. of the parish in 1831, 6927; of the township in 1801, 662; in 1831, 1149. A. P., £8,736.

WATLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 16s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of C. B. Plastow, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Peter and St Paul, contains many ancient monuments, an antique font, with some fragments of stained glass.

WATLINGTON, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Piton, co. of Oxford. The name of this place is supposed to have been derived from a Saxon word signifying *wattles* or *hurdles*, and to refer to the manner in which the Saxons built their houses. The town is situated about half a mile from the Ikfield-street, and between the lines of the two roads from London to Oxford. The streets are narrow, and the houses, in a great degree, are ill-built and mean. It is well supplied with water from the neighbouring Chiltern-hills. A market has been held here since the reign of Richard I., on Tuesdays. Fairs are held on April 5th, and the Saturday before October 10th; also a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the Saturday before and after Michaelmas. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here every fortnight, and courts leet are held biennially. The market-house is a plain building, erected in 1666 by T. Stonor, Esq., containing a room where the public business is conducted. Some lace is made here by females,—a school having been established to teach them the art of making it. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12, returned at £131 16s., and, in 1829, in patronage of John H. Tilson, Esq. The church, ded. to St Leonard, contains many interesting monuments, and the burial place of the Horne family. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, at which 19 boys are instructed in English, &c., the master receiving a salary of £20. The original endowment by Thomas Stonor, Esq., in 1664, was £10, which has been since increased by sundry benefactions, and it was formerly celebrated as a classical school. It is requisite that the master be graduated in one of the universities. Here was formerly a castle of the same name which stood not far to the south-east of the church, of which part of the moat and some other traces still remain. On Bretwell hill are some remains of ancient encampments. Pop., in 1801, 1276; in 1831, 1833. A. P., £4,069.

WATNOW, or **WATNALL**, a hamlet in the parish of Gresley, co. of Nottingham. Here is a free school. Distance from Nottingham, 6 m. N.W.

WATTESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 11s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. Morgan.

Church ded. to St Margaret. The Independent Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Botesdale, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 590. A. P., £2,167.

WATTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and in patronage of the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bildeston, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,381.

WATTLEFIELD, a division in the parish of Wymondham, hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. Distance from Wymondham, 2½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1831, 451.

WATTON, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. It is situated near the centre of the hundred, on the borders of that part of the county commonly called *Fildan*, or the open country. The town suffered severely from a fire in 1673, property to the amount of £10,000 being then destroyed. The town is well supplied with water, and the greater part lighted with oil. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on July 10th, October 11th, November 3d, the first Wednesday in July, and the Wednesday after old Michaelmas-day; the last two were recently introduced, but the first three are very ancient. Large quantities of butter are produced in the vicinity, which is principally sent to London, and is there well known under the name of Cambridge butter. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held by the magistrates of the county once a-month, and the lord of the manor holds an annual court. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 0s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Raby Hicks, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Mary, said to have been built in the reign of Henry I., but afterwards re-dedicated in the reign of Henry VI. There are a few brazen monuments within the church, and over the north porch is a valuable crucifix, which has most unfortunately received severe injury. It has a tower which is of a circular form at the bottom, but which farther up assumes an octangular form. In the town is a bell, which is hung in a building part of which is occasionally used as a lock-up house. The Independents have a place of worship within the parish, but at a short distance from the town. Here is a school on the national system of education, supported by annual subscriptions, the school-room of which was erected by William Law Robinson, Esq., in 1819; about 100 children receive education at this institution. Here are four almshouses for the same number of poor aged widows, founded and endowed with a small annual income by Mr Goff. The sheriff formerly held a court, commonly called the sheriff's torn, in a wood called Wayland wood, which is well known as the reputed scene of the tragical ballad of the Babes in the Wood. It gives its name to the hundred. Distance

from London, 91 m. N.N.E.; from Norwich, 24 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 1027. A. P., £5,132.

WATTON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £10 10s., returned at £40, and, in 1829, in patronage of R. Bethall, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is a small edifice of brick, with stone dressings, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower at the west end. The interior is plain, and contains several neat tablets to the memory of different members of the families of Bethall and Dickenson.—A society of nuns existed here in the seventh century, but of its early history little is known. It is generally supposed that this nunnery was destroyed by the Danes in 870, at the same time with the neighbouring monastery of Beverley, and the inmates entirely dispersed. In Doomsday-book we find the following notice of Watton:—"Lands of the earl of Morton,—in Wattune, Turchil and Milegrim, Orm and Gamel, had four manors of thirteen carucates to be taxed, and there may be seven ploughs. Nigel has there three villains, with two ploughs, a church and a priest. Meadow half a mile long, and the same broad. The whole two miles long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time, £6, now 6s. Lands of the king's thanes,—manor. In Waton, Torel had three carucates of land to be taxed, the same has it himself. Land to two ploughs." About the year 1148, the monastery was again founded by Eustace Fitz-John, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the original foundation were supported 13 canons and 30 nuns, which numbers were afterwards increased by subsequent donations. They were of the Gilbertine order, which had been recently introduced into England. The lordship of Watton was given to this monastery by the noble founder, for the good of his own soul and others of his friends and relations, which charter was afterwards confirmed by others granted by his wife Agnes, the daughter of William Constable Cestrie, and others of the same family. The monks inhabited the same building, but their portion was separated from that of the nuns by a party wall. The nuns had increased to such a number, that, in 1326, we find 53 consecrated at once by the archbishop of York. Its character for sobriety and regularity does not appear to have been of the most admirable description. According to Speed, the revenues in the 26th of Henry VIII., was £453 7s. 8d., but Dugdale only estimates it at £360 16s. 10d. Robert Holgate, afterwards archbishop of York, was prior at the dissolution, which took place 9th December, 1540. The site was granted in the reign of Edward VI. to John, earl of Warwick; we afterwards find it, in the reign of Elizabeth, in the hands of John Farnham; in the reign of James I. it was granted to Sir Thomas Earikyn, Knight; and it finally passed into the hands of the Bethall family who now possess it. The remains of

the abbey as it now is, is composed of brick and stone, and appears to have been rebuilt in the Tudor period. It consists of the abbey, a large and massive building, with towers and pointed arch windows, and an oriel window of imposing appearance; a nunnery, surrounded by a range of cloisters now gone to decay; the whole surrounded by a moat which formerly inclosed about 20 acres of land. The abbey, though much dilapidated, is still sufficiently perfect to arrest the attention of the antiquary. The interior of the abbey is spacious and roomy, and some of the apartments have fine tapestry in them. The nunnery is now converted into stables; it occupies about 11 acres. There is said to have been formerly a subterranean passage; and, as usual with old abbeys and castles, there is a legend and haunted chamber connected with the building. Distance from Great Driffield, 5½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 345. A. P., £5,906.

WATTON-AT-STONE, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Samuel Smith, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Mary and St Andrew—has a small chapel attached, with a square embattled tower on the west. Here is a free school, founded and endowed by Maurice and William Thompson in 1662 with a small sum, which was afterwards increased by a bequest in 1703 by Abraham Crossland. The parish lies on both sides of the small river Beane; and several Roman antiquities have been found, this having been formerly in a line of road made by that people. Distance from Hertford, 4½ m. N.N.W.

WAVENDON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26 6s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of H. Hugh Hoare, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school at which 10 boys are taught, clothed, and afterwards apprenticed, endowed with £1000 by Mr George Wells in 1714, and his niece Mrs Miller, for the purpose of building a school-room; in addition to this it possesses lands to the annual value of £40. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 3¼ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 802. A. P., £3,621.

WAVERLEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Farnham, co. of Surrey. "William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, founded here, A. D. 1128, not far from his episcopal seat at Farnham, the first house which the monks of the Cistercian order had in England. This abbey was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary; had in it, about the time of the dissolution, thirteen religious, and was endowed with £174 8s. 3d. ob. per ann. clare; £196 13s. 11d. ob. in toto. It was granted, with all the estates belonging thereto, to Sir William Fitz-William, 28th Hen. VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. There are still some remains of the building covered with ivy. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 74.

WAVERTON, a parish in the lower di-

vision of the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester, including the townships of Hatton, Huxley, and Waverton. Living, a rectory, annexed to the see of Chester, in the archd. and dio. of the same, rated at £23 6s. 8d., returned at £70, and patronage with the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish has the advantage of the Chester canal, which passes here. Distance from Chester, 4½ m. S.E. by E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 246; in 1831, 324. A. P., £1,923.

WAVERTON, a township divided by the river Waver into High and Low Waverton, in the parish of Wigton, ward and co. of Cumberland. Distance from Wigton, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 487. A. P., £3,531.

WAVERTREE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Childwall, hundred of West Derby, and co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £100, and in patronage of the trustees of the chapel. It is a modern edifice with a tower, erected by subscription. There is a well in the neighbourhood at which popish ceremonies were formerly performed, and on which there is an ancient inscription dated 1414. Distance from Liverpool, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1932. A. P., £9,561.

WAXHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Palling, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir G. B. Brograve, Bart. Church ded. to St John and St Margaret. Distance from North Walsham, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,384.

WAXHOLME, a township in the parish of Owthorne, middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Hull, 16 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 68. A. P., £598.

WAY, a hamlet in the parish of Throwley, co. of Devon.

WAYBERGTHWAITE. See WABERTHWAITE.

WAYBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Orford. Church ded. to All Saints. "Sir Ralph Meyngaryn, Knt., in the time of Henry II., founded a small priory of Black canons here, which was at first subordinate to West Acre. This house was ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, and rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £32 7s. 2d. The site of it was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Richard Heydon."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Holt, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 273. A. P., £979.

WAYFORD, a parish in the hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset, including the tythings of Ashcombe, Oathill, and Wayford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 1s. 5½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of

John Pinney, Esq. Here is a school in which eight poor children receive education on an endowment of £2 10s. per annum, given in 1719 by Elizabeth Bragg. Distance from Crewkerne, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,465.

WAYTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset.

WAYHOUSE, a liberty in the Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset, containing the parish of Upway, and, in 1831, 618 inhabitants.

WAYLAND, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Norfolk, containing 16 parishes, and, in 1831, 6824 inhabitants.

WEALD, a chapelry in the parish of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the deanery of Shoreham, and peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, endowed with £2,300, and subordinate to the rectory of Ickham. Distance from Seven-Oaks, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 487; the remaining returns are included in those of the parish.

WEALD, a joint hamlet with Greenhill, parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, hundred of Gore, co. of Middlesex. Distance from Harrow-on-the-Hill, 2½ m. N. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WEALD, a township in the parish and hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Distance from Burford, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WEALD (NORTH), or NORTH WEALD-BASSET, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. It contains the hamlets of Haslingwood and Thornwood. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and alternately in patronage of the bishop of London and the improprator of the greater tithes. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Epping, 3½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 887. A. P., £2,818.

WEALD (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. It contains the chapelry of Brentwood, the township of South Weald, and the hamlet of Brookstreet. Total pop. in 1831, 2625. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Peter. At Brentwood is a free grammar school, founded in 1556 by Sir Anthony Browne, to which the children of the whole parish are entitled to be sent. Here is a chalybeate spring. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held here. Distance from Brentwood, 1½ m. W. Pop. of South Weald and Brookstreet, in 1801, 881; in 1831, 1183. A. P., £6,668. The remaining returns will be found under Brentwood.

WEARDALE-ST-JOHN, or ST JOHN'S CHAPEL, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Stanhope, north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co. of Durham, with which the pop. is returned. This is a small flourishing town, the inhabitants of which are

chiefly employed in lead mines in the neighbourhood. It stands in the vale of the river Weare, and for a century past has had a market on Saturday. About 35 years ago, a market-cross was erected by Sir Ralph Millbank, Bart., on the occasion of his return to parliament for the county of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £84, and subordinate to the rectory of Stanhope. An annual fair is held here on the 4th of July. The chapel is a handsome structure, rebuilt at the expense of the late Sir William Blackett, Bart., aided by a bequest of £50 by Dr Hartwell. There is also a chapel founded by Dr Shute Barrington, late bishop of Durham, the patronage of which is vested in the rector of Stanhope. The Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a national school founded by Bishop Barrington. Distance from Stanhope, 6½ m. W.N.W., and from London, 269 m. N.N.W.

WEARDLEY, a township in that part of the parish of Harewood, which is in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Otley, 6½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 894. A. P., £3,837.

WEARE (THE), a river in the co. of Durham, which flows by Auckland, Binchester, and Durham, and falls into the German ocean at Sunderland.

WEARE, a hamlet in the parish of Topsham, co. of Devon.

WEARE, a parish in the hundred of Bempstone, co. of Somerset. "Its ancient name," says Collinson in his description of Somerset, "was simply Were or Werre; but it was additionally called Over or Upper Weare, to distinguish it from a place of the same name in the turnpike road from Bristol to Bridgewater, which is now, for a similar reason, denominated Lower or Nether Weare, being situated lower than the other. This last-mentioned place is now a hamlet belonging to the former, though in ancient days it deserved a better title, having sent members to parliament in the 34th and 35th of Edward I., and having been honoured with diverse privileges from many of our kings. It at present consists of 22 houses. The river Ox runs through it under an old bridge of stone, and the place might formerly have received its name from some wear raised in former times upon that river. There are three other hamlets within this parish, viz., Allington, Brinscombe, and Streame." Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 ls. 5½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Gregory. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held at Nether Weare. Distance from Axbridge, 1½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 764. A. P., £4,874.

WEAR-GIFFORD. See **WARE-GIFFORD**.

WEARMOUTH (BISHOP or SOUTH), a

parish in the northern division of the ward of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises the townships of Bishop-Wearmouth, Wearmouth-Pans, Burdon, Ford, Ryhope, Silksworth, and Tunstall. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £89 18s. 1½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church, which is ded. to St Michael, was erected in 1807 on the site of an ancient edifice, said to have existed since the time of Athelstan. The Methodists of the new connexion have a place of worship here. The rector of the parish is lord of the manor, and occasionally holds courts. The name is derived from the circumstance of its having been given by King Athelstan about 930 to the church of St Cuthbert at Durham. The town forms part of that of Sunderland, which was formerly included within the parish, but was separated in 1719. A regular and continued street, nearly a mile long, joins the two places. Here is a quarry of stone, which, on the inclosure of the parish in 1649, was reserved for the free use of the copy-holders within the manor. A more detailed account of this township will be found under the article **SUNDERLAND**, on the south-western side of which it lies. The total pop. of the parish in 1831, was 16,690; that of the township of Bishop-Wearmouth in 1801, 6126; in 1831, 14,462. The remaining returns will be found under the different townships. A. P., £28,703.

WEARMOUTH (MONK), a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises the townships of Monk-Wearmouth, Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, Fulwell, Hylton, and Southwick. The name is derived from its situation on the northern bank of the Weare near its mouth. It consists chiefly of two long streets running east and west, situated on the declivity of a hill, the base of which is skirted by the river Weare. It lies opposite to Sunderland, on the left bank of the river near the suspension bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the various branches of trade connected with the shipping of Sunderland. The greater part of the town consists of irregular buildings on the shore, on a site lately occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £130, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir H. Williamson, Bart. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, is said to be as ancient as the year 634, and presents some remains of Saxon architecture. During some repairs, a stone-coffin was lately found. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. "King Egfrid gave this town to the famous Abbot Benedict Biscopius, who, in 674, founded a monastery here, and ded. it to St Peter. It suffered in the Danish wars, and was burned down in the inroad made by Malcolm, king of Scotland, in 1070, but was afterwards begun to be rebuilt by Walcher, bishop of Durham, whose successor, William de Carllepho, about 1083, removed most of the monks to Durham, to which Wearmouth became a cell for three or four Benedictine monks.

It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £26, and granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Thomas Whitehead."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is a free school for boys supported by voluntary contributions, with an annual subscription of £25 from Lady Williamson. About 100 children are educated here. In this parish were found some remains of stags' horns, and a skeleton of gigantic stature. Near the church some remains of the monastery are yet visible. The venerable Bede passed the early part of his monastic life in this monastery, and is supposed by some to have been born in this parish, though others regard Iscombe as his native place. For a further account of this parish, see article SUNDERLAND. Distance from Sunderland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. of the whole parish in 1831, 9428; that of the township of Monk-Wearmouth in 1801, was 1103; in 1831, 1498. The remaining returns will be found under the different townships. A. P., £2,506.

WEARMOUTH-PANS (BISHOP), a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, northern division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here were formerly extensive salt-pans, which have long since disappeared. Pop. in 1801, 564; in 1831, 363. A. P., £898.

WEARMOUTH-SHORE (MONK), a township in the parish of Monk-Wearmouth, eastern division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Here are extensive yards for ship-building, constructed during the late continental war, to which, with the increased commerce of the port of Sunderland, the place owes its rise, which is comparatively of recent date. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Wear, and is adjacent to the town of Sunderland. Pop. in 1801, 4239; in 1831, 6051. A. P., £5,463.

WEARNE, a hamlet in the parish of Pitney, hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset.

WEASENHAM (ALL SAINTS or SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed that of Weasenhams-St-Peters, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 10s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from Fakenham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop. in 1801, 207; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,758.

WEASENHAM (ST PETER, or NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Weasenhams-All-Saints, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £40, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from Fakenham, 7 m. S.W. Pop. in 1801, 196; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,714.

WEATHERCOAT CAVE, in the chapelry of Ingleton, parish of Arncliffe, W. R. of the co. of York. It is one of those natural curiosities with which this part of the county abounds. It is a stupendous subterranean cataract in a huge cave, the top of which is on a level with the adjoining lands. On approaching its brink, the stranger is equally astonished with the sublime and terrible. The margin is surrounded with trees and shrubs, which have

an excellent effect both in guarding and ornamenting the steep and ragged precipices on every side. The cave is divided in two by a rugged and grotesque arch of limestone rock. The whole length from north to south is about 60 yards, and the breadth about 30. At the south end is the entrance down into the little cave; on the right of which is a subterranean passage under the rocks into the great cave, where the astonished stranger sees with amazement an immense cataract issuing from a large cavity in the rock, sufficient to turn several mills, falling 25 yards, in an unbroken sheet, on the rock at the bottom, with a noise which amazes the most intrepid ear. The water disappears as it falls among the rocks and pebbles, running by a subterranean passage about a mile. The cave is filled with the spray that arises from the water dashing against the bottom, and from 10 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon when the sun shines bright, a small vivid rainbow appears, which for colour, size, and situation, is perhaps no where else to be equalled."—Allen's History of the County of York.

WEATHERSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £12, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which 20 boys are educated and partly clothed on an endowment of £30 per annum, bequeathed in 1702 by Thomas Fitch; and 20 girls are taught, partly clothed and furnished with books, on an endowment of £20 per annum, arising from land given by Dorothy Motta. Distance from Braintree, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop. in 1801, 1296; in 1831, 1698. A. P., £5,971.

WEAVER (THE), a river in the co. of Chester, which falls into the Mersey at Rock-Savage. It has been rendered navigable from Winsford to Frodland by means of locks.

WEAVER, a hamlet in the parish of Columpton, co. of Devon.

WEAVERHAM, or WEEVERHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. It comprises the lordship of Wenverham and the townships of Acton, Crowton, Cuddington, Ouston, Wallerscoat, and Weaverham cum Milton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 11s. 10d., and in patronage of the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Mary. The sum of £100 was left by Mary Barker, the interest of which is applied for apprenticing poor children. Here is a charity for six poor decayed housekeepers and their wives. Distance from Northwich, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. The total pop. in 1831 was 2321; that of the township of Weaverham cum Milton, and the lordship of Weaverham, in 1801, was 1040; in 1831, 1246. The remaining returns will be found under the different townships. A. P., £6,076.

WEAVERTHORPE, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of

the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Weaverthorpe and Suttons-Ambo. Living, a vicarage rated at £9 6s. 0^d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of York, and returned at £150. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, of Norman architecture. The interior is plain, with a circular font at the west end. On the south side of the church, in the burial ground, is the mutilated effigy of a female, and three flag-stones with foliated crosses. The village is long and straggling, with a neat Wesleyan chapel, and through the valley runs a small stream of water. The lord of the manor is Sir Thomas Sykes, Bart. The township of Suttons-Ambo is partly in the liberty of St Peter, and has a small chapel consisting of a nave and chancel, with a turret on the west end. The village is neatly built, and contains a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, erected about ten years ago. G. Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor. Distance from Great-Driffield, 10½ m. N.N.W. Pop. of the township in 1801, 182; in 1831, 403; total pop. in 1831, 753. The remaining returns will be found under Suttons-Ambo. A. P., £2,750.

WEBBERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Dunchideock, co. of Devon.

WEBTREE, a hundred in the western side of the co. of Hereford, bounded on the north by the river Wye. It contains 28 parishes, and the pop., in 1831, was 9059.

WEDDICAR, a township in the parish of St Bees, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Here is Dyewood mill. Distance from Whitehaven, 3 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 55. A. P., £620.

WEDDINGTON, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 10s. 7½^d., and, in 1829, in patronage of C. B. Adderley, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Nuneaton, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 69. A. P., £1,714.

WEDGWOOD, a township in the parish of Wolstanton, northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford, containing, in 1831, 135 inhabitants.

WEDGENOCK-PARK, in the parish of Leek-Wootton, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. "In the reign of Henry I., Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in imitation of that king, who made a park at Woodstock, began making Wedgenock-Park, about two miles from his castle at Warwick. Whether it was finished by himself or his successors is not certain, but he was soon imitated in this piece of magnificence by others, and hence the waste of land for parks became so frequent in after ages among the nobility of England."—Edmondson's Family of Greville.

WEDHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Urchfont, hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Distance from East Lavington,

4 m. E. The pop., in 1801, was 173; in 1831, 221.

WEDMORE, a parish in the hundred of Bempstone, co. of Somerset, containing also the hamlet of Panborough, which is in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides. The name was originally written *Wet-moor*, descriptive of the nature of the country, which was formerly wont to be under water for nine months in the year. This was the residence of the West Saxon monarchs, and with their hunting-seat at Cheddar and the borough of Axe, was given by Alfred to one of his sons. It is divided into 5 tythings, viz., Wedmore, the Borough, Churchland, Blackford, and North-Load, and contains the hamlets and farm-houses of Bagley, Blackford, Clewer, Cocklake, Crickham, Westham, Heathhouse, Latcham, North-Load, Mudgeley, Old-wood, Panborough, Perrow, Sand, Upper and Lower Stoughton, and East and West Theal. The borough is governed by a portreeve, annually chosen. The duke of Chandos is lord of the borough, and holds a court annually, at which are appointed bread-weighers, ale-tasters, haywards, water-bailiffs, and constables. A fair is held in this parish on the 22d of July, and a revel the Wednesday after Whitsun-week. The custom of appointing water-bailiffs, and the discovery of a large vessel in draining the adjacent moor, have induced an opinion that the sea at some remote period came up to the town. The village stands in a pleasant situation on a slight elevation, and is surrounded by much valuable land, which, within the last century, has been reclaimed from the moor by extensive drainage. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £20 8s. 6½^d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Wells. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture. Small chapels are annexed to the south aisle and each side of the chancel, and a stately tower springs from the intersection. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a national school recently established. In the church is a parochial library founded by the Rev. Mr Andrews, formerly vicar of the parish. Distance from Axbridge, 4½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2122; in 1831, 3657. A. P., £22,698.

WEDNESBURY, a parish and market-town in the southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. This place was formerly called *Weadesbury* by the Saxons, and is now commonly known by the name of *Wedgebury*. It was situated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and a strong castle was built here in the time of the heptarchy, which, in 916, was strongly fortified by Ethelfleda, the courageous and high-spirited daughter of Alfred. At the time of the Norman conquest, we find it included in the royal demesnes. It is now well known as a place of considerable manufacturing importance, large quantities of iron articles being made here, principally gun locks, horse shoes, locks, screws, nails, agricultural and other implements, &c. In the neighbourhood coal is raised to a great

extent, and a particular kind is well adapted for, and much used in, the forging of iron. Here is an extensive manufactory of knives, axes, and other edge tools, as also mills for the grinding of corn. Communication with Birmingham is kept up by means of a branch of the Birmingham canal, which passes near the town. The lord of the manor holds an annual court in October, at which a constable is chosen for the municipal government of the town. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, is held here occasionally, including within its jurisdiction the parish of Wednesbury and Darlaston, and the townships of Bilston and Willenhall. Friday is market-day; and fairs for cattle are held on the 6th of May and 3d of August. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Bartholomew, is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient castle already mentioned, and is situated on a rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect of the adjoining country. It is built in the later style of English architecture, with an octagonal end, containing many curious monuments, with some wooden seats of great antiquity. The incorporated society for the building and enlargement of churches having lately contributed £500 towards the improvement of the church, it underwent in consequence a thorough repair, having received an addition of 450 sittings, of which number 300 are free. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is an almshouse and a school for the instruction of poor children, both endowed with a small rent-charge, bequeathed in 1602 by Thomas Parker. The income of the former has been since increased by some small bequests. Here is also a school conducted on the Lancasterian system, erected and supported by subscription. In this town was born William Lord Paget, the first of his family who bore the title, who was secretary of state in the reign of Henry VIII. Distance from London, 117 m. N.W.; from Stafford, 19 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 4160; in 1831, 8437. A. P., £7,614.

WEDNESFIELD, a chapelry and township in the parish of Wolverhampton, southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. In the vicinity is the site of a battle fought in 911, by Edward the Elder against the Danes, in which the latter were completely defeated, with the loss of two kings and many other chiefs. Till lately there existed two barrows on the supposed spot where the battle was fought. Locks, traps, &c. are manufactured here; and the town has the advantage of the Easington and Wirley canal, which crosses the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy within the archd. of Stafford and Coventry, but within the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar court of Wolverhampton, not in charge, returned at £100, and in patronage of J. Gough, Esq. The church—which was built in 1756—is ded. to St Giles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Wol-

verhampton, 2 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1068; in 1831, 1870. A. P., £5,360.

WEEDON, a hamlet in the parish of Hardwicke, hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Here is a school which derives its support from annual subscriptions. Distance from Aylesbury, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,974.

WEEDON-BECK, or **WEEDON-ON-THE-STREET**, a parish in the hundred of Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Welfere, one of the Anglo-Saxon kings of Mercia, had a palace here. "St Werburgha, about the year 690, turned the royal palace here into a monastery or nunnery, and probably for some time presided over the religious whom she placed in it. How long these nuns continued is not certain. Roger de Theobovil, shortly after the conquest, having given a moiety of his manor of Weedon to the abbot and convent of Bec in Normandy, they erected an alien priory here, which Henry VI., in the 22d year of his reign, made part of the endowment of Eaton college."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. R. Thornton, Esq. The church is ded. to St Peter and St Paul, and is an edifice built in different styles of English architecture. The incorporated society for the building and enlargement of churches having lately granted £500 to this church, it has been enlarged to the extent of 447 sittings, of which 257 are free. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here. Here is a school at which 20 boys receive clothing and education, supported by an annual income of £100, arising chiefly from the price obtained for a number of houses, bequeathed in 1712 by Nathaniel Billing, and partly from a small sum of £76, given in 1736 by the Rev. John Rogers. The lord of the manor holds annually courts leet and baron. A branch from the Grand junction canal passes through the parish. Here is the grand military depot, capable of containing 200,000 stand of muskets, about two-thirds of that number being in fact usually kept here. This magnificent establishment is not surpassed by any thing of the kind in Europe. Distance from Daventry, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 1439. A. P., £3,521.

WEEDON-LOYS, or **PINKENEY**, a parish in the hundred of Green's-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Mary. Here is a mineral spring. Distance from Towcester, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., with the hamlet of Weston, in 1801, 387; in 1831, 526. A. P., £2,956.

WEEDON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Weedon-Beck, co. of Northampton.

WEEFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford, containing the hamlet of Swinfen and the liberty of Packington. Living, a perpetual

curacy, not in charge, and a peculiar of the prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, returned at £50 10s., and in the patronage of the chancellor of Lichfield cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school which is supported by the family of Lawley. This place probably takes its name from a ford called Wayford, on the Roman way commonly called the Watling-street. Here is the Low, which being called Offlow, gives its name to the hundred in which this parish is situated. It is said to have been the burial-place of Offa, which is however a mistake, as it is well ascertained that Offa was buried at Bedford. Distance from Lichfield, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 200; in 1831, 806. A. P., £2,750.

WEEK, a hamlet in the parish of Binstead, co. of Southampton.

WEEK, a parish in the upper half hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton, and situated within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, which is held once a-week, on Thursdays, at Winchester, for the recovery of debts of any amount. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 19s. 2d., and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. The ancient walls of the city of Winchester inclose part of the parish. Distance from Winchester, 1 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,526.

WEEK, a hamlet in the parish of Arretton, and partly in that of Godshill, in the isle of Wight, co. of Southampton.

WEEK, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary Bourne, co. of Southampton. Distance from Whitchurch, 4 m. W.N.W.

WEEK-FITZPAINE, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-Courcy, co. of Somerset.

WEEK-ST-LAWRENCE, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. It is a chapel to the vicarage of Congressbury. It includes the hamlets of Bourton, Cullum, Ebdon, and Iceldown, or Iclinton. Distance from Axbridge, 8½ m. N.N.W.

WEEK-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. This was formerly a borough, and a mayor is still elected annually, although the duty attached to his office is little more than nominal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held here on the 8th and 12th September. Here are still visible, on a site called Castle-hill, the remains of an ancient fortress. Distance from Stratton, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 769. A. P., £3,012.

WEEKE-CHAMFLOWER, a chapelry in the parish of Bruton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, endowed with £1000, and in patronage of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bruton, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 93.

WEEKLEY, a parish in the hundred of

Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 0s. 5d., returned at £135, and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Buccleugh. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—contains a monument to the memory of Lord Chief-Justice Montague. Here is an hospital for seven poor men, situated near the southern side of the church. Distance from Kettering, 2 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,732.

WEEKTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of South Fawton, co. of Devon.

WEEL, a township in the parish of St John Beverley, within the liberties of the borough of Beverley, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Beverley, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,640.

WEELEY, or WYLEY, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £12, and in patronage of the bishop of London. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and has an embattled tower, which is remarkable for the large size of the bricks of which it is built. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here were formerly extensive barracks, which are not now in use. Distance from Manningtree, 8 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 573. A. P., £3,630.

WEETHLEY, or WETHELE, a parish in the Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed and subordinate to the rectory of Kinwarton, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; patronage with Kinwarton rectory. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Alcester, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 62. A. P., £750.

WEETING, a parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, co. of Norfolk. It comprises two rectories which are united, both being in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. All Saints, rated at £10 8s. 1½d., and St Mary's, rated at £8 1s. 8d.; the church belonging to the latter has been long in ruins. The patronage belongs to the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Brumhill, 368; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,424.

WEETON, a township in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. A fair for horned cattle and pedlery is held on Trinity-Monday and the day after. Distance from Kirkham, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 477. A. P., £4,586. These returns include those of the hamlet of Preese.

WEETON, a hamlet in the parish of Welwick, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 2½ m. E.S.E.

WEETON, a township in the parish of Harewood, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of the

honour of Knaresborough, within the Forest division. Distance from Otley, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 322. A. P., £1,680.

WEETSLADE, or **WREETSD**, a township in the parish of Long-Beaton, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6 m. N. by E.

WEEVER, a township in the parish of Middlewich, first division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,511.

WEIGHTON-MARKET, a parish, township, and market-town, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. It includes the market-town of Market-Weighton, the chapelry of Shipton, and the hamlet of Arras. It is a thriving town, situated on the road from York to Beverley, near a branch of the river Foulness, at the foot of the Wolds, and has lately been greatly benefited by the construction of a canal to the Humber. This place was formerly, by the great proportion of antiquaries, regarded as the Roman Delgovitia, until Drake assigned that station to Lonsdesbrough, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther to the north; in support of this opinion he has given very plausible reasons. Near this town, however, are several ancient barrows, which are, however, apparently not Roman, but Danish monuments, and which afford reason to believe that this was the site of an action fought between the Danes and Saxons, of which event, however, no account is preserved in history. On opening these tumuli, bones and parts of ancient armour have been discovered. Roman coins have also been discovered in the enclosure, but how they came there has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4 13s. 0d., returned at £133, and in patronage of the prebendary of Weighton in York cathedral. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is situated near the centre of the town. It is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave and aisles, and a chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end, in the Norman style, with pinnacles at the angles. On the south side of the nave is a large stone porch. The windows of the aisles are pointed, of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep of the arches. The clerestory windows are small. The east window of the chancel was formerly circular-headed, but is now pointed. The interior is neat; the nave is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches resting on octagonal columns. At the west end is a double gallery; in the upper one is a small organ; the lower gallery is continued over the north aisle, and one arch of the south aisle. Under the gallery at the west end is a plain, circular font. The Independents, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a school for ten children, endowed with two small bequests. Wednesday is market-day, and fairs for horses, cattle, &c., are held on the 14th

of May and 25th of September. This is the birth-place of the well-known Wm. Bradley, commonly called the Yorkshire giant, who, when 19 years of age, weighed 27 stones, and was 7 feet 8 inches in height. Distance from London, 192 m. N. by W.; and from York, 19 m. E.S.E. Pop. of the whole parish in 1831, 2169; of the town, including the hamlet of Arras, in 1801, 1183; in 1831, 1631. A. P., £7,436.

WEIGHTON-PARVA, a township in the parish of Rowley, (in which the pop., &c. are included), E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from South-Cave, 5 m. N.E. by E.

WEILD, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Winchester, not in charge, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Portsmouth. Church ded. to St James. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held every Thursday at Winchester, for the recovery of debts of any amount. Distance from Alton, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,601.

WELBECK, an extra-parochial liberty in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, co. of Nottingham. "An abbey for Premonstratensian canons from Newhouse in Lincolnshire, begun in the parish of Cakenay, 18th Stephen, A. D. 1153, and finished in the reign of King Henry II., by Thomas fil. Liardi fil. Jocel le Flemangh. From whose heirs and descendants John Hothom, bishop of Ely, A. D. 1329, bought the whole manor of Cakenay with other lands, and the advowson of this abbey, the former of which he settled upon the abbat and convent, who thereupon added eight canons to their former number, the latter he annexed to the see of Ely; and so his successors, bishops of Ely, were, after that time, accounted founders or patrons of this house, which was ded. to St James, and made the chief abbey of the Premonstratensian order in England, A. D. 1512. It was, 26th Henry VIII., rated at £249 6s. 3d. per annum, Dugd.; £298 4s. 8d., Speed; and granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Richard Whalley."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Worksop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 63. A. P., £4,122.

WELBECK, a hamlet in the parish of St Chad, co. of Salop.

WELBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Taxham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 18s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Bodham. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wymondham, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,043.

WELBOURNE, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 16s. 0d., and in patronage of the earl of Buckinghamshire. Church ded. to St Chad, and built in the early decorated and la-

ter style of English architecture; it is a handsome structure, with a very ancient tower, from the corners of which flying buttresses spring, somewhat in the manner of an imperial crown, and supported a crocketed spire of a conical shape. Distance from Sleaford, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 494. A. P., £4,028.

WELBURN, a township in the parish and wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from New-Malton, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 391. A. P., £1,257.

WELBURN, a township in the parish of Kirkdale, wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Helmsley, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 112. A. P., £3,585.

WELBURY, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £7 2s. 11d., and in patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The church is a recently built structure, and is ded. to St Leonard. Distance from North-Allerton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 233. A. P., £2,793.

WELBY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Melton-Mowbray, hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16, and the patronage with the vicarage. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 44. A. P., £1,201.

WELBY, a parish in the wapentake of Winulbriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 6s. 3d., and in patronage of the prebendary of South Grantham, in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Grantham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 399. A. P., £2,310.

WELCHES-DAM, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 137. A. P., £2,253.

WELCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Old-Stratford, co. of Warwick. Distance from Stratford-upon-Avon, 1 m. W. by E.

WELD, a hamlet in the parish of Eynesbury, co. of Huntingdon. Distance from St Neot's, 3 m. E. by S.

WELD, or **WELL**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the rectory of Ickham, co. of Kent. The chapel is now in ruins.

WELDON-BRIDGE, a hamlet situated on the river Coquet, in the parish of Long-Horsley, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W.

WELDON (GREAT), a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of D. F. Hatton, Esq. Church ded. to St

Mary. The Independents have a place of worship here. The market, as already mentioned, has fallen into disuse; but it was formerly held on Wednesday, and three fairs are still held on the first Thursdays in the months of February, May, and November; a fourth used formerly to have been held, but it has fallen into disuse. The market-house, a building in the Etruscan style, built by Viscount Hatton, has been lately demolished. The houses in the town are principally built with stone, which is procured in great abundance from the neighbouring quarries. The remains of a Roman villa, consisting of a pavement about 100 feet in length by 50 in breadth, have been discovered within the boundaries of the parish in 1738: at the same time were found many coins, principally of the lower empire; but some also of Constantine and his successors. Here are also the remains of an ancient town. Distance from Rockingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 338. A. P., £3,082.

WELDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Great Weldon, hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Distance from Rockingham, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 440. A. P., £1,765.

WELFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of Faircross, and partly in that of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £35 15s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. H. Sawbridge. The church, ded. to St Gregory, and the body, is in the later style of English architecture, with a Norman tower supporting an early English stage, surmounted with a spire in the decorated style. This place is said in domesday-book to have had two churches, one of which has since disappeared. Distance from Speenhamland, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 1061. A. P., £5,585.

WELFORD, a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of Deerhurst, co. of Gloucester, and partly in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. It contains the hamlet of Bickmarsh, with Little Dorington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £29 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Dorset. The church, which is ded. to the Holy Trinity, is principally in the Norman style, and has a lofty tower with pinnacles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Chipping-Campden, 9 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 604. A. P., £2,718.

WELFORD, or **WELLESFORD**, a parish in the hundred of Guilesborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Sibbertoft, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a free school, with an annual income of £21 10s. The Grand Union canal passes through this parish. Distance

from Market-Harborough, 8 m. S. W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 931; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £5,078.

WELHAM, or **WELLANDHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester; and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £80, and in the patronage of the lord chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 73. A. P., £1,963.

WELHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Clareborough, co. of Nottingham. Distance from East Retford, 1½ m. E.N.E.

WELHAM, a township in the parish of Norton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from New Malton, 1½ m. S.

WELL, a wapentake in the Lindsey division of the co. of Lincoln, on the western border of the county, and separated from Nottinghamshire by the river Trent. It contained 9 parishes and 3194 inhabitants in 1831.

WELL, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calesworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory, to which is annexed the vicarage of Claxby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 2s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of F. J. B. Dashwood, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Margaret, is an elegant modern structure in the Grecian style of architecture. The parish includes the chapelry of Derthorpe and the township of Mawthorpe. In 1725, two urns, containing 600 Roman coins, were found in the vicinity. Distance from Alford, 1½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,799.

WELL, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 13s. 7d., returned at £63 6s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Charles Chaplin, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St James, contains several monuments to the lords of Snape. This parish contains the townships of Snape and Well. The name of this place is derived from a celebrated well ded. to St Michael. In 1605, Thomas, earl of Exeter, and Dorothy his wife, founded and endowed a house called Nevill's workhouse, for the maintenance and education of a master and mistress, and eight poor girls of the townships of Well and Snape. In 1788, this house was changed into four free schools, for a boy and a girl out of every house in each township, above the age of 5, and under the age of 13. The funds now amount to above £100 per annum. Snape-hall, now the residence of Miss Clarke, was in Leland's time "a goodly castel, in a valley belonging to the Lord Latimer, and two or three parks well woded." "Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Middleham, founded here in 1342, an hospital for a master, two priests, and 24 poor brothers and sisters, to the honour of St Michael the archangel, whose revenues were valued, 37th

Henry VIII., at £65 5s. 7d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Badale, 5 m. S. The united pop. of Snape, in 1831, 1066; of Well township in 1801, 368; in 1831, 404. A. P., £1,336.

WELL-HAUGH, a township in the parish of Falsstone, north-western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Bellingham, 12 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 272. The assessed property is included in that of the parish of Simonburn.

WELLAND, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8 2s. 11d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Worcester, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,008.

WELCOMBE, a parish divided into Upper and Nether, in the hundred of Hartland, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £8 10s., returned at £43, and in patronage of the perpetual curacy of Hartland. Church ded. to St Nectan. Distance from Bideford, 17 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 258. A. P., £984.

WELLE, in the parish of Gayton, Lyna division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. "This manor, with the advowson of the church of Gayton, being given to the abbey of St Stephen, near Caen in Normandy, by William de Streis, in the time of William the Conqueror, here was fixed an alien priory of Benedictine monks from that foreign house; which, upon the wars with France, being seized into the king's hands, was granted, 47th Edward III., to Hugh Fastolph; 23d Richard II., to John Devereux for life; and, 3d Henry V., to John Wodehouse and John Irelington: but King Edward IV. gave it to the dean and canons of Westminster, who enjoyed it till the general dissolution, and then it was granted, 2d Edward VI., to Osbert Mandeford and Thomas Gawdy; but it is since by exchange become part of the possessions of the bishop of Ely."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WELLESBOURNE-HASTINGS, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the rectory of Walton-Delville, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 11s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which is ded. to St Peter—presents a combination of the Norman and early English styles of architecture, and contains a monument to the memory of Thomas Lestrangle, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Henry VI. Here are schools in which about 50 boys and 60 girls are gratuitously educated, on an endowment of £82 per annum, chiefly arising from land and houses, given in 1723 by the Rev. Richard Boyse. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Kington are held here. Dis-

time from Kington, 5 m. N.W. Pop., with that of Walton-Deville, in 1801, 1096; in 1831, 697. A. P., £4,478.

WELLESBOURN-MONTFORD, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Distance from Kington, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 660. A. P., £3,299.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Hamfordshoe, co. of Northampton. The name is derived from numerous wells or springs, one of which, denominated the red-well, was formerly regarded as possessing important medicinal properties, inasmuch that in 1626, Charles I. and his queen resided in tents here during a whole season, for the purpose of drinking its water. A destructive fire took place here in 1738, since which the town has been rebuilt, and now stands on the slope of a hill about a mile to the north of the navigable river Nen. The houses, which are modern and handsome, are chiefly constructed of red sandstone, and the town consists of well-lighted streets, diverging from the market-place. Here is a silk-mill, recently established. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufactures of boots and shoes, and of bobbin lace; the latter is on the decline, but still gives employment to many women and children. The market, which is held on Wednesday, and at which large quantities of corn are sold, was granted by King John at the request of the monks of Croyland abbey, who at that time held the manor, which at the dissolution fell into the hands of the crown. Fairs are held on the Wednesdays in Easter and Whitsunday, and also a considerable one for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. on the 29th of October. The lord of the manor holds an annual court in October, and the magistrates hold the petty-sessions for the division weekly in the town-hall, which was recently erected. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £24 1s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Vivian, Esq. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is a handsome structure, in the three styles of English architecture combined, with a tower and spire. The southern entrance to the church is by a door built in the Norman style, and the interior is spacious and elegant, the east being richly ornamented with designs in sculpture and tracery. Here are some richly carved stalls, and a handsome stone screen. The Independents have three, and the Baptists, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have each one place of worship. Here has existed since the 2d of Edward VI., a free school, situated near the church, and originally endowed with the revenues which formerly belonged to a guild of the Virgin Mary, formerly attached to the church. Since then, however, it has received many bequests at different times; the funds are now pretty considerable, and are apportioned among the head and under masters by 16 feesees, who act as trustees. The masters are appointed by all the inhabitants paying assessed taxes. Here is a charity school, the school-room of which was bequeathed in 1711

by John Freeman, Esq.; belonging to the school is land, which now produces annually about £137 10s., left by Sarah Knight, Mary Roan, and John Robinson, including one half of the rental of forty-five acres of land, the other half being given to the free-grammar school, and to two individuals in the parish, who require not to be in receipt of assistance from the parish. These funds are appropriated to paying the salaries of a schoolmaster and mistress, 25 boys and the like number of girls being educated here. Here is also a small annual income derived from a bequest left about 250 years ago, by a person whose name is now unknown. The mineral spring formerly mentioned now turns a mill for grinding corn, and has lately been arched over. Distance from London, 67 m. N.N.W.; from Northampton, 10 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 3325; in 1831, 4688. A. P., £11,877.

WELLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with those of Tittlehall and Godwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 8s. 6½d. The patronage is with the two conjoined rectories. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Fakenham, 6 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,066.

WELLINGLEY, a township conjoined with Stansill and Wilsick, in the parish of Tickhill, southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Bawtrey, ¼ m. N.W. by N. The pop. and other returns will be found under Stansill.

WELLINGORE, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, which is exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln, but in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; it is certified at £11 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Sleaford, 9½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 559; in 1831, 752. A. P., £2,577.

WELLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £140, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Wellington, in the cathedral of Hereford. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Hereford, 5½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 630. A. P., £3,480.

WELLINGTON, or **WILLINGTON**, a township in the parish of Walls-End, Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Here are extensive collieries, a quarry, a rope-work, a steam-mill for the grinding of corn, and several coal stalls. It is advantageously situated on the river Tyne. Distance from North Shields, 3 m. W. by S.

WELLINGTON, a parish and market-town in the Wellington or southern division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop. This was the place chosen by Charles I. as a residen-

vows in 1642, when, having collected his forces on the 19th of September in that year, he delivered to them the memorable address of which Clarendon gives a particular account. It contains the townships of Aston, Hodley, Horton, Ketley, Lawley, and Walcott. The town is in a low part of the country, about two miles south from the Wrekin, situated near the ancient Roman road, commonly known by the name of the Watling-street: the above-mentioned mound, the Wrekin, is about 1100 feet in height, and has at its summit an ancient fort. The river flows along one of the boundaries of the parish. Within the town are many excellent and handsome houses; the streets are not in general wide, although they have been lately much improved by being Macadamized, and the town has been within these two or three years lighted with gas. The lord of the manor holds a court annually in November, at which are appointed the municipal officers for the government of the town, consisting of a mayor, and constables, and two clerks, who take the charge of, and regulate the market. The magistrates of the county hold the petty-sessions for the hundred here weekly: as also on particular specified days, a court of record, before which all debts not exceeding £20 can be recovered. The market, at which very much business is transacted, is held on Thursday, and was granted to Hugh Burnel in the reign of Edward I. Fairs are held on the 29th of March, 22d of June, 29th of September, and 17th of November. At these fairs large quantities of farm and dairy produce, as also horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are sold. The parish is well supplied with coal, and large quantities of ironstone and limestone are found here. In consequence of these advantages, Wellington has long been the seat of extensive operations in the manufacture of iron and iron articles, and in particular of nails. In the neighbourhood are establishments for the working of iron, belonging to the Lawley, Lilleshall, Ketley, and Hodley companies. Here are a glass-work, several malt-kilns and corn-mills. The town participates to a small extent in the trade of timber. It has ample communication with the Severn by means of the Shrewsbury and Shropshire canal, which passes this place, and also affords it communication with the interior counties. Along this the principal part of the manufactures of the town passes, as also some of its supplies for domestic consumption.—Living, a vicarage united to the rectory of Eyton-on-the-wild-moors, in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 5s., and exempt from the visitation of the bishop. The patronage is with Eyton rectory. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is an elegant structure of recent erection. The windows have a peculiarly light appearance, arising from the circumstance of their divisions being made of iron. Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists, have places of worship here. Here is a free school at which poor children of both sexes are taught: also a national school, the school-room of which is in a building situated in the church-yard. Here

is an almshouse for poor women. In the vicinity are two wells, the basis of one of which is sulphureous, and of the other chalybeate. They are situated at Admaston, almost a mile and a half distant from the town, are supposed to possess medicinal qualities, and having, of late years, attained a considerable degree of celebrity, have been frequented by people from all parts of the country, particularly by those who are afflicted with rheumatic complaints. For the accommodation of these visitors, a large and comfortable inn, with ample baths, has been lately built. Petrifications of vegetable and other substances are often found in the vicinity. This is the birth-place of Dr Withering, a celebrated botanist, who wrote a 'Botanical Arrangement of British Plants.' Distance from London, 142 m. N.W.; from Shrewsbury 11 m. E. Pop. in 1801, 7531; in 1831, 9671. A. P., £22,518.

WELLINGTON, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. The houses in the town are in general well built, and great improvements have lately taken place in the town. It consists of several streets, the principal of which is upwards of a mile in length. The foundation stone of a new market place was laid in June, 1832; this was done in consequence of its being supposed that the trade of the town had suffered from the ruinous state of the market-place; an application was therefore made to the duke of Wellington as lord of the manor, for permission to erect a new one, which is accordingly being done. Druggets and sarges were formerly manufactured here to a pretty considerable extent; but these branches have, of late years, considerably fallen off. It is supposed that a great increase of trade will be consequent on the completion of the Grand Western canal. A market is held every Tuesday, at which corn is the chief article of sale, and fairs are held on the Thursdays preceding Easter and Whitsuntide. These were obtained for the inhabitants by the bishop of Wells, at a time when the town was in manorial possession of the see. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, at which are chosen the municipal officers of the town, consisting of a bailiff and other inferior officers. Near the town is a magnificent pillar, erected by subscription, in commemoration of the victory at Waterloo. Arthur Wellesley, the distinguished commander on that momentous occasion, was created Viscount Wellington on the 4th September, 1809; earl of the same place on the 28th February, 1812; marquess on the succeeding 18th of August; and finally duke on the 3d May, 1814, in consequence of his splendid victories in the peninsula and elsewhere. Living, a vicarage united to the perpetual curacy of West Buckland, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Bath and Wells, although locally within the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £15 10s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The church—which is ded. to St John the Baptist, is a handsome building with an embattled tower, with lofty pinnacles at the

angles at the west end. Annexed are two sepulchral chapels, one of which contains a splendid monument richly adorned with carving and a number of effigies, erected to the memory of Sir John Popham, Knt., formerly lord-chief-justice of England during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James I. In the western part of the town is a handsome chapel, erected some time ago by the Rev. W. P. Thomas at his own expense. This chapel was recently ded. to the service of the church of England. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Baptists, have places of worship here. Here are almshouses, founded and endowed, in 1604, by Sir John Popham, already mentioned, for the support of six poor men and the like number of women. The master and matron are required to instruct poor children. Distance from London, 148 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 4033; in 1831, 4762. A. P., £14,897.

WELLESFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Langford-Budville, co. of Somerset.

WELLOW, or WELHOVE, a hamlet in the liberty of the town of Great Grimshy, which is locally within the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln; it is in the parish of St James. "King Henry I. built here and endowed an abbey to the honour of St Augustine, for Black canons, which was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £95 6s. 1d. per annum, Dugd.; £152 7s. 4d., Speed; and granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Henneage."—Tunners Not. Mon.

WELLOW, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Basselaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Edwinstowe, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11, and in patronage of the Hon. and Rev. J. R. Saville. Church ded. to St Swithin. Here is a school endowed with a small annual income, the donor of which is not known. Distance from Ollerton, 1½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,005.

WELLOW, a hundred situated at the north eastern angle of the co. of Somerset, lying on the borders of Wiltshire, containing 13 parishes, and, in 1831, 8974 inhabitants.

WELLOW, a parish in the hundred of Wellow, co. of Somerset. A railway from the collieries at Welton, which communicates with the Avon, and Kennet, and the Avon canals, passes through this parish. The parish contains the hamlets of Beggeridge, Hassage, Peglinch, Shascombe, Stony-Littleton, Twinney, or Twynho, Whitexmead, and Woodborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20 6s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Edward Gardiner, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Julian—was built about 100 years ago by Sir Walter Hungerford. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school at which ten poor children receive instruction on an endowment of £10 per annum, given in 1756

by Rachael Coles; two also are educated for a rent charge of £2, given in 1699 by Daniel Summers. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity, consisting of tessellated pavements, paterae, pillars, altars, coins, &c. Here is a large barrow called Woodborough, and a smaller one, which latter on being opened, has been found to contain coffins of stone. Distance from Bath, 4 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 770; in 1831, 960. A. P., £6,311.

WELLOW (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5, and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Buckingham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Romsey, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 318. A. P., £1,767.

WELLOW (WEST), a tything in the parish of East Wellow, hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Distance from Romsey, 4½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 394. A. P., £927.

WELLS, or WELLES, a parish and seaport town in the northern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. It is mentioned in Domesday-book under the name of Guebla, and is advantageously situated on a small creek, about a mile from the German ocean, consisting chiefly of two partially paved streets. It is well supplied with water. Here is a small neat theatre built of brick, as also a library which was recently established, and is supported by subscriptions. The races, which used formerly to have been held here, are now entirely given up. Here is an extensive fishery, and excellent oysters are found here, forming an extensive branch of commerce. Large quantities of grain, malt, &c., are exported; the imports consist chiefly of linseed and rapeseed cakes, tar, coals, deals, tiles, bark, wine, &c. The entrance to the harbour has been rendered difficult by the gradual accumulation of sand and other obstructions; but it has of late been considerably improved under the inspection of the harbour commissioners. The establishment of the customs here consists of a collector, comptroller, land and tide-waiter, &c. On the quay is the custom-house, a plain brick building. A fair is held here on Shrove-Tuesday. The county magistrates meet here once every fortnight to hold the petty sessions for the hundred; and the steward of the lord of the manor holds courts leet and baron annually. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. R. Hopper. The church is a handsome building, constructed of flint, and ded. to St Peter. Here are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are free schools for 30 boys and 30 girls, founded about the middle of 17th century by Christopher Ringlee, Esq. of Field-Dalling. Distance from Norwich, 33 m. N.W. by N.; and from London, 120 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2316; in 1831, 3624. A. P., £4,471.

WELLS,

A city, locally situated in the hundred of Wells-Forum, co. of Somerset, but having separate jurisdiction. The name is derived from the numerous springs which abound in the city and its vicinity, more especially from that of St Andrew, which is the source of a rivulet, flowing through the south-western part of the city. It owes its origin to the formation of a collegiate church, ded. to St Andrew the Apostle, by Ina, king of the west Saxons, in 704. Around this ancient ecclesiastical establishment the city appears to have grown up, and to have gradually increased in prosperity from the period of the foundation of the bishopric. When the sees of Bath and Wells were united, great disputes arose between the inhabitants of both cities, as to which should be regarded as the head of the diocese. A charter of incorporation was granted by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyne, in the reign of Richard I., when it became a free borough.

Description.—The city is situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, on the south side of the Mendip hills, by which it is sheltered from the north winds. An extensive tract of rich meadow land stretches to the southward. The town has a peculiarly interesting appearance, from the number of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, more especially the magnificent cathedral, the church of St Cuthbert, and the buildings which remain of the ancient monasteries. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, by which it is divided into districts, three of which are called the verderies of Chamberlain-street, High-street, and Tucker-street. It contains also the extra-parochial liberty of St Andrews, the parish of St Cuthbert within, and the parish of St Cuthbert without, in which are the hamlets of Burcot, Chilcot, Coxley, Dulcot, Easton, East and West Horrington, Milton, Polsham, Wallcombe, East Water, East Wells, Whitnell, and Worminster. In the vicinity are many handsome residences surrounded by diversified and picturesque scenery.

Municipal Government.—The charter, originally granted by the Bishop Fitz Jocelyne, and confirmed by King John, intrusted the government of the city to a master and commonalty. A new charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth in the 31st year of her reign, vesting the government in a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, and 16 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The freedom of the city is inherited by the eldest son, or obtained by marriage with the eldest daughter of a freeman; it is also obtained by a servitude of seven years to a freeman. The mayor, recorder, and the senior alderman or master, are justices of the peace within the borough, and are entitled to hold half-yearly courts of session for all offences not capital, and a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount; but both of these courts have long since fallen into disuse. The magistrates of the county hold the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions here; and the assizes for the county are held alternately at this

place, at Bridgewater, and at Taunton. The elective franchise was conferred upon the inhabitants in the 23d of Edward I., and two members were regularly returned by the mayor, master, and burgesses, in number about 400, whose rights were confirmed by decisions of the house of commons, in 1723 and 1729. Since the passing of the reform bill the number of electors has been increased to about 800. The mayor is the returning officer. The pop., in 1801, was, in the extra-parochial division of St Andrew, 268; in 1831, 381; A. P., £3,976: in the parish of St Cuthbert within, in 1801, 2829; in 1831, 3430; A. P., £2,253: in the district of St Cuthbert without, in 1801, 2063; in 1831, 2838; A. P., £20,498. Total pop., in 1831, 6649. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of stockings, and excellent paper is manufactured at Wookey, about two miles distant. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, and a large market for corn, cattle, and cheese, is held every fourth Saturday. Fairs for cattle, horses, and pedlery, are held on Jan. 6th, May 14th, July 6th, Oct. 23rd, and Nov. 30th. The market-place is a spacious area, situated on the east side of the city. On the north side of this are 12 handsome houses of stone, formerly inhabited by priests, for whom use they were erected by Bishop Beckington. This same bishop erected an elegant conduit in the later style of English architecture, in 1450. About thirty years ago, this being considered an obstruction, was taken down, and removed to Stowerhead, the seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., and a new one was erected on the site of the old cross, taken down in 1780. The town-hall and market-house stand at the south-eastern angle of the area. At a short distance to the east of the city are held annual races.

History of the Diocese.—The collegiate church, founded by Ina, and endowed with considerable estates by Eynewulf, appears to have been first erected into a bishopric by Edward the Elder, in 905: the early history of the see is exceedingly obscure, but it would appear that Aldhelm, abbot of Glastonbury, was first appointed to the see of Wells, which then extended over the county of Somerset. Edward the Confessor appointed Giso his chaplain to be the 13th bishop, and added to its possessions the extensive domains belonging to Harold, earl of Wessex. During the absence of Giso at Rome, where he was consecrated, Harold plundered the church and resumed his possessions, and subsequently through the influence of the queen, his sister, procured the banishment of Giso. After the conquest, Bishop Giso was recalled from exile, and reinstated in all the former possessions of the bishopric. Under him the number of canons and wealth of the see were increased, and the buildings extended. The first bishop of whom there is any certain account is John de Villula, who, before his elevation to the mitre, is said to have practised physic at Bath, and by that means to have earned the means of purchasing the see from the rapacious Rufus. This was about the year 1091. As soon as he obtained

his ecclesiastical dignity, De Villula removed the episcopal seat from Wells to Bath, whether with the object of still continuing to pursue his original profession, we do not know, but, at any rate, not without all the opposition in their power from the subordinate functionaries of the former church. The act, indeed, was the occasion of bitter and long protracted animosity between the Wells and Bath establishments; whose disputes were rather appeased for the moment than finally settled by the decision of De Villula's successor, Bishop Robert, about the year 1139, that the diocesan should be styled Bishop of Bath and Wells, and be enthroned, on his admission, in both churches. De Villula had thrown aside the old title altogether, and called himself bishop of Bath only. But although this prelate is not spoken of in very laudatory terms in the chronicles of his church, and his slight regard for the more ancient seat of his bishopric, in comparison with the city in which he had been accustomed to exercise his lay-functions, seems to have been strongly enough manifested, he was probably a person of much greater merit than his detractors would lead us to conclude. From his successful practice as a physician, we may suppose that in learning and scientific knowledge he was considerably beyond his age. Notwithstanding, too, what is reported of the way in which he obtained his bishopric, he does not appear to have been deficient in the munificence becoming his place. He built, out of his revenues, a new church at Bath, being the structure which preceded the present abbey church. At Wells, however, he allowed the cathedral to fall to ruin; and he also gave great offence, not unnaturally, to the canons, by pulling down a cloister, hall, and dorter, or lodging-place, which Bishop Giso had built for them, and erecting a residence for himself on their site. It must be confessed that he would seem to have carried matters with rather a high hand.—De Villula died in 1123, and was succeeded by Bishop Robert, already mentioned, who repaired or rebuilt the cathedral which his predecessor had allowed to go to decay. After him Reginald Fitz-Joceline, archdeacon of Salisbury, was appointed to the see. This prelate, who was afterwards elected archbishop of Canterbury, though he died before his actual removal to that see, obtained from King Richard I. a strange grant, the original of which is still preserved, giving him and his successors the right of keeping dogs for hunting over all the county of Somerset, as fully, so it runs, as any of his predecessors had ever enjoyed the same.—Lavaricus was succeeded in 1205 by Joceline de Welles, under whom the monks petitioned the court of Rome to be restored to their ancient government by an abbot, an indulgence which they obtained, on condition of relinquishing to the bishop a considerable portion of their revenue. Joceline then assumed the title of bishop of Bath and Wells, which has ever since been retained by his successors. For some time after the death of Joceline, the monks of Bath frequently elected the bishops, thereby giving rise to great dissatisfaction on

the part of the canons of Wells, and the dispute was finally settled by an appeal to the pope, who decided that the right was divided equally between both parties. At the Reformation, the chapter of Bath was dissolved, and the election of the bishops has ever since been vested in the dean and chapter of Wells. At the dissolution the monastery of Wells was said to have been worth £1,989 12s. 8d. per annum. The ecclesiastical establishment now consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, 3 archdeacons, (viz., of Wells, Bath, and Taunton,) a treasurer, a subdean, 49 prebendaries, 4 priests-vicar, 8 lay-vicars, organists, 6 choristers, and other officers. Many alienations having been made from the revenues of the bishopric, they are valued at £533 1s. 3d., and the common revenues of the church at £837 1s. 11d. The deanery, which is in the patronage of the crown, is rated at £116 7s. 6d.; the subdeanery is rated at £21 15s.; the chancellorship at £40 5s.; precentorship at £24 6s. 3d.; the treasurer's office at £62 2s. 3d.; the archdeaconry of Bath at £25 15s.; that of Wells at £144 2s. 11d., and that of Taunton at £83 7s. 6d.; all of these, with the prebends, are in the patronage of the bishop. The cathedral church is ded. to St Andrew, and is a magnificent cruciform structure, chiefly in the earliest style of English architecture. The foundation was laid by Wiffeline, second bishop of the diocese, though some consider Joceline de Welles to have founded it in the reign of Henry III. The entire body of the church, from the west end to the middle of the present choir, is supposed to be the work of Bishop Joceline de Welles. The two western towers, however, were only added, that on the south, about the end of the 14th century, by Bishop John de Harewell, and that on the north, about 20 years after, by Bishop Bubwith. Before this, the body of the church had been completed to its eastern extremity; and the great central tower had also been erected by Bishop Drokensford, soon after the commencement of the 14th century, in the reign of Edward III. This at least is Mr Britton's conjecture, from the style of the architecture. This is, in many respects, one of the most magnificent of our cathedrals; its form is the usual one of a cross extending from east to west about 371 feet; the transept measuring from north to south 135 feet. From the intersection springs a tower 160 feet in height, and two towers 126 feet in height from the western entrance. Perhaps the most remarkable portion of the building is the west front, which is covered with elaborate sculpture, with statues of kings, popes, cardinals, bishops, and abbots. In the centre are statues of the 12 apostles, below which is a sculptured representation of the resurrection in high relief. Altogether, there are introduced into the composition no fewer than 150 statues of the size of life, and above 300 others of smaller size. Notwithstanding the mutilation which nearly all of these sculptures have undergone, the effect of so vast a throng of figures, and of the elaborate decoration of every niche and buttress, is rich in the extreme. The central tower is of large

dimensions, but from the elegance of its construction, has a remarkably light appearance. It is crowned with a pierced parapet, and decorated with lofty pinnacles. Each of the western towers is pierced with fine windows, and ornamented with lofty canopies rising from the buttresses; the nave and transepts are in the early English style of architecture, and the former is separated from the aisles by ranges of clustered columns supporting pointed arches. It is lighted from the sides by a range of clerestory windows in the later English style, and from the west by a magnificent window of beautiful stained glass. The choir, which is 108 feet in length, is in the decorated style. The glory of the cathedral is the Lady Chapel, placed, as usual, beyond the choir. Here the columns are formed of clusters of the most slender and elegant shafts, crowned with capitals of exquisite richness and beauty; while all around is a profusion of the most elaborate ornament. As a whole, this chapel has been sometimes esteemed the most beautiful and perfect gem of ecclesiastical architecture in England. There are other chapels, some of them of great beauty in different parts of the cathedral; one of them contains an ancient clock formerly belonging to the abbey of Glastonbury, having an astronomical dial, and a moving train of knights in armour. The ancient font is preserved in the south transept. In the centre of the nave was interred King Ina, and in the middle of the choir is the grave of Bishop Joceline. In a chapel in the presbytery is the tomb of Bishop Beckington, on which is his effigy in alabaster. To the south of the building are the cloisters, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the western side of which was built by Bishop Beckington, the southern by Thomas Henry, treasurer of Wells and archdeacon of Cornwall, and the eastern by Bishop Bubwith. The chapter-house is an octagonal structure, 480 feet in circumference. Underneath is a crypt with a curiously groined roof, and connected with the chapter-room by a singularly constructed staircase. The episcopal palace is an ancient castellated mansion standing to the south of the cathedral; it is surrounded by a wall and moat, and communicates with the cathedral through a venerable gateway leading over a bridge. The great hall is now in ruins, having been destroyed, in the reign of Edward VI., for the sake of the materials. The building called the Vicar's close was erected by Walter de Hull, sometime a canon of the cathedral here, but was greatly improved and enlarged in 1348 by Bishop Ralph de Salopia. By this last, a college for the residence of the choristers and vicars was built and endowed at his private expense: under Bishop Beckington it was afterwards enlarged and enriched, he having built the gateways; that on the east communicates with the cathedral by means of a long covered passage, with a flight of steps at either end. The east and west sides are occupied by dwelling-houses; on the north are the chapel and library, and on the south is a wall with a buttery and similar offices annexed. The revenue of this college was estimated, in the 26th year of Hen. VIII,

at £73 10s. 9½d., and not having suffered confiscation at the general dissolution of religious houses in the latter part of the reign of the same monarch, it was again remodelled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and by her charter the number of vicars was required to be not less than 14, nor more than 20. The deanery is situated near the west gate, which is an ancient edifice, and the principal entrance to the city on the road from Bath. It is a handsome structure, and was erected by Dean Gunthorp about the time of Henry VII., that monarch having been entertained by the founder on his return from a visit to the western counties of England. In allusion to the name of the founder, many guns are carved on different parts of the walls and gateways.

Benevolent Institutions, &c.—The parish of St Cuthbert includes the greater part of the city, and the surrounding hamlets being about 7 miles in circuit. The in-parish is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop, and the out-parish in that of the dean. The living is a vicarage rated at £33 13s. 6d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church, which is ded. to St Cuthbert, is in the later style of English architecture, with an embattled tower of singular beauty, which is strengthened with angular buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles. The whole of the exterior is of a remarkably elegant design, and highly ornamented. The upper part of the tower, from the loftiness and lightness of the windows, has much of the character of a lantern. The interior, consisting of a nave, aisles, and choir, is in some respects of a less decorated character than the exterior, and contains many ancient monuments and mural tablets. Several sepulchral chapels are distributed around it, some of which, from the style of architecture, are conjectured to be of more ancient date than the greater part of the church itself. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. In 1711, Mr Archd. Harper founded almshouses for five decayed wool-combers of the city. The endowment consists of property at present yielding about £70 per annum, from which the inmates receive five shillings per week during the summer, and one shilling per week additional during the winter. The buildings comprise apartments and a common room. In 1688, Mr Walter Brick founded almshouses for decayed burghesses to be appointed by the bishop. In Priests'-Row are almshouses for six aged women, founded in 1614 by Mr Henry Llewellyn; the endowment yields about £170 per annum, which is appropriated to the support of the inmates, and four aged widows not resident in the almshouses; each of these has an allowance of 5s. 6d. per week, 5s. yearly for coal, 12s. 6d. on St Thomas's day, and £1 every two years for clothes. Here is an hospital for 18 aged men, 12 aged women, and a chaplain, founded in the beginning of the 15th century by Bishop Bubwith, and extended with additional endowments by Bishops Still, Beckington, and Bourne. The endowment amounts at present to about £400 per annum, from

which each of the inmates receives a weekly dole of 4s. 6d. in summer, and 5s. in winter, with a supply of coal, clothes, and other necessaries. The buildings comprise a small chapel, a common room, and separate apartments for each of the inmates. In 1654, Mrs Mary Barkham, Mr Adrian Hickes, and Mr Phillip Hodges, founded the united charity school, and endowed it with property now yielding £500 per annum. In this school are educated 34 boys and 20 girls, 20 of each sex being clothed; the girls are taught needle work, and placed out at service. A premium of £10 is given with each boy on entering his apprenticeship, and an additional sum of £10 at the termination of the fourth year of their servitude. At the expiration of the term each receives a sum of £5 on the production of a certificate of good conduct. In the division of Southover is a wool-comber's shop, forming part of the remains of a priory ded. to St John, which was founded in 1206 by Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. At the dissolution the revenues amounted to £41 3s. 6d. Among the eminent individuals who have been prelates of the see, are Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud. In the 16th century the celebrated Polydore Virgil held one of the archdeaconries. Distance from London, 120 m. W. by S.; from Bath, 19 m. S.W.; from Bristol, 19 m. S.

WELLS-FORUM, a hundred in the co. of Somerset, situated near the east side of the county, containing 10 parishes, and, in 1831, 11,420 inhabitants.

WELLSBOROUGH, an extra-parochial liberty situated within the parish of Sibson, hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. The returns are included in those of Sibson. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 3 m. W. by S.

WELNETHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 15s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. Here was formerly a priory of Crouched friars, subordinate to the principal house of that order near the tower of London. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 4 m. S.S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 222, in 1831, 422. A. P., £1,851.

WELNETHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Charles Davers, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 180. A. P., £869.

WELNEY, a chapelry in the parish of Upwell, partly in the hundred of Wisbeach, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, and partly in that of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Upwell. This is suspected to have been the site of a Roman station from the number of coins, urns, &c.

which have been discovered. Distance from March, 6 m. E.N.E. That portion which is in the co. of Cambridge, contained, in 1801, 268 inhabitants; in 1831, 338. A. P., £732. That portion which is in the co. of Norfolk, contained, in 1801, 222 inhabitants; in 1831, 467. A. P., £2,543.

WELSHPOOL, or **POOL**, anciently **TRALLWNY**, a market-town and parish, locally situated in the hundreds of Pool and Cawra, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, but having separate jurisdiction. The parish, which is all inclosed, is divided into upper, middle, and lower sections; the upper containing the townships of Dyserth, Strjdan-Fechan, Frallwn-Gollen, Tyddyn-Prydd, and Cyfronidd; the middle consists of the town of Welshpool; and the lower comprises the townships of Gyngrog-fawr, Llannerch-luddol, Tref-nant fechan, and Westtown. The town is situated near the banks of the Severn, in the vicinity of the Montgomeryshire canal. The principal street consists of respectable houses, built of brick, and ascends the front of a gentle eminence, at the foot of which is the canal. Here are two good inns, and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. The canal communicates with Chester and Liverpool, and two additional canals are in progress, through which a communication will be opened with London and Birmingham. The river is navigable here during several months of the year. The surrounding country is fertile and well-wooded. This was anciently a borough, and contributed with Montgomery in returning a member to parliament, but was disfranchised in 1798. —Here is the county-hall, which is a handsome building, lately erected by subscription. The town is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and high steward, with aldermen and burgesses. The two bailiffs are justices of the peace, and are entitled to hold a borough court for the recovery of debts to any amount. The magistrates for the county hold the great sessions for Montgomeryshire here every spring and autumn; and the petty-sessions for the hundred of Cawra. Lord Clive is lord of the manor, and holds courts leet and baron annually. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of flannels, for which a market is held every second week on Thursday, at which webs are sold to the annual value of £200,000. Thursday is market-day, on which extensive sales of grain are effected; and fairs are held on the second Monday in March, Palm-Monday, June 5th, first Monday after July 10th, September 12th, and November 16th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St Asaph, rated at £13 5s. 2½d., and in patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The great tithes, which were granted by Cardinal Wolsey to the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford, belonged originally to the abbey of Ystrad-marshall. Here is a free school with a small endowment. Here is a school on Dr Bell's system, also a Sunday school held in the parish church. A dispensary for the benefit of the poor has lately been established by subscription. The church has been erected

since the times of the civil war, and contains no monuments of any interest. It is ded. to St Mary. It is only remarkable for not being built in conformity with the points of the compass, which may be accounted for from the situation of the ground on which it stands, which rises immediately above it on the north-west, and is so steep that the upper part of the churchyard is on a level with the roof. The manufacturing of Welsh flannels is principally confined to Newtown, Llanidloes, and the upper parts of the county, where it employs most of the population; but it is all brought down to Welshpool by the manufacturers, to which the wholesale dealers from Shrewsbury and other places resort; a large proportion of the wool is the produce of the county, the higher parts of which are chiefly occupied by extensive sheep-walks, but some is brought from the neighbouring counties. A small portion of the wools used for army clothing, which are manufactured in Merionethshire, are also brought hither for sale. Here is the ancient palace of Castell-Côch. "It is built of red sandstone, and occupies the summit of an eminence, commanding a view of the town and the rich vale of the Severn; the view is terminated by the Freldyn hills, on the loftiest of which stands Rodney's column. The style of the building is formal and quaint. There are inner and outer courts, and other appendages of baronial greatness. Hanging gardens—the taste and fashion of a different age and climate—adorn the southern front, which is approached by successive flights of steps cut in the solid rock, and protected by heavy ornamented balustrades. The park is spacious and beautiful, affording many exquisite passages of forest and general sylvan scenery. The little dark pool, whence the hundred and town are supposed to borrow their appellations, is situated within the demesne, at a small distance from the private gate leading into the High-street. Castell-Côch was the chief residence of the princes of Powis, and passed, by the marriage of Hawys-Gadarn, the last Welsh heiress of the line, to the Charltons of Apley; it was again transferred by marriage to the family of Grey, who sold it to the Herberts, now earls of Powis, and proprietors of vast possessions in this county." Here are traces of the ancient encampment of Caractacus, where he maintained the last struggle for British liberty. The learned Dr Morgan, afterwards bishop of St Asaph, was once vicar of this parish. Distance from London, 171 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3296; in 1831, 4538. A. P., £8,989.

WELTON, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 6s. 8d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and in patronage of the five prebendaries of Welton, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 516. A. P., £3,157.

WELTON, a parish in the hundred of Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton

and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7, returned at £130 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Eight pounds per annum are appropriated to the education of poor children, and a Sunday school is endowed with £7 10s. per annum, the funds being derived from charity lands. The parish is crossed by the Wailing-street, and at its south-eastern extremity the Grand junction and Union canals meet. Distance from Daventry, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 600. A. P., £2,935.

WELTON, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It stands on the line of Adrian's wall, and was the royal villa of King Oswy, and the place where Penda and Segbert were baptized by Finan, bishop of Lindisfarne. Distance from Hexham, 9 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 69.

WELTON, a parish in the wapentake of Howdenshire, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of Howdenshire, rated at £23, and in patronage of the king. The church is situated on rising ground in the centre of the village, and is a neat edifice of stone, ded. to St Helen. It consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and south transept; in the centre is a very large tower, crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles; the west front of the church has a projecting porch, and a large pointed window of three lights; on the apex of the roof is a foliated cross; the south side of the nave has one window of three lights; the same side of the chancel has three square-headed windows of two lights, with trefoil heads. The church is said to have been founded in the reign of William Rufus, but this portion appears to be of the reign of Richard I. The east window is pointed, of four lights, with exquisite tracery in the sweep, principally trefoils and quatrefoils. The north side has three windows of three lights, with trefoil heads. The nave is separated from the north aisle by two pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars, the arches between the body and the transepts and chancel are similar. Over the north transept is a gallery; the font is octagonal, particularly shallow, though evidently of considerable antiquity. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina within a pointed arch, and supported by an octagonal column. In the north aisle, placed upright, is the effigy of a templar, much defaced, and the arms and the shield obliterated. Outside the church, on a slab, is the following inscription:—

"Here lieth he,
Ould Jeremy,
Who have eight times married bee;
But now in his ould age,
He lies in his cage,
Under the grass so green;

which Jeremiah Simpson departed this life in the 84th year of his age, in the year of our Lord, 1719."—The village is very neatly built. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, built about 1810; and a national school, estab-

lished about five years ago. In this parish is Welton-house, the seat of R. Raikes; and Eastdale, the highly picturesque seat of R. Raikes, jun. Esq. North of the town is a romantic and highly picturesque glade, called Welton-dale; it is about a mile in length, and winds between two hills covered with wood. At the extremity is a small circular temple, of the Doric order, surmounted by a dome; it was erected by R. Raikes, Esq., in 1819, as a mausoleum for his family. The whole of this dale has a peculiarly rich and varied appearance, partly from the arrangement of the trees, but mainly from its romantic situation. From the road from Welton to Brantingham are some of the most extensive and varied prospects in the county; from one point, York, Lincoln, and Beverley minsters, and Howden church, are visible to the naked eye on a clear day. The windings of the Humber, and the diversified country about Howden, constitute prominent objects in the landscape. Distance from South Cave, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 672. A. P., £3,149. In this parish is the chapelry of Melton. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,256.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candlehoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 8s. 9d., returned at £70, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Massingbard. Church ded. to St Martin. Distance from Spilsby, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 363. A. P., £2,458.

WELTON-LE-WOLD, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 12s. 1d., returned at £110, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. It is 4 m. W. from Louth. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 241. A. P., £2,373.

WELWICK, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £80, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—consists of a nave and aisles, and a low tower at the west end. The south side of the nave is made into four divisions by buttresses, in one of which is a modern brick porch, with an ancient niche containing a statue of the Virgin and child. Under the window, in the third division, is a canopy and much ornamental sculpture, corresponding with a beautiful monument inside the church; the clerestory of the nave has three pointed windows of two lights. The south side of the chancel has two large pointed windows, and the east end one of four lights, with tracery in the sweep of the arch, now filled up. The north side is similar to the south. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed windows, resting on octagonal columns. The arch between the nave and the chancel is filled with boards, which rest on a neat oak-screen of delicate workmanship; the inside of the upper

part of this screen has a water-colour painting of two men on horseback, meeting in a wood, and a long quotation from scripture in black letter. The font is an octagonal basin, situated at the west end of the nave. In the south aisle is a magnificent monument, supposed to have been removed from Burstall abbey, which, though now in a state of dilapidation, has a grand and imposing appearance; it is supposed by some to have been erected in memory of John de Fortibus, by others of William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, but time has obliterated every means of determining this point. It consists of a recess made by a pointed arch, externally enriched with crockets and internally with groining, of a light and elegant character; on each side is a buttress terminating in an elegant niche, each containing a female figure, and surmounted with a crocketed pediment and finial. The upper part of this monument has numerous panels, loaded to superabundance with foliage of great beauty; attached to the wall are several shields of arms, including those of England and Edward the Confessor. On the altar-tomb, within the recess, is the effigy of a female figure in robes. Here are places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Patrington, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 401. A. P., £5,314.

WELWYN, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. The village consists of one principal street of well-built houses, through which runs the great road from London to York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21, and in patronage of the warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—contains an altar-piece of embroidered work, made by Lady Betty Young, wife of Dr Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts,' and many years rector of this parish. He and his lady lie buried under the communion table. The Huntingdonian and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a national school for about 50 boys; also a charity school, founded and endowed by Dr Young, in which 16 poor boys are clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the principles of the Christian religion as received by the Established church. Distance from Hertford, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1015; in 1831, 1369. A. P., £3,922.

WEM, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, extending into the Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford (North), co. of Salop. It comprises the market-town of Wem, the chapelries of Edstaston and Newtown, and the townships of Aston, Cotton, Horton, Lacon, Lowe with Ditches, Northwood, Soultou, Tille, and Woolverley. This place is supposed by Horsley to have been the site of the ancient Roman station *Rutenium*, but this conjecture is utterly unsupported by historical evidence. At the conquest, William Pandulph, who held 28 manors of Earl Roger de Montgomery, fixed his residence here, and made it the head of a barony; but he did not become a baron

of the realm till, on the forfeiture of the estates of Robert de Belesme, son of Earl Roger, for rebellion in the reign of Henry I., he held directly of the crown. In 1665, the barony was purchased by Daniel Wycharley, father of the poet, by whom it was again sold to Judge Jesfries, created baron of Wem in 1686, being the first who enjoyed that dignity by patent. In the parliamentary war, Wem was the first town in the county which declared for the parliament, and was attacked in 1648 by a party of the king's troops under Lord Capell, who were repulsed by the small garrison, aided, it is said, by the active exertions of the women. In the course of the war, the garrison plundered the houses of such neighbouring proprietors as were attached to the royal cause, and thus enriched the inhabitants. A dreadful fire took place in 1677, in which the church, market-house, and many buildings, were destroyed; the loss of property being calculated at not less than £23,000. The town, consisting of one spacious street, with several smaller cross streets and lanes, stands on a level ground near the northern bank of the river Roden. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of leather and in milking. In 1206, King John granted a market to be held on Sunday, but leave was obtained, in the 24th of Edward III., to have it transferred to Thursday, on which day it is still held. The market-house is a small edifice of brick, erected in the beginning of last century. Fairs for linen, cattle, and swine, are held on March 4th, May 6th and 20th, June 29th, September 30th, and November 22d. The town appears to have formerly been incorporated, but whether by charter or by prescriptive usage, is not known. A copy of court-roll, dated 9th Edward VI., proves the existence of the incorporation prior to that time. It is governed by two bailiffs of very limited authority, and there are about 80 burgesses the possessors of burghage tenements. The bailiffs have no magisterial power, but the town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county. The duties of the bailiffs consist chiefly in the returning of the jury to attend the courts leet, in preventing fraud in the use of weights and measures, and in being present at public proclamations. A court-leet is held annually after Michaelmas, at which one of the bailiffs is nominated by the steward of the lord of the manor, and the other by the borough-jury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £26. 4s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Cleveland. The real value of the rectory is stated to be £500 per annum. The church—which is ded. to St Peter and St. Paul, was rebuilt after the fire of 1677, and contains but little of the original edifice. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here. Here is a free school founded and endowed in 1650 for the benefit of indigent children, by Thos. Adams, Esq., afterwards lord-mayor of London, and created a baronet. There are three masters, the appointment of which is vested in the justices. This school enjoys the benefit of two

exhibitions, founded by Mr Carewswall. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the Ellesmere and Chester canal. Distance from London, 163 m. N.W.; and from Shrewsbury, 11 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 3067; in 1831, 3967, of which the town of Wem contained 1932. A. P., £24,531.

WEMBDON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. It is situated near the western bank of the river Parret, which is here navigable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 16s. 10d., and in the patronage of C. K. Tynte, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 289. A. P., £7,397.

WEMBLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 10 m. N.W. by W.

WEMBURY, a parish in the hundred of Plympton, co. of Devon. It is situated on the western bank of the river Yealm, at the point at which it falls into the English channel, which bounds the parish on the west and south. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28 13s. 4d., returned at £29 9s. 4d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Windeor. Chapel ded. to St Werburgh. Here are almshouses, founded and endowed by Sir Warwick Hill in 1625, for the use of ten poor inmates. Distance from Earl's-Plympton, 5½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 652. A. P., £5,533.

WEMBORTHY, a parish in the hundred of North Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Mr Johnson. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Chumleigh, 4 m. S.S. W. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 378. A. P., £1,360.

WENDERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Wingham, co. of Kent.

WENDLEBURY, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Bicester, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 196. A. P., £2,085.

WENDLING, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £36, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here was "An abbey of the Premonstratensian order, built by William de Wendling, clerk, before the 53d year of King Henry III., to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Not long before the dissolution here were an abbot and four canons, who had revenues yearly worth £55 18s. 4d. The site was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Robert Hogan, and in 16th Elizabeth, to Ed-

ward Dyer and H. Cressener."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Part of the church of this abbey was standing till within these few years, when it was taken down for the purpose of mending the roads. Distance from East Dereham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 347. A. P., £1,562.

WENDON-LOUGHTS, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Elmdon annexed, within the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, but in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, and rated at £9 10s. 10d. The patronage is with the rectory of Elmdon. Distance from Saffron-Walden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 54. A. P., £673.

WENDONS-AMBO, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Little Wendon annexed, within the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, but in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, rated at £17, returned at £75, and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. "The parishes of Great and Little Wendon were united in 1662 by Bishop Sheldon, at the petition of the inhabitants of the two parishes, with the consent of the earl of Suffolk, patron of both churches. The church of Little Wendon, and the vicarage-house of Great Wendon, being ruinous, were both pulled down, and the parsonage-house of Little Wendon being in best repair, remains to the vicar of Wendons-Ambo, as he is styled in the act of union."—Morant's Essex. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,576.

WENDOVER, a borough, without an incorporation, in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. The manor has been in the possession of many different families, having, in the reign of Henry II., been granted to Faramus de Boulogne, and it afterwards came successively into the possession of the Flennees, Sir John Molins, Alice Perrers, to whom it was given by Edward III., and Thomas Holland, earl of Holland. Having again reverted to the crown, it was granted to a branch of the royal family, Edward, duke of York, in 1388, and from that time to 1564, continued attached to the crown, being enjoyed either by the reigning queen or by some junior branch. In that year we find it possessed by Sir Francis Knollys, in right of Catherine his wife, in which family it continued till 1660, when it was purchased by the Hampdens, and was held by them until the recent decease of the late lord. It is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, and is irregularly built, the houses being rather indifferently built. It is well supplied with water from wells in the vicinity. Lace-making is carried on to a considerable extent by the females of the town. In the neighbourhood

is a large reservoir of about 70 acres, belonging to the Grand Junction canal, a branch of which extends to the town, along which coals are brought from Staffordshire for the supply of the town and its neighbourhood. Monday is market-day. The market was granted by a charter dated 1403, and confirmed in 1464. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, are held on the 13th May and 2d October. It is a borough by prescription, having returned two members to the parliament held in the 28th year of Edwd. I., and continued to do so until the 2d of Edward II., at which time the custom fell into disuse. About 300 years afterwards, in the 21st of James I., Mr Hakeville, a barrister, on searching the writs in the Tower, discovered the fact of its having formerly returned members, and measures were immediately taken by means of petitions to the commons, for the purpose of reassuming its dormant privileges. In this they were successful, although opposed by the influence of King James, who is said, on the occasion, to have declared "that he was troubled with too many burgesses already." Hampden, a name well known in the English history of that time, was returned for this place at five successive elections. The elective franchise was at that time vested in all housekeepers not in receipt of parochial aid, and the number of electors amounted to about 130, the constables being the officers by whom the writs were returned. Lord Carrington usually influenced the elections. By the reform act this place has been disfranchised. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a fortnight. Courts baron and leet are held occasionally by the lord of the manor, at which last are elected the constables. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 16s. 1d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church stands about a mile from the town, and is ded. to St Mary. Here was formerly also a chapel ded. to St John the Baptist, which is now, however, desecrated. Part of the ruins are still visible. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is a school, founded and endowed with £20 annual income by William Hill, in 1723, at which 20 poor children are instructed: also a national school established in 1816, held in a room over the market-place, and supported by annual subscriptions. This parish was, with the exception of the common of Bottendown hill, inclosed 1771 and 1794. Here were born Roger de Wendover, historiographer to Henry II., and Richard, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry III. Distance from London, 36 m. N.W. by W.; and from Buckingham, 23 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1397; in 1831, 2008. A. P., £4,963.

WENDRON (Str), a parish in the western division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage united with the curacy of Helston, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 19s. 4d., and in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Wendron. Here is a school with a small

endowment, at which a few poor children are instructed in reading; as also two Sunday schools. It contains the borough of Helston. Distance from Helston, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. The pop., including the borough of Helston, in 1801, was 5254; in 1831, 8073. A. P., £8,870.

WENDY, a parish in the hundred of Arm-
ingford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a dis-
charged vicarage united with the perpetual cu-
racy of Shingay, in the archd. and dio. of Ely,
rated at £5 10s. 10d., returned at £42, and,
in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Sondes.
Distance from Royston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop.,
in 1801, 109; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,035.

WENFOE, a parish in the hundred of
Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.
Living, a rectory in the dio. of Llandaff, rated
at £13 7s. 1d., said to be worth about £350
per annum, and in the patronage of — Jenner,
Esq., who possesses a mansion here built in a
castellated style. The parish contains about
2000 acres of land. Distance from Cardiff, 5
m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 432.
A. P., £3,004.

WENHAM (GREAT or BURNX), a parish
in the hundred of Sampford, co. of Suffolk.
Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of
Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s.
4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev.
George H. Deane. Church ded. to St John.
Distance from Hadleigh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. Pop.,
in 1801, 170; in 1831, 181. A. P.,
£1,294.

WENHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the
hundred of Sampford, co. of Suffolk. Living,
a discharged rectory united with that of Capel-
St-Mary, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of
Norwich, and rated at £5 8s. 11d. The pa-
tronage is with the rectory of Capel-St-Mary.
Here is a granary which has been formed of
part of the ruins of an old castle, which, from
a date which has been discovered, is conjectured
to have been either built or undergone consider-
able repair in the year 1569. Distance from
Hadleigh, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1831,
88. A. P., £1,507.

WENHASTON, a parish in the hundred
of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a dis-
charged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and
dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 0s. 10d., re-
turned at £107 10s. 2d., and in the patronage
of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St
Peter. Distance from Halesworth, 3 m. E.
S.E. Pop., including the hamlet of Mells,
578; in 1831, 1070. A. P., £2,580.

WENLOCK (LITTLE), a parish within
the liberties of the borough of Wenlock, co. of
Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of
Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £11 13s.
4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord For-
ester. The church—which is ded. to St Law-
rence—has been considerably enlarged within
these few years, having received a grant of £200
from the incorporated society for the building
and enlarging of churches and chapels, towards
defraying the expense of 500 additional free
sittings. Coal, limestone, and iron, are found
in the parish, the raising and preparing of

which afford employment to many of the in-
habitants. Distance from Wellington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.
S. Pop., in 1801, 980; in 1831, 1067. A.
P., £1,083.

WENLOCK (MUCH), a parish, market-
town, and borough, the head of a liberty in the
co. of Salop. It has separate and independent
jurisdiction. This place existed in the time of
the Britons, and was by them called Llan-
Meillen, which signifies 'St Milburgh's
church;' and in the Monasticon it is denomi-
nated Winnica or 'the Windy-place.' There
was a nunnery established by the daughter of
the king of Mercia about 680, from which
may be dated the prosperity of the town. It
suffered with most other places in that part of
England, severely from the inroads of the
Danes. The town consists principally of two
long streets, at right angles to one another, and
the houses are in general well-built of brick.
It is well supplied with water, and the streets
are Macadamized; but it is not yet well light-
ed. It is said that large quantities of copper-
ore were formerly raised here; but this branch
is not now carried on, although limestone
quarries are still wrought to a considerable ex-
tent. Monday is market-day, for which the
town is indebted to the prior and other religious
brethren. Fairs, chiefly for the hiring of
farm servants, and the sale of horses, cattle,
and other live stock, are held on the second
Monday in March, and on the 12th of May;
for sheep alone on the 5th of July, and for
horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, &c., on the
17th of October and 4th of December. A
charter of incorporation was granted to Wen-
lock by Edward IV., which received confir-
mation and enlargement in the subsequent reigns;
it consists of a bailiff, a recorder, bailiff's peers,
a treasurer, a coroner, a town-clerk, a serjeant-
at-mace, and other officers. The bailiff, re-
corder, and two of the bailiff's peers are jus-
tices of the peace ex officio. The recorder
holds his office for life, and the others are
elected annually on Michaelmas day by a jury
of the burgesses. The jurisdiction of these
magistrates is extensive, comprising a district
of 17 parishes, and the district of Posenall,
which is extra-parochial. By their charter
they are allowed to hold a court of common
pleas every second Tuesday, as also an assize
court for the trial of all criminals, not even
excepting those who are suspected of capital
crimes: this power is, however, seldom if ever
used. A court of record is also held by the
bailiff and recorder, at which debts of any
amount may be recovered: as also a court of
requests under the authority of an act passed in
the 22d year of the reign of George III., for
the better recovery of debts under 40s. The
jurisdiction of this court extends over the pa-
rishes of Brosley, Benthall, Madeley-Barrow,
Linley, Willey, Little Wenlock, and the extra-
parochial district of Posenall. The lord of the
manor holds annual courts at Michaelmas and
Easter, at the former of which, parish con-
stables are appointed. The guildhall is an an-
cient building of rather plain exterior, and con-
sists of a timber frame-work resting upon

plazas. The town returned one member to parliament in 1478, in the reign of Edward IV., and it afterwards acquired the privilege of sending two, who were elected by the burgesses, in number about 500, the writ being returned by the bailiff. It is remarkable as being the first borough which acquired the right of representation by charter from the king. The freedom is acquired by inheritance, and occasionally by election from a common hall. Under the old system Lord Forester and Sir W. W. Wynn usually influenced the returns. Under the provisions of the reform act, it continues to send two members, the number of electors being now upwards of 900. The bailiff is the returning officer. It is the head of a deanery, and the living, united with the perpetual curacies of Burton and Benthall, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £12 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir W. W. Wynn. The church is ded. to the Holy Trinity, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel, with nave and aisles, the last separated from the two former by pointed arches, supported by rows of clustered columns. It is in a mixed style, being partly Norman and partly in the decorated style of English architecture. The general style bears some distant resemblance to that of the remains of the ancient abbey, of which the following account is taken from Bishop Tanner's Not. Mon.:—"St Milburga, daughter to King Merwald, founder of Leominster, and niece to Wolphere, king of Mercia, erected a nunnery here about the year 680, and presided as abbess over it. It was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Leofric, earl of Chester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and being again decayed and forsaken, Roger of Montgomery, earl of Arundel, Chichester and Shrewsbury, a person of vast possessions in these parts, rebuilt and endowed this monastery in the 14th year of the reign of William the Conqueror, placing therein a prior and convent of Cluniac monks, who were looked upon as a cell to the house De Caritate in France, and suffered the same fate with other alien priories, till it was made 'prioratus indigena' in the 16th year of Richard II. It was dedicated to St Milburgh, who was said to have been here buried, and in the 26th year of Henry VIII., had revenues to the yearly value of £401 0s. 7d. clear, as Dugdale; and £434 1s. 2d. in the whole; and was granted, in the 36th year of the reign of the same monarch, to Augustine de Augustines." The splendid ruins of this monastery are still in existence. The south transept of the church is the most perfect portion remaining, the upper clerestory windows of the centre being still complete, exhibiting great elegance both in the design and workmanship. The wall of the north transept, which is still standing, proves that the design of both was the same, and that the execution of this also was alike remarkable for the same qualities. The great centre tower has long since disappeared; but the four massive piers, the bases of which are still in existence, clearly show that it must have been built

on a scale of no ordinary magnificence and size. The entrance to the chapter-house is constructed of three arches in the most beautiful style of Norman design, and the hall of that building itself is exquisitely ornamented with ranges of clustered and spreading columns. One of the two cloisters which still remain is in the Norman style, the massive pillars of which are set on plinths of a circular form; the other is of the decorated style, and one of its most elegant specimens, the ceiling being richly groined, and the roof lofty; altogether it presents a whole which leads us to believe that it possessed few equals, in cathedral architecture, in the kingdom, presenting, as it does, specimens of English architecture, from the massive and solid Norman down to the more elegant and enriched decorated style. The lady chapel, situated as usual to the east of the choir, may be traced by its foundations, which seem to have been of a later date than the rest of the church. South-eastward of the great cloister was the house of the prior, which seems to have inclosed a quadrangular front, now occupied by a farmer. Fragments of this opulent monastery are scattered to a great distance from the site. Here is a circulating library, which was originally a library of theological works, left by one of the former vicars of the parish for the use of the parishioners. It is now supported by subscription. Here is a free school at which 12 boys are educated, partly supported by subscription, and partly by the interest of £200, bequeathed in 1778 by the Rev. Francis Southem; besides which, there are some other small endowments. Here are almshouses for the support of four poor widows. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from London, 148 m. N. W.; and from Shrewsbury, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1981; in 1831, 2424. A. P., £10,812.

WENNE (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Fairs for cattle are held at Tregonetha, within the parish, on the 25th of April and 1st of August. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of P. Rashleigh, Esq. Distance from St-Columb-Major, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 649. A. P., £2,963.

WENNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Chafford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Peter. Great part of this parish is occupied by extensive marshes, extending to the south and west towards the river Thames. Distance from Purfleet, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1821, 127. A. P., £2,918.

WENNINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Abbot's-Ripton, co. of Huntingdon. Distance from Huntingdon, 5 m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

WENNINGTON, a township in the parish of Melling, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster. Distance

from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 6½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, returned with the parish; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,593.

WENSLEY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. It includes the chapelry of Bolton-Castle; the townships of Preston-under-Scar, Redmire, and Wensley; and the market-town of Leybourn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £49 9s. 9½d., and, in 1839, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The parish is situated on both sides of the river Ure, of the bridge over which Leland says in his Itinerary,—"The fayre bridge of 3 or 4 arches that is on Ure, at Wenscelaw, a mile or more above Middleham, was made 200 yer ago and more, by one called Alwyne, parson of Wenscelaw." It has recently undergone repair, and been enlarged, at the expense of the north riding. Here is Bolton-hall, the seat of the Hon. T. O. Powlett, which was built in 1618 by the marquess of Winchester, first duke of Bolton. It is a handsome edifice, and stands nearly in the centre of Wensley dale. The remains of Bolton castle still stand on the brow of a hill, on the northern side of Wensley dale, which was built by Richard I. Scrope, chancellor of England in the reign of Richard II. This prince granted his license to Richard I. Scrope, chevalier, to found a chantry of six chaplains in this castle, and endowed it with the yearly rent of £106 13s. 4d. This castle was for some time the scene of the tyrannical imprisonment of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary of Scotland. Elizabeth, probably suspecting Lord Scrope's fidelity, from his connexion with the turbulent duke of Norfolk, removed Mary to Tatbury castle, and placed her under the surveillance of the earl of Shrewsbury. During the civil wars this castle long held out for the royal cause, under Lord Scrope and a party of the Richmond militia, against a large body of parliamentary troops, but at last surrendered on honourable terms, Nov. 5th, 1645. Emmanuel Lord Scrope, who died in the reign of Charles I., was the last of this family who inhabited the castle, as this branch then became extinct through default of male heirs. The building of this stately edifice occupied 16 years, and cost the family £12,000. It is the property of Lord Bolton—from whom the name is taken—having descended to that family by the marriage of one of his ancestors with a daughter of Emmanuel Lord Scrope, and earl of Sutherland. From the damage it received during the siege not being properly repaired, the tower on the north-east angle became so much injured, that on the 19th of November, 1761, it fell to the ground. But though the north and east sides are mostly in ruins, the west front is in good repair. Distance from Middleham, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 237; in 1831, 268. A. P., £3,351. Total pop. of the parish, in 1831, 2266. The remaining returns will be found under the several heads.

WENSLEY, a township in the parish of

Darley, wapentake of Wirksworth, and co. of Derby. Distance from Matlock, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Pop., including the hamlet of Snitterton, in 1801, 620; in 1831, 671. A. P., £3,868.

WENTLOOG, a hundred at the western extremity of the co. of Monmouth, on the borders of the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, containing 17 parishes. The Monmouthshire canal, and the rivers Scry and Ewby, cross this hundred. Pop., in 1831, 16,191; in 1831, 29,476.

WENTBRIDGE, a hamlet partly in the parish of Badsworth, partly in that of Darrington, and partly in that of Kirk-Smeaton, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pontefract, 4½ m. S.E. by S.

WENTNOR, a parish in the hundred of Purlow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 2s. 11d., and in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Bishop's-castle, 5½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 707. A. P., £3,026.

WENTWORTH, or WINGFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the bishop of Ely, rated at £10, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely. Distance from Ely, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 144. A. P., £2,233.

WENTWORTH, a chapelry and township in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn, northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. The chapel is a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £27 10s. 5d., returned at £120, and, in 1839, in patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The chapel—which is ded. to the Holy Trinity—is a small but neat edifice, with a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and an embattled tower at the west end. In the interior are several monuments of different members of the Wentworth family; in particular, a graceful figure of a man in armour kneeling, erected to the memory of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, &c., who died in 1641. Here are also some figures in alabaster. Wentworth-house, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, is situated between Barnsley and Rotherham, and in point of extent is not excelled by any in the county. The principal facade is upwards of 600 feet in front, and has in the centre a splendid style-bate 60 feet in length. The interior corresponds in magnificence, and the gallery of paintings is justly celebrated, containing pictures by Titian, Guido, the Carracci, Paul Giordano, and the celebrated one by Vandyck of Lord Strafford and his secretary, considered by many the best painting by that master in existence. The park contains 1500 acres of ground. South of the mansion, on a considerable elevation, is the splendid mausoleum, erected to the memory of the late marquess of Rockingham, on the completion of which, in August, 1788, Mr Burke's taste in epitaph, or rather character-writing, was put in requisition. The interior of the base is a dome supported

by twelve Doric columns, with niches for the statues of the deceased nobleman and his friends, among whom the distinguished writer of the following piece now takes his stand. The inscription, for force, precision, and fitness, has, perhaps, like the mausoleum itself, no equal among the mortuary remains of the country:—

“CHARLES, MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM,

“A statesman in whom constancy, fidelity, sincerity, and directness, were the sole instruments of his policy. His virtues were his arts. A clear, sound, unadulterated sense, not perplexed with intricate design, or disturbed by ungoverned passion, gave consistency, dignity, and effect, to all his measures. In opposition, he respected the principles of government; in administration, he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realizing every thing which he had promised in a popular situation. This was the distinguishing mark of his conduct. After twenty-four years of service to the public, in a critical and trying time, he left no debt of just expectation unsatisfied.

“By his prudence and patience he brought together a party which it was the great object of his labours to render permanent, not as an instrument of ambition, but as a living depository of principle.

“The virtues of his public and private life were not in him of different characters. It was the same feeling, benevolent, liberal mind that, in the internal relations of life, conciliates the unfeigned love of those who see men as they are, which made him an inflexible patriot. He was devoted to the cause of liberty, not because he was haughty and intractable, but because he was beneficent and humane.

“Let his successors, who from this house behold this monument, reflect that their conduct will make it their glory or their reproach. Let them be persuaded that similarity of manners, not proximity of blood, gives them an interest in this statue.

“Remember—Resemble—Persevere.”

Many temples and similar ornamental buildings break in upon the eye at every angle; and a Doric column was erected by the late marquess of Rockingham, in commemoration of the acquittal of his friend Admiral Keppel. Here is a school at which 50 are educated and partly clothed, endowed with £8 per annum, the bequest, in 1716, of Thomas Wentworth, £3 left by Anna Pickles in 1669, and £12 by Earl Fitzwilliam. Distance from Rotherham, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 978; in 1831, 1394. A. P., £13,354.

WEOBLEY, a parish, market-town, and borough, not incorporated, in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. The town—which is situated on the road from Hereford to Knighton—consists of one principal street. The lord of the manor holds an annual court, for the recovery of debts under £2, in October. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here by the magistrates of the county. This borough sent members to all the seven

parliaments in the reign of Edward I., and afterwards having neglected to do so till 1640, it recovered the right by order of the house of commons. The voters consisted, before the reform act came into operation, of “the inhabitants of the ancient vote-houses of twenty shillings per annum, resident during 40 days previous to the election, and paying scot and lot, also in such owners of ancient vote-houses paying scot and lot as shall be resident in such houses previous to the time of election.” Under these regulations the number of voters approached one hundred, the writ being returned by the constables. Under the reform act it has been disfranchised. Thursday is market-day; and a fair is held on Holy Thursday for horned cattle and horses; and another three weeks after for coarse linen, cattle, &c. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 1s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a free grammar school for the use of children within the parishes of Weobley and Wormesley, and the village of Wooton, in the parish of King’s-Pion, with an annual income of £20, arising from the bequest of William Crother in 1655, who left the above sum chargeable on the Wormesley-Grange and another estate in King’s-Pion. Here is also a national school for children of both sexes, which chiefly derives its support from annual subscriptions. Here are some remains of an ancient castle to the south of the town, which, in the civil wars between Stephen and the empress Matilda, was held out for a considerable time by William Talbot, for the interest of the latter, and finally taken by Stephen. Distance from London, 147 m. N.W. by W.; and from Hereford, 12 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 606; in 1831, 919. A. P., £3,658.

WEONARD’S (St), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelaw, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed and subordinate to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, and rated at £20. The patronage is with the vicarage of Lugwardine. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Ross, 7½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 564. A. P., £4,148.

WEREHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy, united with that of Wretton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 2s. 6d., returned at £147 6s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edward R. Pratt, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. “In this parish was a Benedictine priory, as ancient as the time of King Richard I., or King John, founded by the earls of Clare, subordinate to the abbot and convent of Mounstroll, or Mustrell, in the diocese of Amiens, who sold it, in the year 1321, to one Hugh Scarlet of Lincoln, and he parted with it again to the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, who gave it to the abbey of West Dereham. It was dedicated to St Winwaloe, or St Guenolo—whose body was enshrined in that foreign abbey already men-

tioned—and was granted as parcel of the possessions of West Dereham monastery, to Thomas Guibon and William Mynn, in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary. In the year 1428, the abbat of Dereham paid tenths for the temporalities of the priory of Wynwaloe, which were then valued at £7 2s. 8d., and for the spiritualities of the same, taxed at 13s. 4d.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Stoke-Ferry, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 575. A. P., £2,927.

WERLAND, a hamlet in the hundred of Coleridge, co. of Devon. "A house for a minister and friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, ded. to the Holy Spirit, founded by Walter, bishop of Exeter, in the time of Henry III."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WERNETH, a township in the parish of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, and co.-palatine of Chester. The greater part of this township is known by the name of Geo-Cross, so called from a cross erected by the family of Geo. It is situated on the road running from Stockport to Mottram, in Longendale, and consists chiefly of a wide street, about half a mile in length. The Unitarians have a place of worship here, as also an extensive cemetery and Sunday school. Here is held annually a court-baron; and fairs for cattle on the 28th of April and 20th of November. The manufacture of cotton goods, the printing of calicoes, and hat making, are carried on here to a considerable extent; a great proportion of the inhabitants being thus employed. The Peak-Forest canal, which passes through the town, opens a communication with Manchester, Ashton, and other of the large manufacturing towns in Lancashire. Coal and freestone are raised to a considerable extent within the township. Here is a hill commonly called Werneth-Loe, from the summit of which an extensive prospect is obtained, extending as far as Manchester, Stockport, &c., finally bounded by the Cheshire and Derbyshire hills. Distance from Stockport, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1152; in 1831, 3462. A. P., £2,821.

WERRINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Black-Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Buckinghamshire. Church ded. to St Martin and St Giles. Distance from Launceston, 2 m. N. by W. Pop. in 1801, 489; in 1831, 661. A. P., £2,809.

WERRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Paston, liberty of Peterborough and co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Paston, not in charge, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. The patronage is with the rectory of Paston, and the chapel is ded. to St Mary and St John the Baptist. Distance from Peterborough, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop. in 1801, 372; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,049.

WERVIN, a township in the parish of St Oswald, lower division of the hundred of Broxton, and co.-palatine of Chester. It is situated

on the eastern bank of the Wirral, or Elmore canal. Distance from Chester, 4½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 64. A. P., £989.

WESENHAM (ALL-SAINTS, or SOUTH). See WEASINGHAM-ALL-SAINTS.

WESENHAM (ST PETER, or NORTH). See WEASINGHAM-ST-PETER.

WESHAM, a township, conjointly with that of Medlar, (under which the returns are given,) in the co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, 1½ m. N. by W.

WESSINGTON, or WASHINGTON, a township in the parish of Crich, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Distance from Alfreton, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 465. A. P., £1,052.

WESSINGTON, or WESTINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Chipping-Campden, upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Pop., including the hamlet of Combe, in 1801, 128; in 1831, 144. The assessed property is included in the return from Chipping-Campden, from which it is distant 1 m. S.

WEST, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Cornwall, containing 19 parishes, with the boroughs of Liskeard, and East and West Looe. Pop., in 1831, 18,254.

WEST, the central ward of the co. of Westmoreland, containing 10 parishes, 12 townships, 4 chapelries, and, in 1831, 7894 inhabitants. The river Lowther crosses it, and here are the beautiful lakes of Ulswater, Hawswater, &c.

WEST-ACRE, a parish in the Lynn division of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16, returned at £20, and, in 1829, in the patronage of P. Hamond, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is the hamlet of Casthorpe. "A priory of Black canons, who afterwards became canons of the order of St Augustine, was begun by Oliver the parish priest, and his son Walter, in the time of William Rufus, under the protection of the then lord of the manor, Ralph de Toney, who confirmed the grants made to the same. It was dedicated to St Mary and all Saints, and had annual revenues in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII., valued at £308 19s. 11d., according to Mr Speed. The site was granted, 3d Henry VIII., to Mary, duchess of Richmond, and the reversion, 7th Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Gresham."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The remains of this house are still in existence, and exhibit traces of great architectural beauty, principally in the early and later styles of English architecture. Distance from Swaffham, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,564.

WESTALL, a hamlet in the parish of Cheltenham, co. of Gloucester.

WESTANSWICK, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Tern, Drayton division of the hundred of Bradforth, co. of Salop. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 6 m. S.W.

by S. Pop., in 1831, 181. The other returns are included in those made from Stoke-upon-Tern.

WESTBERE, a parish in the hundred of Bleangate, lath of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Canterbury, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,533.

WESTBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in two mediætes, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. The first of these annexed with Shefford is rated at £20, and returned at £73 19s. 10d. The second is joined with the vicarage of Dry-Doddington, and rated at £6 13s. 4d.: in 1829, the patronage of both belonged to R. Hall, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Of the hamlet of Shefford above-mentioned, the following is the only account which could be procured by the Rev. J. R. Litchford, rector of the parish in 1806: "I can give you no other account of the hamlet of Shefford, than that it was situate to the east of the village of Westborough, nor could the father of the late Mr Hall collect any particulars when a young man. There were also two other hamlets belonging to Westborough, which lay to the west, not a vestige of either remains, except a draw-well. One of those hamlets was known by the name of Holme, and the old inclosures thereabouts are called the Holmes to this day." Distance from Grantham, 7 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 215. A. P., £2,934.

WESTBOURNE. See **BOURNE (WEST)**.

WEST-BROMWICH. See **BROMWICH (WEST)**.

WESTBOURN (GREEN), a hamlet in the parish of Paddington, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulston, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 4 m. W. by N.

WESTBOURN-AND-SINGLETON, a hundred in the rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. It is situated near the western extremity of the county, and contains 12 parishes and 4928 inhabitants in 1831.

WESTBRIGGS, a village, now almost depopulated, in the hundred and half of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk, in the parish of Totenhill.

WESTBROOK, a tything in the parish of Boxford, hundred of Kintbury, and co. of Berks. The returns are included in those made for the parish. Distance from Speenhamland, 3 m. N.W. by N.

WESTBROOK, a hamlet in the parish of Disa, co. of Norfolk.

WESTBURY, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 17s. 1d., returned at £121 6s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Benjamin Price, Esq. Church ded. to St Augustine. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 391. A. P., £2,009.

WESTBURY, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on the north-western bank of the river Severn, and contains six parishes, 5611 inhabitants in 1801, and 6002 in 1831.

WESTBURY, a parish in the hundred of Ford, co. of Salop. It contains the chapelry of Minsterley, and the township of Westbury; the latter also containing the smaller townships of Westby and Yockleton. Living, a rectory divided into two portions, namely, Westbury in dextra parte, and Westbury in sinistra parte, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. The former portion is rated at £13 9s. 4½d.; the latter at £11 12s. 8½d.; and both were, in 1829, in the patronage of Smythe Owen, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school at which 24 boys and girls are instructed in the simple branches of education, and finally apprenticed, on an endowment of £80 annual income, bequeathed in 1716 by the Rev. Mr Earle. The petty sessions for the division are held here during the winter. Coal is raised to a considerable extent at a colliery in the vicinity. Distance from Shrewsbury, 8½ m. W. by S. The total pop., in 1801, was 1991; in 1831, 2228: of the township of Westbury, in 1831, 1419. The remaining returns will be found under Minsterley. A. P., £7,687.

WESTBURY, a parish in the hundred of Wells-Forum, co. of Somerset. It is situated on the north-eastern bank of the river Ax, which separates it from Wedmore. Living, a discharged vicarage, united to the perpetual curacy of Priddy, a peculiar of the dean of Wells, rated at £11 4s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells, Church ded. to St Lawrence. Distance from Wells, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 681. A. P., £5,169.

WESTBURY, a hamlet joined to that of Peake, in the parish of East-Meon, hundred of Meon-Stoke, co. of Southampton. Here was formerly a chapel, which is now used as a wood-house. Distance from Petersfield, 6½ m. W. Pop., with Peake, in 1801, 35; in 1831, 226. A. P., in 1815, returned along with that of the parish.

WESTBURY, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It is situated at the western extremity of the county, and borders upon Somersetshire. It only contains the parish and borough of the same name. Pop., in 1801, 5921; in 1831, 7324. A. P., £24,551.

WESTBURY, a parish, forming the above hundred, and in the co. of Wilts. It comprises the borough of the same name, the chapelries of Bratton and Dilton, and the townships of Leigh, Hawkeridge, and Haywood. It is an ancient place, and is supposed to have existed in the time of the Britons, and to have been afterwards the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*. The name refers to the relative position of the town, and is derived from the Saxon. The kings had a palace here in the time of the heptarchy. The town is situated under Salisbury Plain, and consists almost entirely of three streets, irregularly built, and

leading respectively towards Frome, Bradford, and East-Lavington. The town is well supplied with water. Tuesday is market-day, which is now fallen almost completely into disuse. Fairs are held on the first Friday in Lent and Whit-monday, for pedlery, and on Easter-Monday, and the 24th of September, for cattle, horses, and farm and dairy produce. The town was originally incorporated by charter of Henry IV., under which the town is still governed. The municipal body consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen and burgesses, with subordinate officers. The corporation possesses no magisterial jurisdiction. The mayor holds a court leet in November, and the steward of the lord of the manor holds another in May, at which latter two high constables are appointed. A court of requests is held once a fortnight for the recovery of all debts not exceeding £5, and having jurisdiction over the hundreds of Heytesbury, Warminster, and Westbury, for that purpose. The sittings of this court are held alternately here and at Warminster. Broad cloths and kerseymeres are manufactured here to a considerable extent, there being eight manufactories near the town, and several others in the vicinity, for these purposes. The clothing trade was formerly so extensive, that one house employed 1000 persons; it has, however, considerably declined of late years. Malt is made to a limited extent. This borough began to return members to parliament in the 27th of Henry VI., and continued to do so without intermission, until the passing of the reform act, when its representation was limited to one. Under the old system, the right of election was vested in all occupiers of burghage tenements, amounting to about 60, who held such tenements in fee, or for lives, or 99 years, determinable on lives, or by copy-hold, paying a burghage rent of fourpence or twopence annually. Under the new system, the number of electors is about 400. The mayor returns the writ. The town-hall is a handsome building, situated near the centre of the town. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacies of Bratton and Dilton annexed, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebentor of the cathedral church of Salisbury, rated at £44 16s. 0^d. The church—which is ded. to All Saints—is a venerable building, supposed to have been erected about the time of Alfred. It has a tower in the centre, and contains several handsome monuments. The incorporated society for the enlargement of churches, &c., having granted £300, for the purpose of obtaining 330 free sittings, great additions have in consequence been made. The Wesleyan Methodists have one place of worship, the Independents two, and the Baptists three, all in the town, besides some others in the neighbourhood, within the parish. Here is a school conducted on the national system of education, at which 40 boys receive education, it being endowed with £1000, the bequest of John Matravars, a member of the Society of Friends, who had a considerable fortune in this place, and who also left a similar sum for the use of clothing 20 poor women at Christ-

mas, for which purpose several other benevolent individuals have bequeathed small sums. This having been, as already mentioned, a Roman station, coins of that people are frequently found here, as also many other antiquities. William de Westbury, formerly one of the pisme judges in the court of common pleas, and James Ley, earl of Marlborough, are buried here. Bryan Edwards, author of a history of the British West Indian Colonies, and Dr Philip Withers, a writer who lived about the end of last century, were both born here. Distance from London, 99 m. W. by S., and from Salisbury, 24 m. N.W. by W. Total pop., in 1831, 7324. Pop., of the borough, in 1801, 1837; in 1831, 2495. Total A. P., £24,551.

WESTBURY-LEIGH, a township mentioned in the preceding article, for which see LEIGH.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in the hundred of Westbury, co. of Gloucester. It includes the township of Redley, which is locally situated within the duchy of Lancaster. The river Severn is on the east and south of the parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £20 2s. 8^d., and in the patronage of the custos of the college of vicar's-choral in the cathedral church of Hereford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a national school endowed with £4 10s., being the amount of two small bequests, one of them made in 1650, by John Young, and the other by Joseph Houlstead, in 1722; it is also partly supported by annual subscriptions. Of the situation of this parish, Atkyn says, in his history of the county, "This parish lies in three hundreds; part of it lies in the duchy hundred, part in the hundred of St Briavil, and the greater part lies in the hundred of Westbury, which has its name from this considerable parish. This large parish contains many hamlets, viz., Adset, Bolloe, Boseley, Claxhill, Cleve, Elton, Nether-Laugh, Norwood, and Upper-Laugh." Distance from Newnham, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1651; in 1831, 2032. A. P., £9,298.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRIM, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kenbury, co. of Gloucester. It contains the chapelry of Shirehampton and the tithing of Bishop's-Stoke. Living, a perpetual curacy within the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, a peculiar of the bishop of Bristol, rated at £13 16s. and alternately in the patronage of the Rev. J. Baker and S. Edwards, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "A monastery here is mentioned in the acts of the synod of Clovesho, A. D. 824, which, with several lands herabouts, was given by Ethelric, son of Ethelmund, after the death of his mother, to Worcester. But Oswald, bishop of that see, in the year 983, replaced the monks, who being partly removed to Ramsey, and partly driven away by the wars, this religious house was, in the year 1093, re-edified to the honour of the blessed Virgin, the old possessions were

recovered, new were added, and the monks restored by Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, who made it a cell to the priory of Worcester: but his successor, Bishop Sampson, in the reign of Henry I., revoked the said grants, and removed the monks. From which time, nothing occurs of any religious house in this place, till about the year 1288, when Godfrey Giffard, bishop of Worcester, endeavoured to make several churches in these parts of the patronage of the see of Worcester, prebendal to this of Westbury, which, after great opposition from the prior and convent of Worcester, he effected, and here became a college for a dean and canons, (in the gift of the bishop of Worcester,) dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was afterward augmented by the benefactions of John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, who sometimes styled himself bishop of Westbury, Richard, duke of York, King Edward IV., Sir William Cannings, Knt., (who was afterwards dean here,) and others, so as to be valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £232 14s., and was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Bristol, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 4263; A. P., £7,608: of the parish, exclusive of the chapelry and tything, in 1801, 678; in 1831, 1515. The population returns for these places will be found under their several heads.

WESTBY, a joint township with Plumpton, in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Arounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, 3 m. W. Pop. with Plumpton, in 1801, 623; in 1831, 686. A. P., £6,618.

WESTBY, a hamlet in the parish of Baslington, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Corby, 3 m. N.W. by W. The pop. is returned with that of the parish.

WEST-CLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lath of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £24, returned at £34, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Dover, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 82. A. P., £1,024.

WESTCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Buckland-St-Mary, co. of Somerset.

WESTCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Batcombe, co. of Somerset.

WESTCOTE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 7s. 3d., and in patronage of the Rev. T. P. Panten. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,834.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Sparsholt, co. of Berks, inclosed in 1800. Distance from Wantage, 3½ m. W.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Binstead, co. of Southampton.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Dorking, co. of Surrey. Distance from Dorking, 1½ m. W. by S.

WESTCOTE, a township in the parish of Tysoe, Kingston division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Distance from Kingston, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WESTCOTES, an extra parochial liberty, locally within the parish of St Mary, borough of Leicester, and co. of Leicester. It is consolidated with the parish in support of the church and poor, but is assessed for taxes with the hundred of Sparkenhoe. Distance from Leicester, 1 m. W.S.W.

WESTCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Waddesdon, first division of the three hundreds of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Part of this hamlet was inclosed in 1765. Distance from Aylesbury, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,706.

WEST-CREECH, a manor, hamlet, and farm, in the parish of Steeple, co. of Dorset, "situated about 2½ m. from East-Creech, on the north side of the hill; in the 53d of Hen. III., a market and fair were granted at Crich. It anciently belonged to the abbey at Bindon."—Hutchins' Dorset.

WEST-DERBY, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster. It comprises the south-western portion, and is the largest in the county. The river Mersey bounds it on the south, the Irish sea on the west. It contains 15 parishes, 68 townships, 21 chapelries, two extra-parochial liberties, the boroughs of Liverpool, Wigan, and Warrington, and the towns of Ormskirk, Prescott, Walton-on-the-hill, and Newton-in-Mackerfield, formerly a borough. Pop., in 1831, 194,129; not including Wigan and Liverpool.

WEST-EASWRITH, a hundred in the rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. It is situated near the eastern extremity of the county, and contains 10 parishes, and, in 1821, 7170 inhabitants.

WESTEND, a township in the parish of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, ward and co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 457. The assessed property is returned with the parish.

WEST-END, a hamlet in the parish of Hampstead, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 5½ m. N.W.

WEST-END, a tything in the parish of Worpleston, co. of Surrey.

WESTEND, a chapelry in the parish of Dauntsey, co. of Wilts.

WESTENHANGER, or **OSTENHANGER**, formerly a parish in the hundred of Stouting, lath of Shepway, co. of Kent. "Westenhanger is an eminent manor here, which was once a parish of itself, though now united to Stanford. Its ancient and more proper name, as appears by the register of the monastery of St Augustine, was Le-Hangre; yet I find it called likewise in records, as high as the reign of Richard I., by the names both of Ostenhanger and Westenhanger, which certainly arose from its having been divided, and in the hands of separate owners, being possessed by the two eminent families of Criol and Auber-ville."—Hasted's Kent. Living, a rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church has now entirely disappeared, but was formerly dedicated to St Thomas à Becket. Distance from Hythe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The pop. is returned with Standford.

WESTERDALE, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of Stokesley, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Westerdale, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, not in charge, and in patronage of the rector of Stokesley. Here is a school at which 15 poor children receive instruction, endowed with £15 per annum, being £3 annual rent, bequeathed in 1734 by Jane Deak, and certain land, the gift of Mary Fish, in 1741. Distance from Guilborough, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 281. A. P., £1,658.

WESTERFIELD, a parish, partly within the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, and partly within the borough of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 10s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a school endowed with £5 annual income, arising from the bequest of Bridget Callet in 1662. Distance from Ipswich, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 327: these returns including both parts of the parish. The pop. of that portion, without the borough, was, in 1801, 59; and in 1831, 74. A. P., £1,538.

WESTERHAM, a hundred in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. It is situated on the north-western boundary of the county, and the river Thames bounds it on the north, the co. of Surrey on the west. It contains 2 parishes, and, in 1821, 3196 inhabitants.

WESTERHAM, a parish and market-town in the hundred of the same name, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Its name refers to its situation, which is near the western border of the county. The town is well-built and regular, situated on a gentle declivity, and lies on both sides of the river Darent, which rises in the vicinity. In the centre of the town is a large, handsome obelisk, which is commonly looked upon as the market-cross. On Wednesday is held the market, which was granted in the 25th year of the reign of Edward III. to the then lord of the manor, the abbot of Westminster. A fair is held here on the 3d of March, principally for the sale of cattle: also another on the 19th of September for pedlery. It is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, which court is held for the whole hundred. Living, a vicarage annexed to the perpetual curacy of Edenbridge, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £19 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Richard Board. The church is a large, handsome building, and is ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends have places of worship here. Here is a school

conducted on the national plan, for children of both sexes; it derives its support from annual subscriptions. This place is noticed as having been the site of two very curious phenomena which took place in 1596 and 1756. In the former, about 9 acres of ground continued in motion for several days in a most remarkable manner, and in the latter, about 2½ acres exhibited the same phenomena, part being raised considerably, and other parts sinking into pits. Bishop Hoadley and General Wolfe, of immortal memory, were both born here. The church contains a monument to the memory of the latter, and at Quebec house is also erected a pillar, with an inscription commemorative of his victories and death. Distance from Maidstone, 23 m. W.; and from London, 31 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1344; in 1831, 1985. A. P., £6,311.

WESTERLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Pucklechurch, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy, united to the vicarage of Pucklechurch, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge; the patronage is with the vicarage of Pucklechurch. The church is a handsome building, in the later style of English architecture, contains a stone pulpit, and is ded. to St James. Here is a school at which ten boys and the same number of girls receive education, founded in 1715, and endowed with £20 per annum by Sir John Smyth. Edward Fowler, a well-known theological writer of the 17th century, was a native of this place. Distance from Chipping-Sodbury, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1582; in 1831, 1709. A. P., £10,889.

WESTER-SKIRDAL, a hamlet in the parish of Chipstead, co. of Somerset.

WESTERTON, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, south-eastern division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 85. A. P., £556.

WESTFIELD, a parish in the hundred and half of Mifford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Winburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lady Howard. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Dereham, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 127. A. P., £577.

WESTFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Baldsloe, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. It is situated on the south side of Breda channel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop of Chichester. The church is built in the early style of English architecture, and is ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Battle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 938. A. P., £3,390.

WESTGATE, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It lies at the eastern extremity of the county, contains five parishes, and four extra-parochial liberties. Pop., in 1821, 4198.

WESTGATE, a straggling village in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham, in the parish of Stanhope, and 6 m. W. by N. from Stanhope.

WESTGATE, a township in the parish of St John Newcastle, western division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. It is on the verge of the town of Newcastle, forming its north-western suburb, and contains many spacious streets, with handsome houses, of recent date. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 2996. The assessed property was returned in 1815 with that of the parish.

WEST-GRINSTEAD, a hundred in the rape of Bramber, co. of Suffolk, near the centre of the county, and containing four parishes, and, in 1831, 3011 inhabitants.

WEST-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Hartley-Wintney, co. of Southampton. Distance from Hartford-bridge, 2½ m. W.S.W.

WESTHALL, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 2s. 5½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a school with a small endowment of £2 18s., arising from two small bequests, one in 1717 by Anne Clarke, and the other in 1726 by the Rev. Wm. Gregory Clarke. Distance from Halesworth, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 442. A. P., £2,300.

WESTHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Medlar, 1 m. N.

WESTHAM, a parish in the lowey and rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £21 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord G. Cavendish. The church is in a mixed style of English architecture, being partly late and partly earlier. It is ded. to St Mary. The almshouse which exists here, contains four tenements, and is endowed with about 30 acres of land. Here was the abbey of Stratford-Langthorne, thus described by Grose in his *Antiquities of England*:—"Of this abbey there are scarcely any remains, except a small building, which appears to have been the gateway leading to the monastery, and a small ruined stone arch. The site and remains of this once celebrated monastery are about half a mile S.S.W. of the church. It was founded in 1134, or 1135, by William de Montfichet, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. He endowed it with all his lordship here, under the manor of Westham, and also with eleven acres of meadow and two mills; his wood of Bochest in Woodford, and the tithes of his pannage. The demesnes of the abbey in this parish comprehended near 1500 acres; and among them was Sudbury, given by King John. The manors of West-Ham, Wood-Grange, East-Westham, and Playze, were theirs. They had also the manors of East-Ham, of Berlingers and Rye-house in Little Ilford and Berking; of Low-Leyton; of Bamstead in Aveley and Upminster; of Great

Burghsted, Challeweden, Whites and Gurneys; of Buckurns in Buthesby; of Cowbridge in Mountenysing; of Caldicrots in South Weald; of Brygginge in Chaldwell, with many other lands; the rectories of East Ilford and East-ham; the vicarages of West-Ham, Langton, Great Burghsted and Great Mapleston; houses in London; the manor of Lewisham, and a messuage and lands at Woolwich; in the forest of Melkesham, Wilts, 472 acres; common pasture in Warsted; free warren in most of the parishes named above; a market and two fairs in Bellerica; pasture for 800 sheep, and liberties in Windsor forest. The house being situated low among the marshes, was liable at first to frequent inundations, so that the monks were obliged to remove to a cell of theirs at Great Burghsted, where they continued till King Richard caused their damages to be repaired, and brought them back to Stratford. The abbot had summons to parliament in 1807. At the suppression this abbey was valued at £573 15s. 6d., according to Speed. As to the abbey itself, King Henry VIII., in 1538, gave the house and site, with the church, belfrey, and church-yard, and several parcels of ground thereto belonging, to Peter Meantis, Esq., and Joan his wife, and their heirs male. Some of the considerable privileges of this abbey were obtained or purchased by Sir Thomas Campbell of Clay-hill in Berking. This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bowe, said to have been the first stone-bridge in the county." Distance from Hailsham, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 752. A. P., £5,623.

WESTHAMNETT, co. of Sussex. See **HAMPNETT (WEST)**.

WESTHAY, a chapelry in the parish of Mere, co. of Somerset. The chapel has long since fallen into total decay. Distance from Glastonbury, 4½ m. W.N.W.

WEST-HOLME, a tything in the parish of Pilton, co. of Somerset. Distance from Shepton-Mallet, 2½ m. W.S.W.

WESTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Merston-St-Laurence, co. of Northampton.

WESTHORPE, a hamlet in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Southwell, ½ m. W. by S.

WESTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 18s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. Hewitt, D.D. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Stow-market, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,706.

WEST-LEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of Buriescombe, co. of Devon. Distance from Columpton, 8 m. N.N.E.

WESTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the joint patronage of D. Davyd and H. Jermyn, Esqs. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Yoxford, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 884. A. P., £2,987.

WESTLEY, or **WEST WATERLESS**, a pa-

rich in the hundred of Radfield, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 5s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the heirs of Mrs Dresser. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Newmarket, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,010.

WESTLEY, a township in the parish of Westbury, hundred of Ford, co. of Salop. Distance from Shrewsbury, 10½ m. W.S.W. The pop. and other returns are included in those of the parish.

WESTLEY, a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Fornham-All-Saints, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 15s. 6d., and in patronage of the rector and fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 132. A. P., £974.

WEST-LINTON, or **LEVINGTON**, a township in the parish of Kirk-Linton, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Longtown, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 629. A. P., £3,257.

WESTLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Dinton, co. of Buckingham.

WESTMANCOATE, a hamlet in the parish of Breedon, middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. Distance from Tewkesbury, 5 m. N.E. Pop. and other returns included in those of the parish.

WEST-MEDINA, a liberty consisting of one-half of the tale of Wight, co. of Southampton. It contains 16 parishes, with the boroughs of Newport and Yarmouth.

WEST-MESTON, a parish in the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the curacy of East-Chiltington, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £22 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. Courthorpe, jun., Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Martin—is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture. It contains a circular stone font of rude construction, and several ancient monuments. Between the nave and the chancel is a Norman arch decorated with a painting of the signs of the zodiac. At the east end is an ancient sepulchral chapel belonging to the Marten family. An annual fair is held on Martinmas day, under a charter granted by Edward II. This was the birth-place of Anthony Shirley, a writer of some celebrity in the reign of James I. Here is a school founded and endowed by subscription for the education of some poor children: the endowment arising from £244 8s. 11d. in the three per cents. Distance from Lewes, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., exclusive of that of the chapelry of East-Chiltington, in 1801, 205; in 1831, 236. Total pop., in 1831, 494. A. P., £1,566.

WESTMILL, a parish in the hundred of Braughlin, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lin-

coln, rated at £20, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Hardwick. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Buntingford, 1½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,741.

WESTMINSTER, a hundred on the north-east side of the co. of Gloucester, containing 11 parishes, and, in 1831, 4140 inhabitants.

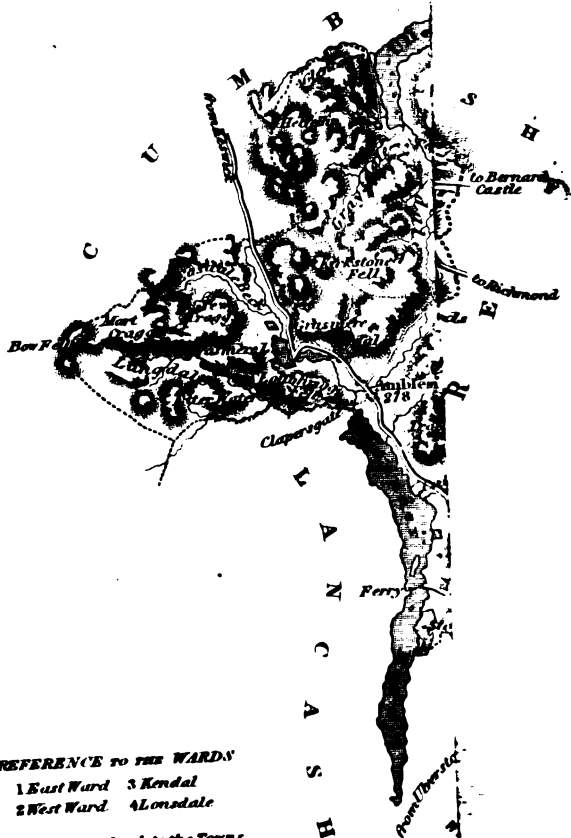
WESTMINSTER. See **LONDON**.

WESTMORELAND,

An inland co. of England, extending from 54° 11' 30" to 54° 42' 30" north latitude, and from 2° 20' to 3° 12' west longitude. It is bounded on the north and west by the co. of Cumberland, on the south-west and south by that of Lancaster, on the south-east and east by that of York, and on the north-east by that of Durham. The area of the county is 763 square miles, or 488,320 square acres, of which 40,000 acres are computed to be in tillage, and 140,000 in pasturage. From Yorkshire, the county is divided by an irregular and artificial line, except for a short distance near Sedburgh, where the river Lune runs along the boundary. The county is separated from Durham by the river Tees, from Cumberland by Ullswater, by the river Eamont, and another tributary of the river Eden. From Lancaster it is separated on the west by Windermere and the river Winster, and on the south by an irregular artificial line extending from the river Kent to the county-stone on the boundaries of Yorkshire.

History.—Prior to the arrival of the Romans, this county was occupied by the tribes of the *Brigantes*, the eastern parts being possessed by the *Voluntii*, and the western by the *Sixanctii*. During the Roman government of this country, it was included in their province of *Maxima Caesariensis*, which reached from the Humber to the Tyne. When Alfred made the division of his kingdom into counties, this with Northumberland and Cumberland are not mentioned, and are, therefore, supposed to have belonged to the Scots. During the Saxon heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians which was established in 547, and continued till 827, having had 31 kings. Its Saxon possessors gave it the name of *West Moringa Land*, or the land of the Western Moors, of which the present appellation is a contraction. In the middle ages it suffered considerably from the hostile incursions of the Scotch, and in 1173, the castles of Appleby and Brough were taken by William of Scotland; for permitting which, Henry II. imposed severe fines upon several of the principal families of the county. In 1388, Appleby was again destroyed by the Scots. In the beginning of the parliamentary war, the castle of Appleby was garrisoned for the king by Anne, countess of Pembroke, but was taken in October, 1648, by the parliamentary forces, under Lieutenant-General Ashton. After the restoration, some of the republican party, who were numerous in this county, attempted to stir up an insurrection at Kaber-rigg, near the village of Kaber,

WESTMORELAND



REFERENCE TO THE WARDS

- 1 East Ward 3 Kendal
- 2 West Ward 4 Lonsdale

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.



Engr'd by R. Beckett

were dispersed by the militia. Some of were taken prisoners, and afterwards tried executed at Appleby. When the Pretender England in 1745, a skirmish took place between the Highlanders and the English, as former were retreating before the duke of Cumberland, and some of their troops entered town of Kendal; but were repulsed by the militiamen.

Feud Divisions.—“In the later parts of the old dominion, when the ancient kingdom of Lancashire was divided into six shires, one of which was called Appleby-Score: this, however, does not seem to have included the barony of Kendal, which, according to various records, appears, for some ages after the Norman conquest, to have continued to form part of the hundred of Lonsdale, co. palatine of Lancaster. In Domesday-book many places in the barony of Kendal are noticed, while Westmoreland, properly so called, is with Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and part of Lancaster, wholly omitted, these counties having been excluded from the survey.” The present great civil divisions are the two baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland; that of Kendal is divided into the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale, and that of Westmoreland, which is occasionally called the barony of Appleby, or the Bottom of Westmoreland, is divided into the east and west wards. The towns of the county are the borough and market-town of Appleby, the small market-town and sea-port of Milnthorpe, and the market-towns of Brough, Ambleside, Burton-in-Kendal, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, and Orton. Appleby is the county town. This county is included in the northern circuit, and the assizes are held at Appleby. There are 32 acting justices of the peace, who hold the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions at Appleby, and the Epiphany and Midsummer sessions at Kendal.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This county is in the province of York. The barony of Westmoreland constituting the deanery of Westmoreland, is in the dio. of Carlisle, and that of Kendal, which is divided into the two deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby-Lonsdale, is in the dio. of Chester. It contains 32 parishes, 14 of which are rectories, 17 vicarages, and 1 a perpetual curacy. Pop., in 1801, 41,617; in 1811, 45,922, being an increase of 10 per cent; in 1821, 51,359, being an increase of 12 per cent; in 1831, 55,041, being an increase of 7 per cent: of this last number 27,594 were males, and 27,447 females. Annual value of the real property, as assessed in 1815, was £298,199. The annual rate of mortality, for an average of ten years, appears to have been as 1 to 58 of the inhabitants. In 1821, 3801 families were employed in trade, and 5096 in agriculture. The sum raised for the maintenance of the poor, in 1815, was £28,678, being at the rate of 1s. 11d. in the pound on the assessed rental. The rates for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £31,029 15s., and the expenditure to £31,514 12s., of which £27,114 3s. was applied to the relief of the

poor. The sum expended on the poor, in 1831, was £26,000.

The Face of the Country is in general hilly, many parts being so much so, as to make it more than probable that great parts will never be brought into cultivation. The mountains throughout the county are in general lofty, and afford views of great beauty and extent from their summits. Helvellyn is the highest hill, rising to the height of 3050 feet. Cross-fell is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, and is the most lofty of the long range of hills which stretch along the eastern borders of this county and Cumberland; its height is about 2900 feet above the level of the sea. Bowfell and Rydal head are each about the same height as the last mentioned, and the former being on the borders of Cumberland, and the latter near Ambleside, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, embrace within its circle the lakes of Windermere, Elter-water, Grassmere, and Rydal-water. On the summit of a hill called the High Street are annually held horse races, &c., on the 10th of July; it is about 2730 feet in height, and derives its name from the circumstance of an ancient road running along the summit. Between these mountains are extensive vales, of which the principal is that of the river Eden, which, commencing from about ten miles south-east of Kirkby-Stephen, stretches in a north-westerly direction by Appleby towards Penrith in Cumberland. Another vale is that of Kendal, which is southward and westward of the town. Large, detached masses of rock, indicating some violent convulsion, are dispersed throughout different parts of the county, and on the road toward Kendal from Shap are seen many small streams forcing themselves through large masses of rounded granite. The country has been long celebrated for its picturesque beauty, and the valleys only require a greater number of trees and brushwood to complete the beauty of their appearance.

Rivers.—The principal of these are the Eden, Eamont, Lowther, Lune, and Kent. The Eden, the source of which is in one of the hills at the top of Mallerstang, near the south-eastern extremity of Westmoreland, traverses the county principally in a north-easterly direction, passing Kirkby-Stephen; not far past which, between Great and Little Musgrave, it receives several small tributary streams, and another which rises in Crosby-Fell at Great Bowness; farther on it passes Appleby, and at the northernmost extremity of the parish of Brougham enters the county of Cumberland. Large quantities of salmon-trout and other kinds of fish are caught here. The lake of Ulleswater receives several small streams, and the river Eamont takes its rise at the most northern point of the lake, flowing in a north-easterly direction to the point where the Eden quits the county; during the whole of its course it forms the boundary of the county; it is a remarkably clear and limpid stream, and is much resorted to by anglers. The Lowther takes its rise at the foot of the Shap-Fells,

and flowing at first north-east, and afterwards gradually becoming due north, it passes Shap-abbey; about two miles beyond which it receives the waters of a small stream from Hawes water, and finally joins the river Eamont at a point about two miles to the south-east of Penrith. The Lune rises in the parish of Ravenstone-Dale, flows for a few miles towards the north, and turning suddenly towards the west, reaches Tebay, where it again turns towards the south, which course it pursues till it leaves this county, and enters that of Lancaster near Kirkby-Lonsdale; from a point about 4 miles below Tebay to Killington, it forms the boundary of the county; the vale through which it flows derives its name from the river; it is much resorted to by salmon in the spawning season. The Kent has its source on the south side of the hill known by the name of the High Street; it passes about five miles from its source through the small lake, called from it Kentmere-tarn, from thence proceeds in a direction gradually becoming south-east to the town of Kirkby-Kendal, and from thence it flows almost due north till it falls into the spacious bay of Morecambe; by the time it falls into this bay it has become a broad and shallow estuary. The tributary streams which it receives are the Sprit, which rises in Long Sledale; the Munt from Fawcett forest, which joins it about a mile and a half above Kirkby-Kendal; the Underbarrow, which, rising about a mile above Crook, joins the Kent at the commencement of its estuary; the Blyth or Betha, which forms the port of Milnthorpe at its junction with the estuary of the Kent; and the Winstar, which forms the boundary between this county and Lancashire, from a point near its source to its junction with the Kent, opposite Arnside-fell. These rivers are not navigable beyond the point to which the tide flows, which is owing to the rapidity of their currents and the rockiness of their beds. Windermere receives the waters of the Brathay and the Rothay at its head; and of the Troutbeck near Calgarth; large quantities of trout are found in the Rothay, and of case, which is a kind of char, in the Brathay. The trade of Westmoreland is greatly advanced by means of the inland communication afforded by the Lancaster canal, which, commencing at the town of Kirkby-Kendal, proceeds parallel with the course of the river Kent for a considerable distance, and afterwards leaving it near Sedgwick towards Burton-in-Kendal, where it enters the county of Lancaster. The roads throughout the county are in excellent order; materials for the Macadamizing being obtained easily from the neighbouring hills. The road from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh by Carlisle enters the county a little to the south-east of Brough from Yorkshire, passes through that town and Appleby, and leaves the county near Penrith; that from London to Kendal by Bedford, Nottingham, &c., passes through Kirkby-Lonsdale; and the London road to Carlisle through Lancashire, enters Westmoreland at Burton-in-Kendal, from Milnthorpe to

Kendal, Shap, &c., and crosses the river Eamont to Penrith in Cumberland.

Lakes.—The lakes of Westmoreland have been long celebrated, and have furnished abundant materials both for description and for the pencil. Of those in Westmoreland, the principal are Ullswater, Windermere or Winandermere, Grassmere, Hawes-water, Eiter-water, Broad-water, and Rydal-water. In addition to these are many smaller lakes, commonly called tarns, the principal of which are Aiswater, Angle-tarn, Kestel-Cove-tarn, Red-tarn, and Small-water, Grisedale-tarn, Skeggleswater, Kentmere, Sunbiggin-tarn, and Whinfell-tarn. Descriptions of these lakes will be found under the various parishes which are situated on their banks.

Soil and Climate.—The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile, and in the north-eastern quarter there is a considerable tract of cultivated plain. The south-eastern is fertile, with a warmer climate than the eastern. These two sides of the county, where the fertility lies, are divided by lofty fells and barren moors, intersected with pastoral vales. The climate of this county is extremely humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean, from which the winds blow two-thirds of the year, and bear along with them exhalations which fall in rain amongst the mountains. On an average of five years, the quantity of rain which fell amounted to 64 inches. The air is pure and healthy, but in the mountainous parts cold and piercing. According to an estimate of the bishop of Llandaff, three-fourths of Westmoreland consist of uncultivated land, and very extensive inclosures have taken place since this calculation. These are of various sorts, with respect to soil and situation, and capable of different sorts of improvement. Some of them consist of extensive commons, in low situations, and are of excellent soil; these might be improved by inclosures, without any risk of loss by the undertaking. Others constitute extensive mountainous districts, called by the natives fells and moors; the soil of these is, generally speaking, a hazel mould. In its natural state it produces little else than a coarse bent, grass, heath, and fern, or in the language of the country, ling and brackens. Many of these fells are, in their present state, of so little value, that the liberty of keeping 10 sheep on them may be hired for sixpence a year. The farmers of Westmoreland were long of opinion that their lands were better suited to grass than to corn; and they were ploughed for three or four years, not with the expectation that the corn would be more profitable than grass, but in order to renovate them for grass, and to destroy the moss, which, in a few years, overruns all their arable lands; but others saw plainly enough that the corn system, under proper management, was more profitable than grass; but believed that the fertility of their ground, by the production of either grass or corn, would be injured by ploughing for a longer time or shorter intervals of rest. These notions are now in a great measure antiquated.

The turnip and clover husbandry has made great progress, and considerable quantities of wheat are now annually grown, though oats is the grain principally cultivated. The high price to which corn rose in the course of last war, gave great encouragement to all these agricultural improvements, and a great number of commons were, in consequence, inclosed, while large tracts of land were at the same time drained. Fold-yard dung and peat ashes are almost the only manures; for, though the limestone of the county is inexhaustible, the want of coal for burning it prevents the general use of this manure. The farms in this county are in general small. The rents are chiefly made up by the sale of cattle, sheep, wool, butter, eggs, and hams. The last of these are cured with Liverpool salt, hung up in wide chimneys, and dried with the smoke of wood or peat fires. The wool of the county is much used in the manufactures of Kendal and of Bradford, in Yorkshire. Part of it is wrought into knitted stockings, about Kirkby-Stephen, Orton, and Ravenstonedale. The cattle bred in this county are long-horned, much resembling the Lancaster breed, and, when kept to a proper age, grow to a great size. The breed of sheep kept on the mountains and commons of Westmoreland, is either native, or a cross with Scottish rams. No attempt has yet been made to improve either the carcase or the fleece. They are horned, dark, or gray-faced, thick pitted with coarse, strong, or hairy wool. The whole flock upon a farm is herded together, which is different from the practice in those counties where sheep-farming is thought to be best understood. Numbers of geese are bred in the mountains, and afford an article of exportation."—*Edinburgh Gazetteer*. The occurrence of numerous trees in the mooses, proves that Westmoreland was originally a wooded county; and several extensive districts, especially on the north-eastern boundary, still retain the name of forests. Wood, however, at present, exists chiefly in plantations, and in detached groves round the country-seats and farm-houses. In some districts, considerable portions of land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, alder, ash, birch, and hazel. These underwoods are usually cut down every sixteenth year, and are used for the making of hoops and charcoal. The former are sent by sea to Liverpool, and the latter is used in the iron-furnaces of the neighbourhood.

Mineral Productions.—The strata of this county are of various sorts, but divide themselves into two very distinct kinds. Limestone, freestone, and a soft species of laminous schistus, stratified horizontally, and abounding with organic remains, prevail on the east side of a line drawn from Powlsey-bridge to the river Lowther, a little below Knipe, and up the Lowther, by the abbey of Shap, to the head of the first streamlet south of Shap-Thorn; then to Shap-Wells, down the Birbeck and Lune, through the parish of Orton, and from thence by an irregular line to the river Winster, opposite the north end of Lithefell. The west side of this line consists chiefly of the schistus and

trap genera, classed in layers nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and destitute of every species and appearance of fossils. One of these layers is the limestone seen at Thiefhole quarry, near the head of Windermere. A narrow vein of red porphyry crosses the road between Shap and Kendal, on the Demmings; and a little farther north-west, in Westdale-cragg, a stratum of flesh-coloured granite, in which the quartz, and especially the feldt-spar, are in layers, and the veins of gold mica are more than ordinarily beautiful. Farther up Westdale, near the farm-house, is a stratum of greenish sea-coloured granite, of a finer and harder texture than that at Westdale-cragg. A very coarse species of granite also appears in many parts of this county, especially a little to the south of Patterdale-chapel. Immense lines of basalt, or whinstone, run through the whole of this district; and a series of hills, running parallel to Dunfell, and the rest of the chain of the western mountains, is formed of this species of rock. Between these there also rises, in some places, a range of round hills, composed of alluvial stones, laid in a cement of their own substance, and the whole having the appearance of being effected through the agency of water, of a formation prior to that in which organic remains have been discovered. The Mell fells, Soulbey fell, and Demmallet, in Cumberland, and the hill on which Kendal-castle stands, are of this kind. Loose fragments of rock are very profusely thrown over all the lower hills and level parts of this county. On the south side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, some of the brooks, and especially Westdalebeck, roll amongst immense blocks of rounded granite, of kinds similar to those at Westdale-cragg, and near Westdale-head house; and similar blocks are scattered, not only over the hills abounding with schistus and trap, but also on the limestone hills about Shap-thorn and Oddendale-nab. Veins of metallic ore, chiefly copper and lead, have been occasionally discovered; and some attempts have been made to work them, but many of these lie so deep, or are so minutely situated, that not having in general paid the expense, the greater part have been abandoned. Of the former metal, the principal mines are situated at Duf-ton, where large quantities are produced; at Greenside, near Patterdale; at Eagle-cragg, in Gisdale, a branch of the vale of Patterdale; and Dunfell, which are generally considered to be almost exhausted. On the hills above Stanley, and other places, small quantities are sometimes found; and at Hartley, was formerly wrought a vein of peculiar richness, which has not, however, been in operation for above 100 years. The principal places where copper has been found, are Limbidge, Ashby, and Rayne. The strata of coal in this county are too compact in their nature to afford much prospect of a large supply of pit coal being raised, and, in general, the quality is inferior. The best procured in this district are on the confines of the county, in Stanemore forest, and at Leacett, near the head of Hellbeck, in the Lune forest. A slaty coal is also dug from a seam at Llap-

stones, in the parish of Brough-under-Stannmore; and at Trimby, Newby, Sleagill, Reagill, and Mallerstacy, are wrought certain seams, which produce a coal much impregnated with sulphur, and which, being thereby in a great measure rendered unfit for domestic use, is principally used in burning limestone. On the banks of the river Kent, about three miles below Kirkby-Kendal, a bed of white marble, partially streaked with red and other colours of great beauty and hardness, was discovered in 1793, and has since been wrought to a considerable extent. A dusky green marble, veined with white, is sometimes found towards the northern extremity of the county. The mountainous parts of Westmoreland abound with various sorts of slate, all of which are used by the inhabitants for covering the roofs of their buildings; and the best of them are either carried by sea to London, Liverpool, Lynne, or Hull, or by land, into the adjoining counties of Durham, Cumberland, Lancaster, and Northumberland. The different qualities of slates are distinguished from each other by their degree of fineness or their grain; by the thickness into which they split; by their colour and their weight. The most general colour is blue, varying in tint from a pale to a very deep blue. The blue of some slates has a greenish cast, which is very observable after a shower of rain, in a building in which those which possess this property have been improperly used along with the pure blue slates. A purple slate is also found, and also one of a very deep colour, which is partly used for writing upon.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Westmoreland by no means deserves to be called either a manufacturing or a commercial county. The manufactures are principally confined to the making of Kendal cottons, which is a coarse woollen fabric, and not made, as its name may seem to denote, of cotton; it is generally supposed to be a corruption of coatings; linseys, flannels, knitted stockings, waistcoat pieces, and leather, are also made, though not to a very great extent. The exports are principally confined to the cloths already mentioned, as being manufactured at Kirkby-Kendal, and some of the other manufactured articles, with considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and geese, and also gunpowder, hoops, charcoal, hams, &c. The numerous lakes and rivers supply great quantities of fish, which are exported to a considerable extent, and even sent to London.

Antiquities.—“The Roman, Danish, Saxon, or British encampments in this county, are at Crackenthorpe, near Appleby; near Kirkby-Shore; at Brougham, near Brough; Mardindale; Rear-Cross upon Stanmore; at Water-Crook, near Kendal; at Ambleside, Castle-Steeds; Mayborough castle, near Eamont-bridge; and two more at Sandford, near Brough. The Roman military road from Carlisle and Old Penrith crosses at the confluence of Eamont and Soker, and afterwards the Eden. Near Kirkby-Shore we have another intersection with the other Roman military road that leads from *Alone* to *Gallacum*, and from thence to Lancaster; having crossed that

road we proceed through Brough to Lavatree-under-Stannmore, and from thence to Morton. The Roman military road upon which the tenth journey of Antoninus proceeds enters the county from *Alone*, or Whitby-castle in Cumberland, and is called the Maiden-way, and comes to Shap, or *Gallacum*, from whence it has as direct a way as the mountains will admit of, by Kendal to Lancaster. Shap lies five miles from the main road, to which there was a vicinal way. The antiquities worthy of notice in this county are—Askam church; Appleby castle; Arncliffe tower, near Ulleswater; Aaby church, near Appleby; Barton church, near Ulleswater; Betham hall; Betham church, near Winandermere; Bowness church, near Milnthorpe; Brough church and castle; Brougham castle; Castle-folds; Cleburn church and parsonage; Chilton church and hall; Crosby church; Dunmalle; Godmond tower, near Kendal; Grayrig hall; Kendal castle; Green castle; Harklay castle; Helton-Bacon manor-house; Helsack tower; Howgill castle; King Arthur's round table and castle; Kirkby-Lonsdale church and bridge; Kirkby-Stephen church; Kirkby-Shore church; Livens hall and temple; Morton church; Moorland church; Musgrave church; Ormside church and hall; Orton church; Peelo castle; Pendragon castle; Penhurock-Stones; Pyramids, near Shap; round tower at Cowpland-bridge; Staveley-Chap; Shap-Abbey and church; Lizergh hall; Stone-heaps, near Orton; Warcop church; Whilp castle, at Kirkby-Shore.”—Gosse's Antiquities.

Of the modern seats of the nobility and gentry, those most worthy of notice are Lewther castle, the residence of the earl of Lonsdale, lord-lieutenant of the county; and Appleby castle, that of the earl of Thanet, hereditary high sheriff. There are various mineral springs, the most important of which are those of Clifton, Gonsedike, Shap; and petrifying springs on the banks of the river Kent. The most remarkable cascades on the mountain streams are, Levens-park waterfall on the Kent, and Gillsforth spout in Lonsdale. The family of Faur takes the title of earl of Westmoreland, and that of Clifford has that of baron viscount of Westmoreland. Westmoreland formerly returned four members to parliament, being two for the county and two for the borough of Appleby; but under the provision of the reform act Appleby has been disfranchised. The polling-places are Appleby, Shap, Kendal, Kirkby-Stephen, Ambleside, and Kirkby-Lonsdale.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Jarro, eastern division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham. It is a populous suburb to South Shields, and contains the market-places and many of the principal streets. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, endowed with £1900, and in patronage of the perpetual curate of South Shields. The chapel was erected in 1818 at an expense of £2400, £1000 of which was defrayed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church at Durham, and £500 by

Lord Crewe's trustees. Here is a school conducted on the national system of education, at which above 300 children of both sexes receive education, the school-room of which is in the ground-floor of the chapel. It is, as already mentioned, adjacent to South Shields. Pop., in 1801, 2903; in 1831, 9682. A. P., £12,194.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Welford, co. of Berks. It formerly contained a church. Distance from Speenhamland, 6 m. N.W.

WESTON, a township in the parish of Runcorn, western division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. This township enjoys the benefit of the Weston canal, which passes in the vicinity. Distance from Frodsham, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 532. A. P., £1,754.

WESTON, a township in the parish of Wybanbury, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 401. A. P., £2,483.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Branscombe, co. of Devon.

WESTON, a tything in the parish of Stalbridge, hundred of Brownshall, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Distance from Sherborne, 7½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 225. A. P. returned with parish.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Marshfield, co. of Gloucester.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Pembridge, co. of Hereford. Distance from Kingston, 4½ m. E. by S.

WESTON, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 6s 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Wm. Hale, Esq. The church—which is ded. to the Holy Trinity—presents some choice specimens of Norman architecture, as also some parts of a later date. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Stevenage, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 729; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £4,447.

WESTON, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £50, returned at £90, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Spalding, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 567. A. P., £4,079.

WESTON, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 1½d., and in patronage of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Reepham, 5½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,293.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Loy's-Weedon, co. of Northampton. This place formerly enjoyed some repute on account of a mineral spring which exists here, but is now fallen out of repute. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Tow-

cester, 7½ m. W. by S. Pop. and other returns included in those of the parish.

WESTON, a joint township with Nash and Tilsope, in the parish of Burford, co. of Salop. Distance from Ludlow, 6 m. E.S.E. The pop. and A. P. are returned with Nash.

WESTON, a chapelry in the parish of Curry-Rivell, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. It is subordinate to the vicarage of Curry-Rivell, with which parish the pop. is returned. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Langport, 1½ m. S.

WESTON, a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. It is situated on the north bank of the river Avon, at the point at which a small tributary stream, which rises in Lansdown hill, joins that river after bisecting the village, and being crossed by a stone bridge, consisting of one arch, on the high road from Bath to Bristol. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The incorporated society for the building and enlarging of churches and chapels having lately granted £300 towards the expense of enlarging the church, which is ded. to All Saints, an additional accommodation has been provided, amounting to 453 sittings, of which number 227 are free. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bath, 1½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1010; in 1831, 2560. A. P., £9,940.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Wanstrow, co. of Somerset. Distance from Frome, 5½ m. S.W.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Hound, co. of Southampton. Distance from Southampton, 1½ m. S.E.

WESTON, a tything in the parish of Buriton, Alton division of the co. of Southampton. Here is a school which receives part of an annual income of £79, being rent of premises bequeathed in 1664 by John Goodyer for that purpose, and for the maintenance of the poor. Distance from Petersfield, 1 m. S.S.W. The pop. and other returns will be found under Buriton.

WESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton.

WESTON, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Beccles, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,592.

WESTON, a joint township with Ember, with which the pop. is returned, in the parish of Thames-Diton, co. of Surrey. Distance from Kingston, 2 m. S.

WESTON, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of York. It contains the townships of Aakwith and Weston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., returned at £57 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the governors of the Sedburgh

grammar-school. The church—which is ded. to All Saints—is a small edifice without a tower, apparently erected in the early part of the twelfth century. In the family vault of the Vavasours, at the end of the north aisle, is a very singular *dos d'ane* tomb beneath an arch. It is of one stone highly ridged, and tapering from head to foot. Longitudinally on the ridge lies a sword, and above it an heater shield charged with a bend dexter, which marks it as the tomb of a Stopham. By an inscription on a modern brass-plate above, it has been assigned to Sir William de Stopham, last of the name, who was living in 1312, but from its form Mr Whitaker suspected it to be a generation or two older than the era of Edward II. Weston hall is the seat of William Vavasour, Esq. Mr Gray describes this seat as “a venerable stone fabric, with large offices of Mr Vavasour, the meadows in front gently descending to the water, and behind a great and shady wood. The present house, consisting of a centre and two deeply embayed windows, is of the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's time, and much of its antique appearance has been preserved, though the inside has been throughout modernized, and adapted to habits of modern elegance. In the gardens is a very large and highly finished casino, or banqueting-house, of the same date with the house, and bearing on several shields the arms of Vavasour and Stanley. The stone work is elaborate. In the windows were originally the armorial bearings of the principal families within the wapentake of Claro, all of whom, in those days of hospitality, were probably wont to assemble in this apartment.” Distance from Otley, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop. of the whole parish in 1801, 437; in 1831, 521. A. P., £2,999. Of the township, in 1801, 120; in 1831, 121. A. P., £1,153.

WESTON-ALCONBURY, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alconbury, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and patronage with Alconbury vicarage. Distance from Huntingdon, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,153.

WESTON-IN-ARDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, co. of Warwick. Distance from Nuneaton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E.

WESTON-UPON-AVON, a parish, partly in the Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. It contains the hamlet of Milcotta. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 14s. 7d., returned at £80, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Dorset. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Chipping-Campden, 9 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,833.

WESTON-BAGGARD, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 15s. 3d., returned at £128, and in patronage of the dean and chap-

ter of Hereford. The Incorporated society, for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, having lately granted £45 to the church, which is ded. to All Saints, an addition of 76 sittings has been made, of which 71 are free. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Hereford, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 281. A. P., £1,308.

WESTON-BAMPFYLDE, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Goldesbrough. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Distance from Castle-cary, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,303.

WESTON-BIRT, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 2s., and, in 1829, in patronage of P. Holford, Esq. Church ded. to St Catherine. Distance from Tetbury, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop. with the parish of Lashborough, in 1801, 157; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,906.

WESTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 2s. 11d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Manvers. The church is built in a mixed style, and is ded. to All Saints. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, before which, debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered, and which is held at Tutbury every third Tuesday. Here is a school at which ten poor children receive education, which is endowed with an annual income arising from £100, which sum was left in 1736 by Richard Hawkeworth for its support, who also left £60 for the purpose of erecting a school-room. Distance from Tuxford, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 395. A. P., £2,771.

WESTON (COLD), a parish in the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £2 8s. 4d., returned at £100, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Ludlow, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 25. A. P., £304.

WESTON-COLLEY, a tything in the parish and upper half hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton, within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester every Thursday, before which, debts of any amount can be recovered. Distance from Winchester, 6 m. N. N.E.

WESTON-COLVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Radfield, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £21 13s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Hall, Esq. Church ded. to

St Mary. Distance from Linton, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 444. A. P., £2,442.

WESTON-CONEY, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Lying, a discharged rectory with that of Barningham annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 0s. 5d. The patronage is with the rectory of Barningham. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from East Harling, 7 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,685.

WESTON-CORBETT, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Distance from Basingstoke, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 17. A. P., £360.

WESTON-COYNEY, a joint township with Hulme, in the parish of Caverswall, northern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Distance from Cheadle, 5 m. W. Pop. with Hulme, in 1831, 619.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £31, and, in 1829, in patronage of H. H. Pelly, Esq. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Chipping-Campden, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 367. A. P., £3,053.

WESTON (EDITH), co. of Rutland. See **EDITH-WESTON**.

WESTON-FAVELL, a parish in the hundred of Spelhoe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. H. Knight. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a school at which 15 poor children receive gratuitous education,—the school having been endowed with land for its support, and £1 annual rent charge for the repair of the school-room, by Henry and Elizabeth Ekina. Thomas Green also left certain lands in addition in 1739. The Rev. James Hervey, the author of the celebrated 'Meditations among the Tombs,' was rector of this parish for many years, and was buried in the church. Distance from Northampton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 443. A. P., £2,261.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO, a parish in the hundred of Portbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 3s., returned at £15, and, in 1829, in patronage of P. John Miles, Esq. Church ded. to St Paul. Distance from Bristol, 10 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,293.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £28, returned at £125, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Abingdon. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bicester, 4½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 494. A. P., £3,130.

WESTON-JONES, a township in the parish of Norbury, western division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Distance from Newport, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 113. A. P., £929.

WESTON (KING), co. of Somerset. See **KINGWESTON**.

WESTON (KING'S), a tything in the parish of Henbury, lower division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Here was formerly a chapel, which has now, however, entirely disappeared. Distance from Bristol, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 107.

WESTON-LAURENCE, a tything in the parish of Henbury, lower division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Bristol, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 329.

WESTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-Bampfylde, co. of Somerset.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 7s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Bradford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Shiffnall, 5½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 257. A. P., £2,919.

WESTON-MADOC, a township in the parish of Church-Stoke, hundred of Cawrs, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Distance from Montgomery, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 237.

WESTON-MARKET, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 19s. 7d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Walter Hill, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from East Harling, 7 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,363.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. It contains the hamlets of Ashcombe and Milton. It is situated on Uphill bay near the Bristol channel, and having come into considerable repute as a bathing place, has increased considerably within the last twenty years. It possesses several inns, baths, and other accommodations for the use of visitors. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 17s. 11d., and in patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The church—which is ded. to St John—was recently erected, and is a commodious edifice. Here are two Dissenting meeting-houses. The market-house is also of recent erection, having been built at the expense of Richard Parsley, Esq. Spratts and herrings are caught here to a considerable extent, which gives employment to some of the inhabitants. Here is a school at which a number of poor children are educated, and which is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. There is a rampart of stones at Worteberry in the vicinity, about 20 feet in height; and within the parish is a well which possesses the remarkable property of being full at low water, and

empty at high. Distance from Axbridge, 9½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 1810. A. P., £1,930.

WESTON (NORTH), a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Tame, co. of Oxford. Distance from Tame, 1½ m. W.S.W.

WESTON-NY-END, a chapelry in the parish of Wootton, co. of Montgomery, South Wales. Distance from Shrewsbury, 12 m. S. W. The pop., &c., are returned with Wootton.

WESTON (OLD), a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy with the rectory of Brington, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Brington. Church ded. to St Swithin. Distance from Kimbolton, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 356. A. P., £1,487.

WESTON-PATRICK, a parish in the hundred of Oditham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £20, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Oditham, 4½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 210. A. P., £863.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £18, and in patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Ross, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 639. A. P., £5,067.

WESTON-PEVERELL, or **PENNY-CROSS**, a chapelry in the parish of St Andrew, Plymouth, hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St Andrew, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of St Andrew. Chapel ded. to St Pancras. Distance from Plymouth, 3 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 274. A. P., £5,932.

WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, a chapelry in the parish of Hodnet, Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hodnet, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Hodnet. Distance from Wem, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,797.

WESTON-RHYN, a joint township with Bron-y-gath, in the parish of St Martin, hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Distance from Oswestry, 3 m. N. Pop. with Bron-y-gath, in 1831, 1083.

WESTON (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Pirton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 2s. 6d., and in patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Laurence. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance

from Tetworth, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 118. A. P., £841.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. It is situated on both sides of the Trent and Mersey canal, and is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held every third Tuesday at Tutbury, before which, debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Derby, 7 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 387. A. P., £3,688.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. It contains within its boundaries the liberty of Yarbett. It is situated on both sides of the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 4s. 10d., returned at £52, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Lane, Esq. The church is a venerable structure, with a tower and spire. This parish has recently become the seat of extensive operations in the preparation of salt. The brine is conveyed to extensive works here by means of pipes across the river Trent from the parish of Ingestre, where it is raised by machinery, turned by means of the water of the river Trent. About 1400 hogsheads of brine are daily consumed, and the annual quantity of salt produced is about 14,000 tons, which is sent along the Grand Trunk canal. Distance from Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 608. A. P., £2,186.

WESTON-TURVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 0s. 10d., and in patronage of the warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Wendover, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 637. A. P., £3,676.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. It lies on the north bank of the river Ouse. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £30 14s., returned at £50, and in patronage of Robert Throckmorton, Esq. Church ded. to St Laurence. Here was formerly a Roman Catholic chapel, with a residence for the priest, which belonged to the Throckmorton family, who formerly had their seat here. The poet Cowper passed many of his later years here. Distance from Olney, 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,739.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a township in the parish of Stanton-by-Dale, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of the court

of pleas held at Tuthbury. Distance from Derby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,915.

WESTON-UPON-WELLAND, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage with that of Sutton-Basset, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 17s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Sondes. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Market-Harborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,527.

WESTON-UNDER-WETHELE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 9s. 2d., returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clifford. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Warwick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,893.

WESTON-IN-ZOYLAND, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset, containing the hamlets of Bussex and Liney, and situated on the north bank of the river Parret, which separates it from North Petherton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is a handsome structure, with a lofty western tower highly enriched. Distance from Bridgewater, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 937. A. P., £6,302.

WESTONING, or **WESTON-INOX**, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 17s., returned at £124. Patron, in 1829, John Everet, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Amphilh, 4 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 627. A. P., £2,018.

WESTOVER, a liberty in the New-forest, western division, and south-western extremity of the co. of Southampton, containing one parish.

WESTOVER, a hamlet in the parish of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Distance from Newport, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S.

WESTOVER, a tything in the parish of Wherwell, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Distance from Andover, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. Pop., &c. returned with Wherwell.

WESTOW, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York. It contains the townships of Eddlethorp, Firby, Menethorpe, and Westow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 4d., and in patronage of the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Elizabeth Lugar left an annuity of £3 10s. for the education of three poor children of this parish. Distance from New Malton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop. of the township, in 1801,

274; in 1831, 389. A. P., £1,663. Total pop., in 1831, 606.

WEST-PARK, a joint tything to which it is adjacent, in the parish of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Pop., &c. returned with Malmesbury.

WESTPORT, in the parish of St Michael, co. of Dorset. It was "anciently a manor and hamlet, now only a farm and ville, being entirely depopulated, and not one house standing. In the memory of man, an old house, or some remains of one, stood just without the walls of Wareham, on the south side of the road to Wongret. It takes its name from its situation near the west gate or port of Wareham."—Hutchins' Dorset.

WESTPORT-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Brokenborough and Charlton, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £16 17s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Adjacent to Malmesbury. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 1286. A. P., £3,969.

WESTRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Streatley, co. of Berks.

WEST-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Hexham, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Hexham, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 248.

WESTRILL, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Pop., with the hamlet of Stormore, in 1801, 27; in 1831, 7.

WESTSIDE-HOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby in Malham-dale, W. R., co. of York.

WEST-THORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Goseborton, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Spalding, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W.

WEST-TOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Wanborough, co. of Wilts. Distance from Swindon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.

WEST-VILLE, a township in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. This township was rendered independent of any other by act of parliament, on the occasion of part of the east and west fens being drained. The inhabitants attend the chapel at Carrington. Pop., in 1831, 118. A. P., £4,843.

WESTWARD, a parish in Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. It contains the townships of Brocklebank with Stoneraise, Rosley, and Woodside. It is situated on the western bank of the river Wampool. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £23, returned at £58, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The church is placed upon an eminence called Church-hill, within the township of Stoneraise. Here is a charity, endowed with £50, bequeathed by John Jefferson in 1744, and £20 by another person in 1778; this is appropriated to the education of 7 poor children. Coal is raised to a small extent, as also limestone, freestone, and slate. On the

Roman road from Carlisle to Ellenborough, is old Carlisle, which is supposed to be built on the site of the *Olenacum* of the Notitia, where were quartered the *Ala Herculeæ* and *Ala Augusta*. The name of this station is still, however, doubtful; but on the site are still discovered numerous fragments of buildings, statues, altars, &c. The area inclosed by the walls is about 170 yards in length, and about 120 in breadth, the angles being obtuse, and the entrances on each side, the whole being surrounded by a double ditch. Near another part of the parish, called the Heights, are found many remains of encampments, both of square and circular forms. Here is a place called Ilkirk hall, which formerly belonged to the well-known Richard Barwise, famous for his enormous strength. Distance from Wigton, 3 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1253.

WEST-WATERS, a tything in the parish and hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Distance from Axminster, 2 m. N.W. Pop., &c., with the parish.

WESTWELL, a parish in the hundred of Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £13. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is an elegant building, with a western tower and spire, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles. The interior is peculiarly elegant, the nave being separated from the side aisles by six clustered columns. Distance from Charing, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 861. A. P., £4,542.

WESTWELL, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £5 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the dean and fellows of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Burford, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,309.

WESTWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Oakington, hundred of Chesterton, co. of Cambridge. Distance from Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 47. A. P., £468.

WESTWICK, a township in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,446.

WESTWICK, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 9d., returned at £130, and in patronage of J. Petre, Esq. Church ded. to St Botolph. In the vicinity a very handsome obelisk, about 90 feet in height, has been erected, at the top of which is a small room, from which a very extensive view can be obtained of the surrounding country, as also of the sea. Distance from North Walsham, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 210. A. P., £850.

WESTWICK, a township in that part of

the parish of Ripon which is within the liberty of Ripon, locally within the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Boroughbridge, 3½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 30. A. P., £500.

WESTWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Dawlish, co. of Devon.

WEST-WOOD, a township partly in the parish of Docklow, and partly in that of Thornbury, co. of Hereford. Distance from Bromyard, 4½ m. N.W. by N. The returns of population and assessed property are included in those of the parish.

WESTWOOD, or **LESSNESS**, co. of Kent. See **LESSNESS**.

WESTWOOD, a township in the parish of Chatton, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 2 m. N.E. Pop. returned with parish.

WESTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, but locally within that of Bradford, co. of Wilts. It contains the hamlet of Iford. Living, a perpetual curacy, conjointly with the vicarage of Bradford, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, and in patronage of the vicar of Bradford. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square western tower. Distance from Bradford, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 390. A. P., £1,327.

WESTWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. "Eustachia de Say, and her son Osbert Fitz-Hugh, having given the church with other lands here, to the abbey of Font-Ebroid, or Fontevraud, in France, in the reign of Henry II., here was shortly after a small priory, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, for six nuns of the order of Fontevraud, whose revenues were valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £78 8s. in the whole, and at £75 18s. 11d. clear. The priory and most of the lands belonging to it were granted, in the 30th year of the same reign, to John Pakymton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Droitwich, 3 m. W.N.W.

WEST-WOODSIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Haxey, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

WETHERAL, a parish partly in Cumberland ward, and partly in Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. It is situated on both sides of the river Eden, and includes the townships of Cumwhinton with Coathill, Scooby, Wetheral, Great Corby, and Warwick-bridge; the two last are in Eskdale, and the others in Cumberland ward. Living, a perpetual curacy, conjointly with that of Warwick-bridge, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £50, returned at £58, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The church—which is ded. to the Holy Trinity—is a building seemingly built in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a tower at one end; attached to it is a small sepulchral chapel, of Gothic architecture, erected in 1791 by Henry Howard, Esq. Alabaster gypsum

and red freestone are raised to a considerable extent within the parish. Here is a small charity, endowed with the interest of £60, bequeathed in 1760 by Thomas Graham, which is appropriated to the education of a few poor children. "A cell of a prior and eight Benedictine monks to the abbey of St Mary at York, to which it was given by Ranulph de Meschin, earl of Cumberland, either in the time of William Rufus or Henry I. It was ded. to the Holy Trinity, St Mary, and St Constantine, and rated, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £117 11s. 10d. according to Dugdale, and £128 5s. 3d. according to Speed; and was granted, in the 33d year of the same reign, to the dean and chapter of Carlisle."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Of this priory there are still a few remains in existence, particularly the tower-gateway, which consists of an elliptical arch and three cells, excavated out of the solid rock. Distance from Carlisle, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 4149. A. P., £9,966. Of the township of Wetheral, in 1801, 376; in 1831, 607. The other returns will be found under the different townships.

WETHERBY, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Spoforth, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. By our Saxon ancestors, this town was called *Wederbi*, which signifies *to turn*, owing to its situation on an angle of the river Wharfe. The present name is easily traced to this. Living, a perpetual curacy under the rectory of Spoforth, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £18 3s. 2d., and in the patronage of the rector of Spoforth. Church—a small edifice—ded. to St James. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. It consists chiefly of one street, at the back of which is situated the market-house. The river Wharfe is here crossed by a stone-bridge of five arches, and a little above this is a weir built of stone, and erected for the purpose of raising water, by means of which several flour, oil, and logwood mills are wrought. A little below the town is a place called St Helen's ford, at which point the Roman military way crossed the river. The town has, for some time, been undergoing a series of improvements under the direction and principally at the expense of the duke of Devonshire, a considerable number of old and ruinous buildings having been pulled down, and neat houses, built of stone, erected in their place. R. Fountayne Wilson, Esq., is now lord of the manor. It was anciently in the possession of the Knights Templars, but on the abolition of that order in the reign of Edward II., it was given by the pope to the Knights Hospitallars of St John of Jerusalem, and the grant was confirmed by the parliament in 1324. In the parliamentary war this town had a small garrison, consisting of 300 foot and 40 horse, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax. This handful of brave men, unused to the vigilance of the camp, was surprised by 800 horse and foot from York, and the attack being made early in the morning, the soldiers were found sleeping

IV.

at their posts, "for," says Fairfax, "at the beginning of the war, men were as impatient of duty as they were ignorant of it." The general, however, was awake, and, with the assistance of only four men, held the enemy at bay till more of the guards were got under arms. A smart engagement then ensued, in which the assailants were repulsed. The attack was soon renewed; but in the midst of the conflict, Fairfax's magazine was blown up, and produced so tremendous an explosion, that the royalists, believing that the parliamentary forces had cannon, began to retreat and retired to the garrison of York, from which they had issued to engage in this abortive enterprise. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, August 5th, October 10th, and on the Thursday before November 10th, for the sale of horses, sheep, and hogs; in addition to these, fairs are held every second week for the sale of cattle. The quarter-sessions for the west riding are held here at Christmas, being held alternately here, at Knaresborough, Skipton, and Wakefield. Courts leet and baron are also held on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day. Distance from London, 194 m. N.N.W.; from York, 12½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1144; in 1831, 1821. A. P., £3,727.

WETHERDEN, a parish in the hundred of Stow, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Stow-Market, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 487. A. P., £2,304.

WETHERINGSET, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 9s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of — Stewart, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. It contains the hamlet of Brockford. Distance from Eye, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 851; in 1831, 1001. A. P., £4,696.

WETHERLEY, a hundred in the co. of Cambridge, near the centre of the county, situated to the south of the town of Cambridge, and containing 11 parishes, and, in 1831, 4412 inhabitants.

WETHERSFIELD. See **WEATHERSFIELD**.

WETTENHALL, a township and chapelry in the parish of Over, first division of the hundred of Overbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Over, not in charge, returned at £120, and in patronage of the vicar of Over. Distance from Nantwich, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,019.

WETTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £41 8s., and, in 1829, in patronage of M. Burgoyne, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Margaret, and over the

entrance is a curious old piece of rude sculpture. Here is a charity school endowed with £5 of annual income, bequeathed in 1754 by William Risbridge. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held every third Tuesday at Tutbury for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. The river Manifold disappears at Weston-Mill for about five miles, when it again emerges almost at the same place where the river Hamp reappears. Here are some lead and copper mines situated at Ecton-hill, which afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Here is a cavern which is generally supposed by antiquaries to have been used in the time of the ancient Druids as a place for sacrificing to their god Thor: it is now commonly called Thor's house. Distance from Ashbourn, 7½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,484.

WETWANG, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Backrose, E. R., co. of York. It includes the township of Wetwang and chapelry of Fimber. The town is small and meanly built. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Wetwang in the cathedral church of York, rated at £9 7s. 8½d. The church—which is ded. to St Michael—is a low building, consisting of a nave and north aisle, north transept, chancel, and low tower at the west end. The latter is embattled, and is evidently the most ancient part of the church, the remainder having been built in the commencement of the fifteenth century. The walls of the nave are of brick, erected in 1821. The interior is neat; the aisle is divided from the nave by five pointed arches resting on octagonal columns. At the west end of the church is a gallery, and beneath it a circular font. A parochial school is held in the north transept of the church. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, erected in 1812, and the Primitive Methodists another, erected in 1834. Distance from Grant Driffield, 5½ m. W. by N. Total pop., in 1831, 621; of the township, in 1801, 198; in 1831, 482. A. P., £2,573. The other returns are given under Fimber.

WEXHAM, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 15s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Fleetwood, the well known author of the 'Chronicon Pretiosum,' was rector of this parish from 1705 to 1708, during which time his work was published. Rag-stone is found in large quantities in the vicinity. Distance from Slough, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,145.

WEYBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and in patronage of the earl of Orford. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance

from Holt, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 273. A. P., £979.

WEYBREAD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 15s., returned at £90, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. John Edge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Harleston, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 708. A. P., £3,268.

WEYBRIDGE, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Elmbridge, co. of Surrey. It is situated on the river Wey, from which it derives its name, it having been formerly crossed at this point by a bridge, at its confluence with the Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 0s. 5d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a small building, ded. to St Nicholas, and contains, amongst other monuments, that of her royal highness the late duchess of York. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Twelve children receive education on an annual endowment of about £5, bequeathed in 1739 by Charles Hopton, who also left £100 for the purpose of erecting a school-room. The parish enjoys the advantage of water conveyance by means of the Wey and Arun canal, which commences a little to the westward of the village. Otlands, the seat of the late duke of York, is situated within the parish, on the brow of a hill near the Thames. Several wedges or oaks were discovered at Otlands in 1725, about 20 feet below the surface of the ground: this circumstance tends to corroborate the opinion held by some, that Julius Caesar had an engagement with the Britons at Cowey-Stakes, which is situated near his camp at Walton. Distance from Guildford, 12 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 747; in 1831, 930. A. P., £4,162.

WEYBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Acle, co. of Norfolk. "Here was a small priory of Austin canons, founded by some of the family of Bigod, in the reign of Edward I. It was ded. to St Mary, rated, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £7 13s. 4d. per annum, and granted, in the 30th year of the same reign, to Richard Fulmerston."—Tanner's Not. Men. Distance from Acle, 1½ m. N.E.

WEYHILL, a parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. It contains Clanville, Nuthin, and Penton-Grafton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £36, and in patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Michael. A fair is held here annually, commencing on the 10th of October, for horses, sheep, hogs, and leather; it continues five days, and is visited by farmers from almost every part of England. On the last about 140,000 are usually sold. This fair being held here is the only circumstance which preserves the village from obscurity. Distance from Andover, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801 and 1831, as also the A. P. included in Penton-Grafton, in 1811 and 1821, they were included in Wey-bill

WEYMOUTH,

Or WAYMOUTH and MELCOMBE-REGIS, a seaport, borough, and market-town, possessing independent jurisdiction, in the Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset.

History.—The borough now includes the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, of the union of which, the following account is given by Hutchins, in his history of the county of Dorset:—"Weymouth is a more ancient borough than Melcombe, although the latter appears to have enjoyed more privileges. Between these towns arose a great controversy, both enjoying like privileges, and both challenging the particular immunities of the haven which lieth in the very bosom of them. Each of them have taken the overthrow of the other; but not resting by that, continually commenced new suits. At length, having wearied the lords of the council, and other courts, with their contentious importunities, by the advice of that wise councillor, William Cecil, lord-treasurer of England, they were, by act of parliament, in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, incorporated into one." The opinion of Weymouth being the more ancient, is founded upon the fact, of there being remains of a vicinal way near the town, which led from the Roman camp at Maiden Castle, to the *via Iceniana*, where Melcombe-Regis now stands. In a charter of King Athelstan, dated 938, mention is made of this place, in granting to the abbey of Milton "all that water within the shire of Weymouth, and half the stream of that Weymouth out at sea, a saltern," &c. It is mentioned under the name of Wai, or Waia, in Doomsday-book, which is clearly proved to have been Weymouth, by the mention of salterns belonging to it. The ports of Weymouth and Melcombe came into the possession of the monks of St Swithin in Winchester, having been granted to them by Henry I. and Henry II., but Weymouth was afterwards exchanged by them for some other possessions, and then became the property of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who obtained many privileges and immunities for it from Henry III. and Edward I. Lionel, duke of Clarence, obtained for it the privilege of being a borough, and it afterwards reverted to the crown. In the 6th year of the reign of Edward II., collectors were appointed to receive the duties on wine, the staple of that article having been then granted to it. In the succeeding reign, we find it, in conjunction with Melcombe, furnishing its proportion of the number of ships required by the king, for the expedition to Gascony. In the year 1347, the proportion furnished by it, and most probably by Melcombe, was 20 ships and 264 men; the armament, of which this formed a part, was destined for the siege of Calais. Margaret, wife of King Henry VI., landed at this port, when she made her unsuccessful attempt, in 1471, to re-establish her husband on the throne of England. In the 20th year of the reign of Henry VII., Philip, King of Castile, on his voyage from the Low

Countries to Spain, was obliged, through stress of weather, to put in here for the purpose of refitting, which he endeavoured to do without the knowledge of the king; Sir John Carew and Sir Thomas Trenchard having however marched to the spot with a body of troops, being apprehensive that the visit was made with hostile intentions, detained him until he had an interview with King Henry at Woolverton, the seat of Sir Thomas Trenchard. In 1568, when England was threatened by the formidable armada, fitted out by Spain, Weymouth contributed a subsidy of six ships, and one of the Spanish vessels having been taken by the English, was brought into the port of Weymouth. Melcombe-Regis, which forms the other part of this borough, is situated on the northern side of the harbour, and the name is derived from the circumstance of an ancient mill having existed formerly here; it formerly formed part of the royal demesne, from which the second part of the name is derived. In the Norman survey, no mention is made of this place, it having been at that time included within the parish of Radipole, and within the demesnes of the abbey of Cerne. From the monks it came into the possession of the crown, even before Weymouth; and in the reign of Edward I. we find it made part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor, who granted many valuable privileges and immunities to the town. In the reign of Edward III., the trade of this place had increased considerably, and it was then made one of the staple towns for wool. In the succeeding reign of Richard I., it was burned by the French, who landed on this coast, and suffered so much from this, that the inhabitants petitioned to be excused from paying the customs usually levied at this port. Edward IV. granted them a very advantageous charter, which conduced greatly to the prosperity of the town. By this charter the burgesses were put on the same footing as the citizens of London. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as already mentioned, the two boroughs were united, under the name of "the united borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis," which arrangement has continued to the present day, having been confirmed in the succeeding reign. The prosperity of this place did not continue to increase, it having suffered severely during the civil wars between the parliamentary and royalist parties. In 1644, having been for some time previous in the hands of the royalists, it fell into the hands of the parliamentary party, who, on this occasion, obtained possession of a number of ships and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The royalists again attempted to gain possession of this place, but were finally obliged to raise the siege, after persevering for about 18 days. It appears afterwards to have been made the scene of many subsequent military operations, a fort having been built here in 1645; and great damage having been occasioned to the town, which was obliged to petition for an indemnification for the destruction of their chapel and bridge, which reconstruction appears to have been at the time disregarded, though afterwards, in 1666, com-

plied with. A fire having taken place in 1673, a sum of £3000 was obtained toward repairing the damage. The town of Poole having shortly after this risen into greater importance, it absorbed a great part of the trade; and the harbour having become partly decayed, the decline of the town appears to have been gradual, but steady, till about the year 1763, when it became a resort for sea-bathing; and having been visited by the duke of Gloucester, and afterwards by the late King, George III., and his family, with great benefit, in 1789, who made it their summer residence, it acquired general notice, and became immediately a place of fashionable resort.

Description.—The town is well situated at the mouth of the river Wey, in a small bay in the English channel. The river divides it into two parts, that on the north being Melcombe, which is situated on a peninsula, the isthmus of which separates the waters of the bay from the estuary of the river; Weymouth is on the south side, at the foot of a hill. These two parts of the town are connected with a handsome stone bridge, consisting of two arches, and a swivel in the centre, erected about 13 years ago by act of parliament. While the bridge was in course of erection, a great number of silver coins, principally of the reigns which preceded the commonwealth, were discovered in an urn; and in taking down an old house, a crucifix was discovered about four inches in length. Since the town has become a place of fashionable resort, a number of handsome and commodious buildings have been erected. On the esplanade, which is a spacious terrace fronting the sea, and defended from it by an artificial barrier of stone, in length about one mile, is one of the most delightful marine promenades in the world. To the west of the town is situated a commodious and extensive range of barracks. The royal lodge, which was the place of residence of George III., and the other members of the royal family who visited this place, is an assemblage of handsome building, of an appearance not at all uniform. The theatre, in Augusta-place, is a neat building, with excellent accommodation; it is open for about four nights in the week during the season, and is capable of accommodating about 300 persons in the boxes. The assembly-rooms are commodious and spacious buildings, erected at an expense of about £6000, which sum was raised in shares of £100 each; they include also an hotel, provided with stabling and other conveniences, and the whole range of buildings are about 600 feet in length, by about 250 in breadth. Assemblies are held here during the season, under the superintendence of a master of the ceremonies. The public library on the esplanade is a handsome building. The best houses are in Belvidere, the Crescent, Gloucester-row, Royal-terrace, Chesterfield-place, York-buildings, Charlotte-row, Augusta-place, and Brunswick, Clarence, Pulteney, and Devonshire buildings. The windows in the greater part of these houses command an extensive view of the sea, including also some noble ranges of hills, the whole

diversified by the numerous vessels and yachts which are constantly passing. The town, particularly Melcombe, is well paved and lighted, an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose so long ago as 1776; it is also well supplied with water, which is brought by means of pipes from a spring in the parish of Sutton. The houses belonging to the towns-people are in general indifferent, being usually roofed with tiles, and built of stone. Near the town is a tolerably good race-course, and the races have taken place in August since 1821. Among the prizes run for, may be mentioned the king's plate of 100 guineas, the mayor's of 50 guineas, the member's of 50 guineas, the Gordon of £50, and the plate given by the ladies and tradesman. A splendid regatta is annually held at the same time as the races, in the bay, which is excellently adapted to the purpose, being almost constantly protected from violent winds, as it is only when the wind blows very violently from the south or south-west that the waters are affected. Bathing machines, in great numbers, are constantly to be had, and the beach, from its extremely uniform depth, is admirably adapted for bathing. The higher and lower jetties are situated at the south entrance to the harbour. Many parts of the eastern side of the harbour are now covered with houses, the sea having retired considerably. On the Weymouth side are the look-out and the nothe, on the latter of which is a battery, in which were formerly some pieces of cannon, which are now in Portland-castle. The fort contains accommodation for a lieutenant and a few men, and there is a signal post which is arranged so as to communicate with others beyond the walls. This town is not only made the summer, but also the fixed residence of many opulent families, who have been induced to do so from the great purity of the air, and the excellent nature of the society. Weymouth, or Sandsfoot-castle, is situated about half a mile to the south-west of the town, of which the following account is extracted from Grose's *Antiquities of England*:—"From the ruinous state in which this building now appears, one would be apt to imagine it of much greater antiquity than it really is, it being of no older date than about the year 1539, when it was erected by King Henry VIII., at the time when he was fortifying the coast against the invasions of those enemies he expected the pope would raise against him, on account of the changes he had made, and was making, in the religion of this kingdom. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, called it the new castle. In the last civil war Weymouth was several times taken by both parties; when, although no particular mention is made of the castle, doubtless it had its share in these transactions; particularly as, in 1641, the parliamentarians converted a chapel, formerly standing here, into a fort, from which they battered Melcombe-Regis. It is, therefore, not likely they would omit making use of this castle, which must then really have been far from a contemptible post, and was, when entire, extremely defensible against troops much better provided and disciplined

than those which composed either army. This perhaps may account for its present shattered condition. It stands on the edge of a cliff, opposite another castle built about the same time, on the peninsula of Portland, from which it is separated by a bay nearly three miles broad, called the Road of Portland. The body of the castle is a right angled parallelogram, its greatest length running from north to south. At its north end was a tower on which were the arms of England, supported by a wivern and an unicorn. The north part seems to have been the governor's apartment, and is all vaulted. Near its south end there is a lower building, said to have been the gun-room; this being broader than the other part of the edifice, forms flanks, which defend its east and west sides, and on the south front is semicircular; before, there was formerly a platform for cannon. On the east and west sides there are embrasures for guns, and below them two tier of loop holes for small arms, the lowest almost level with the ground. The north front is nearly destroyed, but the remains of an arch or gateway show that the entrance was on that side. The whole edifice seems to have been cased with squared stones, the walls were thick and lofty, and the buildings, though small, were not inelegant. Since the restoration, it has been neglected and suffered to fall to ruin. The north-east and south sides were, at a small distance, surrounded by a deep ditch and earthen rampart, through which, on the east front, was a gate faced with stone, part of which is still remaining. Mr Hutchins calls it Sandesfoot or Sandesfort-castle."

Trade.—The trade of this port was formerly very extensive, about 80 vessels being employed in the fisheries of Newfoundland, and many others in the trade with France, Spain, and Norway. The Newfoundland trade has, however, been almost totally absorbed by the rapidly increasing town of Poole, and from sand having gradually been filling up the bay, many vessels are now prevented from approaching the town. Some vessels are still, however, sent to the Mediterranean and Newfoundland, and a number are employed in the coasting trade. Here have been bonded warehouses since an order in council was obtained to that effect in 1817, and tobacco, wine, brandy, geneva, rice, coal, and timber, are imported; Portland stones, Roman cement, bricks, tiles, slates, corn, and flour, are exported to a considerable extent. In 1829, 87 vessels belonged to this port, of the total tonnage of 7175 tons; and, in 1828, 404 vessels were entered for loading, and 420 cleared outwards. A considerable number of ships are built here, and many of the other branches connected with ship-building, are carried on here to a considerable extent. The custom-house, a commodious building, is situated on the quay, which has, from the accumulation of sand, been rendered inaccessible to any but ships of small tonnage. A regular communication is kept up with Guernsey and Jersey, &c., by means of three steam packets, which sail every Wednesday and Saturday, as also by a cutter, which leaves the

port once a-week for the conveyance both of passengers and goods. Tuesday and Friday are market-days, and the market is well supplied with fish from the vicinity, and with mutton from the isle of Portland.

Municipal Government.—Weymouth, before its union with Melcombe-Regis, returned members to parliament in the 12th year of the reign of Edward, and Melcombe began to do so about four years before: having been united, they continued under the old charter till 1803, when it was lost through the corporation neglecting to have vacancies in its body filled up. It was, however, immediately renewed by George III. By this charter the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, aldermen, the number of which is not fixed, but is seldom less than eight, and 24 principal burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other subordinate officers. The election of the mayor and other magistrates, takes place on St Matthew's day. The mayor is also coroner and clerk of the market, and is elected by the inhabitants; the bailiffs are elected by the corporation; and the town-clerk and recorder by the mayor and aldermen. A court-leet is held at Michaelmas. At the same time a court is held by the mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, ex officio, for the trial of all offences not capital; but this court is merely held *pro forma*, as no prisoners have been tried for many years. A court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held by the incorporation every Tuesday. In the market-place is situated the town-hall, where the courts are held and other corporation business transacted, and under it is a small prison. The borough is the only one, except the city of London, which returned four members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the corporation and all freeholders not in receipt of alms, the number of voters being about 600, and the mayor the returning officer. Under the provisions of the reform act it has been deprived of two of its members.

Living, &c.—The living of Weymouth is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wyke-Regis, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge. The church—which is now in ruins—is ded. to St Nicholas. The parish of Melcombe was originally a chapelry to that of Radipole, but was separated from it and made an independent parish in 1606. The chapel was then taken down and a new church erected, ded. to St Mary. The living of this parish is a rectory, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Radipole, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 5s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Wyndham, Esq. The church having fallen into a state of extreme disrepair, it was rebuilt in 1817, pursuant to an act of the 55th Geo. III., and appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. The interior is handsome, and contains a good altar-piece, representing the Last Supper, from the pencil of Sir James Thornhill. The number of sittings is 2000, and the incorporated society

for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £800 for the construction of 800 sittings, 400 of which are free. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have each places of worship here. Here are several small bequests for the purposes of education, among which may be mentioned a sum of £20 bequeathed by Mr Taylor in 1753, the interest of which is appropriated to teaching two boys the principles of navigation; another of £70 for the purpose of educating eight boys; and a third, the annual amount of which is £21 10s., arising from a sum left by Mr Harbin in 1708. Here is a school conducted on the national system of education, and another on the Lancastrian, both of which are supported by subscription; at the former 600, and at the latter 200, children of both sexes receive instruction. A small portion of an almshouse in St Mary's-street, built by Sir James Thornhill, is still in existence, but the greater part has been taken down, it having fallen into decay through want of an endowment. Here are also Dorcas and Samaritan societies for the clothing of the poor and otherwise providing for their wants. Here is a mineral spring on the Dorchester road, the water of which is much used in scrofulous complaints. There was formerly a priory of Black canons situated near the centre of the town; it was founded by the family of the Rogers of Bryanston, and was dedicated to St Winifred. The buildings were formerly extensive, built in a quadrangular form, but have long since disappeared, and their site is occupied with several small houses, in digging the foundation of which, an immense quantity of human bones were discovered. Near the town of Weymouth is a remarkable burning cliff, which, far from abating in its fury, has been lately even more violent than it was ever before known to be. Large masses of blue lias, which, on being cut and polished, exhibit beautiful specimens of spar, cornua, ammonites, &c., have been lately discovered near Melcombe-Regis. Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter, who represented the borough in the reign of George I., was a native of this last named town. Weymouth, at present, gives the title of baron to the family of Thynne, and Melcombe formerly gave the same title to that of Bubb Doddington. Distance from London, 128 m. S.W. by W.; from Dorchester, 8 m. S. by W. United pop., in 1831, 7635. Pop. of Weymouth, in 1801, 1267; in 1831, 2529. A. P., £2,927. Of Melcombe-Regis, in 1801, 2350; in 1831, 5126. A. P., £12,542.

WHABURLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Stoneley, in the co. of the city of Coventry, within the co. of Warwick.

WHADDON, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the second division of the three hundreds of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham, containing the hamlet of Nash. The market has been now long discontinued. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £126 1s. 6d., and in patronage of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Church ded. to

St Mary. Here is a charity school founded by Mr Goara, and endowed by him with £10 annual income, on which endowment twenty children are educated. An almshouse was erected by the same benefactor, but not endowed, he having died before carrying his intentions to that extent. At Snalleshall existed a small priory of Benedictine monks, previous to the time of Henry III.; it was dedicated to St Leonard, and founded by Ralph Martel, and at the general dissolution of monasteries and abbeys in the reign of Henry VIII., the annual revenue was estimated at £24. The prior obtained, in 1227, the grant of a weekly market to be held on Thursday, which, as already mentioned, is now disused. Whaddenhall is situated within the parish, and was visited in 1568 by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to this county, it being then in the possession of Arthur Lord Grey. Browne Willis the antiquary, and Edmund Spenser the poet, frequently made this place their residence, the latter being Lord Grey's secretary. Here was born in 1499, Dr Richard Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely, who was one of the principal composers of the *Liturgy*, and a great champion of the reformed church at the Reformation. Distance from Stoney-Stratford, 5 m. S. by E. Pop. of Whadden, (exclusive of Nash, which is returned separately,) in 1801, 545; in 1831, 512. A. P., £2,653. Total pop., in 1831, 689.

WHADDON, or WHADDON DE SCHALLARS, a parish in the hundred of Armingford, co. of Cambridge. It is situated on both sides of the river Cam. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 2s. 5d., returned at £107 13s. 11d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Royston, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 339. A. P., £1,701.

WHADDON, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Duddeston and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 10s., returned at £38 5s., and in patronage of Wm. Capel, Esq., in 1829. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,304.

WHADDON, a parish in the hundred of Melksham, co. of Wilts. It is intersected by the river Avon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 4s. 4d., returned at £134 7s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Long, Esq. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. Distance from Trowbridge, 2½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 58. A. P., £1,439.

WHALE, a hamlet in the parish of Lowther, co. of Westmoreland, situated near the south end of Lowther-park. Distance from Penrith, 5½ m. S. by E.

WHALESBONE, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, near the centre of the county, containing two parishes, and, in 1831, 24,483 inhabitants. The town of Brighton is within this hundred.

WHALEY, a joint township with Yeardeley, in the parish of Taxall, hundred of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester. The Peak-forest canal passes this township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Stockport, 9½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,606.

WHALEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, co. of Derby.

WHALLEY, a parish, containing the borough and market-town of Clitheroe; the market-towns of Barnley and Colne; the chapelrys of Old Accrington, Altham, Bacup, Cliviger, Downham, Goldshaw-Booth, Great Marsden, New-Church with Deadwin-Clough, Padiham, and Pendleton; and the townships of New Accrington, Barley with Whitby-Booths, Barrowford, Higher Booths, Lower Booths, Briercliffe with Eastwistle, Chaburn, Dunackshaw, Foulridge, Habergasham-Eaves, Hapton, Heyhouses, Higham-Booth, Ready-Hallows with Filly-Close and New Laurel-Booth, Huncoat, Lightenhill-park, Little Marsden, Mearley, Little Milton, Read, Rough-Lee-Booth, Simonstone, Trawden-Forest, Twiston, Whalley, Wheatley-Carr, Wiswell, Worthorn, Werston, and Yate with Pickup-Bank, in the higher division of the hundred of Blackburn; and the market-town of Haslingden, the chapelry of Church-Town, and the townships of Bowland with Leagram, Clayton-le-Moors, and Oswaldtwistle, in the lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster; and the township of Willington, in the second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester; it is said also that it stretches into the co. of York, comprising the chapelry of Whitwell, in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, west riding of that county. Altogether this extensive parish contains about 50 market-towns, chapelrys, and townships, being about 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth; it is, however, by no means so considerable in size as it formerly was, having anciently included what are now the parishes of Blackburn, Chipping, Mitten, Ribchester, Rochdale, and Slaidburn. The rivers Ribble and Calder unite their waters near the western extremity of the parish.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 3s. 9d., returned at £115, and in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. It is a spacious building principally in the early English style of architecture; the chancel in particular is a remarkably fine specimen of that style, and in the interior are 18 stalls of ancient workmanship, and also some beautifully wrought screen-work, which formerly belonged to the abbey which existed here, and of which Bishop Tanner gives the following account in his *Notitia Monastica*:—"Henry Lucy, earl of Lincoln, having given the advowson of the parish church of Whalley to the White monks of Stanlawe in Cheshire, they procured the same to be appropriated to them, whereupon, in the year 1296, they removed their abbey hither, and increased the number of their religious to sixty. There was another removal

proposed to a place called Toostathe, by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in the year 1316, but it seems not to have taken effect. Whalley was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and, at the suppression, had revenues to the yearly value of £321 9s. 1d. according to Dugdale, and £551 4s. 6d. according to Speed. It was granted to Richard Ashton and John Braddyll, in the 7th year of King Edward VI." The remains of this abbey are very magnificent, and exhibit specimens of the early, decorated, and later styles of architecture. The free grammar school which exists in the township was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the school-room having become dilapidated, it was rebuilt in 1725 by subscription, and at the same time a dwelling-house was erected for the master. The school is endowed with an annuity of £4 14s., bequeathed by John Chewe and Sir Edmund Ashton, which is paid to the master, who also receives a sum of £12 8s. 2d. arising from the rents granted by the crown. Only about 12 boys are at present taught on the foundation, although all boys within the township are entitled to receive instruction. The township, along with the schools of Middleton and Barnley, possesses an interest in 13 scholarships, founded by Dr Nowell in 1572, in Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Here is a school conducted on the national system, built in 1819, and supported by subscription. Distance from Clitheroe, 4 m. S. by W. Total pop. of the parish, in 1831, 97,868. Of the township of Whalley, in 1801, 876; in 1831, 1151. A. P., £2,627. The returns for the other townships, &c., are given under the different heads.

WHALTON, a parish in the western division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. It contains the townships of Newnham, Ocle or Ogle, Riplington, and Whalton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £13 8s. 14d., and, in 1820, in patronage of the trustees of the late — Bates, Esq. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, to which parapets and pinnacles were added in 1783, at which time the church underwent repair. Here is a small charity, endowed with a sum, left in 1720 by Margaret Moer, the annual income of which is appropriated to the education of a few poor children. The village is well built, and pleasantly situated. The rivers Blythe and Howburn intersect the parish. Here are still visible some remains of Ogle castle, in a tolerable state of preservation, surrounded with a double ditch, and situated about a mile and a half to the south of the village. Here are also some ancient earth-works, which are supposed by antiquaries to have inclosed the ancient residence and castle of the barons of Whalton. Distance from Morpeth, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 936. A. P., £9,985. Pop. of the township of Whalton, in 1801, 263; in 1831, 311. The returns of pop., for the other townships, are given under the several heads.

WHAPLODE, a parish in the wapentake of Eileo, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. It

contains the chapelry of Whaplode-Drove. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 14s. 9^d., and, in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. It having lately received a grant of £200 from the incorporated society, for the enlarging and building of churches and chapels, it has been greatly repaired, and has received an addition of 200 seats, of which 130 are free. Here is a school endowed with lands and houses, bequeathed in 1708 by Elisha Wilson and Frances his wife, for that purpose. Distance from Holbeach, 2½ m. W. Total pop., in 1831, 1998; pop. of the parish, exclusive of Whaplode-Drove, in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1418. A. P., £9,312.

WHAPLODE-DROVE, a chapelry in the above parish, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £60, and in patronage of certain trustees. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Crowland, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 580. A. P., £1,715.

WHARLES, a joint township with Treales and Roseacre, in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, 2½ m. N.E. by N. The pop. and A. P. are returned under Treales.

WHARNELEY, a constabulary in the parish of Warden, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Hexham, 4 m. N.W. by W.

WHARRAM-PERCY, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York, containing, besides the township of Wharram-Percy, those of Ralsthorpe-with-Birdall, Thixendale, and Towthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £11 13s. 4^d., returned at £52, and, in 1829, in the joint patronage of Miss Inglesfield and Miss Isted, the sisters and co-heiresses of the late Sir Charles Buck. The church is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an embattled tower of Norman architecture in the lower part at the west end. The chancel is modern, having been rebuilt a few years ago, and the whole church underwent a thorough repair in 1829. The interior is neat. On the north side are the remains of two pointed arches, and on the south side marks of two others of a circular form, and one pointed, which formerly separated the body of the church from the aisles. At the west end is a circular font, which gradually diminishes in depth, and stands on three steps.

WHARRAM-IN-THE-STREET, or **WHARRAM-LE-STREET**, a township and parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £60, returned at £70, and, in 1831, in patronage of Lord Middleton. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the western extremity. The interior is plain. The village is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent,

and commands some good views. Distance from New-Malton, 6½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 150. A. P., £1,922.

WHARTON, or **WAARTON**, a township in the parish of Davenham, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 2½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 753; in 1831, 1060. A. P., £3,062.

WHARTON, a township in the parish of Leominster, co. of Hereford. Distance from Leominster, 2½ m. S.S.E.

WHARTON, a township in the parish of Blyton, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Gainsborough, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., &c., returned with Blyton.

WHARTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. of Westmoreland. Wharton-hall is now inhabited by a farmer, but was formerly the residence of Philip the well known duke of Wharton. It was a quadrangular edifice, with a tower at each angle, and formed a most magnificent residence. The ancient village having been demolished lately in the course of some improvements being made in the park, the inhabitants removed to the other side of the Eden, to a place called Wharton-Dikes. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 2½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,517.

WHASHTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Richmond, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 159. A. P. with Ravensworth, £3,377.

WHASSET, a township in the parish of Beetham, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 9½ m. W. by N.

WHATBOROUGH, a liberty partly in the parish of Tilton, and partly in that of Loddington, eastern division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Distance from Leicester, 12 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 19. A. P., £600.

WHATCOMBE, a tything in the parish of Fawley, co. of Berks. Distance from Wantage, 3 m. S.

WHATCOMBE-WINTERBORNE, a manor and hamlet in the parish of Winterborne-Whitchurch, co. of Dorset. Distance from Whitchurch, 1½ m. N.

WHATCOTE, a parish in the Brailes division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £12 17s. 3^d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Southampton. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Shipston-upon-Stour, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,156.

WHATCROFT, a township in the parish of Davenham, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. The Grand Trunk canal intersects the parish. Distance from Middlewich, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 50. A. P., £1,327.

WHATFIELD, or **WHEATFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 0s. 5^d., and in

the patronage of the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Bildestone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,932.

WHATLEY, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 17s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. S. Horner, Esq. Church ded. to St George. It has a steeple, and is built on an eminence which is separated from the parish of Mells by a deep ravine. Freestone is found in considerable quantities, as also limestone under the freestone. Fossils and shells abound here, principally in the freestone strata. Here are some remains of an ancient Roman camp. Distance from Frome, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,642.

WATLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Battle, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 4s. 6d., returned at £140, and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Dorset. Here is a small charity endowed with £20, bequeathed by Edward Theobald in 1738, the interest of which is expended in the education of a few poor boys. Distance from Battle, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 286. A. P., £936.

WHATTON (LONG), a parish in the western division of the hundred of Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Loughborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 855. A. P., £3,517.

WHATTON-UPON-SMITE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and consequently within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, before which, debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and in patronage of J. S. Foljambe, Esq., in 1829. The church—which is ded. to St John of Beverley—consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a northern square tower. It contains several ancient monuments, amongst others, one with an effigy of a knight templar in armour; also a tablet to the memory of Thomas Cranmer, father of the celebrated Archbishop Cranmer, who was born in 1489, at Aslacton, within this parish. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bingham, 3 m. E. Pop., exclusive of Aslacton, in 1801, 308; in 1831, 388. Total pop., in 1831, 677. A. P., £2,916.

WHEATACRE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Mutford and the perpetual curacy of Barn-

by in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the master and fellows of Calus college, Cambridge. Distance from Beccles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 186. In addition, the House of Industry contained, in 1831, 388 inmates. A. P., £1,606.

WHEATACRE-BURGH, or **BURGH-ST-PETER**, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Samuel Boycott. Distance from Beccles, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,575.

WHEATCROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Crich, co. of Derby.

WHEATENHURST, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester. The parish is situated on the southern bank of the river Severn, and is intersected by two canals, namely, the Gloucester and Berkeley, and the Thames and Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £104 15s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Moore, Esq., and several others. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Stroud, 8 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,048.

WHEATFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Pitton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. Charles Spencer. The manor house was destroyed by fire about 20 years ago, and has not since been rebuilt. Distance from Tetsworth, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,084.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Harpenden, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £42 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Helen, with a nave, chancel, and transept, complete, and possessed a font in the decorated style of English architecture. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school conducted on the national system, supported by subscription, and at which about 100 children of both sexes receive instruction. Two poor boys are annually apprenticed by means of some small sums left by sundry benefactors. This was the place of rendezvous, chosen in 1311 by the malecontent barons, in arms against Edward II., on which occasion, although the pope having sent two nuncios to mediate between the contending parties, the barons persisted in their insubordination. John Bostock, commonly called John of Wheathampstead, sometime superior of the abbey of St Albans, and celebrated in the reign of Henry VI. as a divine and poet, was born here. The parish is intersected by the river

Lea. Distance from Welwyn $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1043; in 1831, 1666. A. P., £7,315.

WHEATHILL, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. The market and an annual fair, which were held under a charter of Edward I., have both long fallen into disuse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. Holland, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Ludlow, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,439.

WHEATHILL, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £120, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Phillips. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Castle-Cary, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 56. A. P., £895.

WHEATLEY, a joint township with Thornley, in the parish of Chipping, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Clitheroe, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. The pop. and other returns are given under Thornley.

WHEATLEY, or **WHATELEY**, a chapelry in the parish of Cuddesden, hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cuddesden, not in charge, returned at £113, and in patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Oxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 685; in 1831, 976. A. P., £2,295.

WHEATLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Binstead, co. of Southampton. Distance from Alton, 4 m. E. by S.

WHEATLEY, a joint township with Long-Sandal, in the parish of Doncaster, W. R., co. of York. Here are almshouses for 12 aged persons, as also a school at which some poor children receive education. These were founded and are still supported by the family of Cooke. Distance from Doncaster, 2 m. N.N.E. The pop., &c., returns are given under Long-Sandal.

WHEATLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Ilkley, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Otley, 5 m. W.N.W. The returns of pop., &c., are included in those of Ilkley.

WHEATLEY-CARR, a township in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Colne, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 58.

WHEATLEY (NORTH), a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Basethlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £3 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £105, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Middleton. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school conducted on the national system, at which a number of children of both sexes receive education. Here is also

a charity, endowed with a small annual income, bequeathed by Thomas James, which is appropriated towards the education of four poor children. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster passed through this parish. Distance from East Retford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 434. A. P., £2,538.

WHEATLEY (SOUTH), a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Basethlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, rated at £6 14s. 2d., and returned at £120. Church ded. to St Helen. Distance from East Retford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 35. A. P., £864.

WHEATON-ASTON, or **ASTON-WHEATON**, a chapelry in the parish of Lapley, western division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lapley, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £2, and patronage with the vicarage of Lapley. Distance from Penkridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 563. In 1831 the population was included in that of the parish of Lapley. A. P., £2,301.

WHEDDICAR, a township in the parish of St Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Whitehaven, 3 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 55. A. P., £620.

WHEELLOCK, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. The small river of the same name passes through the parish, and falls into the Dane below Middlewich. On both sides of this river, at the distance of about 60 yards from the bed, large quantities of salt are procured from the brine which is found upon digging to the proper depth. The salt thus procured is sent along the Grand Trunk canal which intersects the parish, and along which, commodious wharfs and warehouses have been erected. In addition to the trade in salt, cotton goods are manufactured to an inconsiderable extent, and there is a brewery within the township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Sandbach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 440. A. P., £2,103.

WHEELSLETT, a township in the parish of Long Benton, co. of Northumberland. The pop. and other returns are given with Long Benton.

WHEELTON, a township in the parish and hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Chorley, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 1519. A. P., £2,576.

WHELDRAKE, a parish containing the township of Langwith, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £25 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the archbishop of York. The church—which is ded. to St Helen—is a large

edifice, containing a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The latter is of stone, embattled with pinnacles at the angles, and pointed windows. The rest of the church is of brick, with circular headed windows, and a semi-hexagonal finish at the east end. It was rebuilt, and the tower repaired, in 1778 and 1779. The interior is spacious; at the west end is a large gallery; the font is of modern workmanship. The church-yard was enlarged in 182½ by the gift of 30 perches of land, by P. B. Thomson, Esq., M. P., lord of this manor. The Wesleyan Methodists and Methodists of the New Connexion, have each a place of worship here. Here is a charity, endowed with funds to the amount of £12 per annum, which is appropriated to the education of about 20 children. The endowment arises from bequests made by Silvester Walker in 1775, and others. Wheldrake-hall was taken down about 8 years ago. A bailiff is appointed at a manorial court, which is sometimes held here for the recovery of small debts. Distance from York, 7½ m. S.E. Total pop., in 1831, 691: exclusive of Langwith, in 1801, 493; in 1831, 647. A. P., £4,507.

WHELNETHAM (GREAT), in the co. of Suffolk. See **WELNETHAM (GREAT)**.

WHELNETHAM (LITTLE). See **WELNETHAM (LITTLE)**.

WHELPINGTON-KIRK, a parish in the north-eastern division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. It includes the townships of Great Bavington, Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Crogdean, Fawns, Little Harle, West Harle, Kirk-Whelpington, and West Whelpington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £7 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is ded. to St Bartholomew, and is an ancient structure, being part of a much larger one, which formerly existed. The parish is extensive, and is principally laid out in sheep and dairy farms. Peat is found to great extent in the moors, and is much used here for fuel. Limestone and sandstone are quarried also to a considerable extent. Here is a spring which has been long famous for the cure of chronic complaints, the basis of which has been discovered, on analysis, to be principally sulphur. Within the parish are many traces of ancient earthworks, both circular and square, which are supposed to have been thrown up for the protection of the castles, against the inroads of the Scottish moss-troopers, during the destructive wars which often raged between England and Scotland, from the consequence of which, places in this part of the country so often suffered. The vicarage-house was formerly fortified, being then known under the name of Whelpington tower. The small river Wansbeck has its source in this parish, and falls into the sea near Seaton-Delaval. Distance from Billingham, 11 m. E. by N. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 789: of the township of the same name, in 1801, 234; in 1831, 260. The returns of population for the other townships are given under their several heads. A. P., £9,184.

WHELPINGTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Kirk-Whelpington, north-eastern division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. The remains of a castle, commonly called Horn's castle, situated on an eminence within the township, are now used as a farm-house. Distance from Morpeth, 15½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 72. A. P. returned along with that of the parish of Kirk-Whelpington.

WHELPLEY, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Downton, hundred of Frustfield, co. of Wilts. The chapel—which is now demolished—was ded. to St Leonard, and rated at £2 13s. 4d.

WHENBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 8s. 4d., returned at £120, and, in 1831, in patronage of W. Garforth, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Distance from Easingwold, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 115. A. P., in 1815, £1,665.

WHEPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of R. Freeman, Esq. Twelve poor children are instructed from the rent of land bequeathed in 1721 by Thomas Sparko: the annual value is now about £16. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 546; in 1831, 618. A. P., £3,421.

WHERSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Sampford, co. of Suffolk. The river Orwell flows along the north-eastern boundary of the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £130, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. "In an old deed without date, to which Gerard, prior of Ipswich, is one of the witnesses, is mention of the monastery of *Whercestide*, perhaps some small foundation of short continuance, united to the priory of St Peter and St Paul in Ipswich, to whom belonged the church and manor and several lands in this village."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Ipswich, 3 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 233. A. P. £2,758.

WHERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Wherwell, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. It includes the tything of West-over. The parish is traversed by the rivers Ande and Test, the former of which flows into the Redbridge and Andover canal. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacies of Bullington and Tufton, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14, and in patronage of the incumbent of the sinecure rectory, which was a prebend in the nunnery of Wherwell, rated at £44 11s. 0½d. The rector, in 1829, was J. Iremonger, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. An annual fair for cattle is held on the 24th September. "A Benedictine nunnery of the foundation of Elfrida, queen dowager of King Edgar, about the year 986, to expiate for her being concerned in the murders of her

first husband Ethelwolve, that she might be queen, and also of her son-in-law King Edward, that her own son Ethelred might be king. Herein she spent the latter part of her life very penitently, as it is said, and was here buried. This abbey was ded. to the Holy Cross and St Peter, and endowed at the suppression with £339 8s. 7d. per annum, as Dugdale, and £403 12s. 10d., as Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. These barbarous events, with the subsequent piety of Queen Elfrida, are commemorated in the following inscription, on a stone cross within the parish: "About the year of our Lord, DCCCCLXIII., upon this spot, beyond the time of memory, called Dead Man's Plack, tradition reports that Edgar—surnamed the Peaceable—king of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his treacherous and ungrateful favourite, Earl Athelwold, owner of this forest of Harewood, in resentment of the earl's having basely betrayed the royal confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride, the beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, earl of Devonshire, who afterwards became the wife of Edgar, and by him mother of King Ethelred II. Queen Elfrida, after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son, King Edward the Martyr, to make way for her own, and founded the nunnery of Wherwell." Distance from Andover, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 686. A. P., £3,479. These returns include the tything of Fallerton and Westover, which are within the parish.

WHESSAL, a joint-township with Beaumont-Hill, in the parish of Houghton-le-Skerne, south-eastern division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The Stockton and Darlington railway crosses this parish. Distance from Darlington, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,133, including the township of Beaumont-Hill.

WHETACRE, co. of Norfolk. See **WHEATACRE**.

WHETMORE, a joint-township with Buraston in the parish of Burford, co. of Salop. Distance from Tenbury, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., &c., returned with Buraston.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Tideswell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Distance from Tideswell, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 75. A. P., £749.

WHETSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. It is situated on the south-eastern bank of the river Soar. Living, a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Enderby, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of Enderby. Church ded. to St Matthew. Distance from Leicester, $\frac{5}{4}$ S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 598; in 1831, 903. A. P., £3,161.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet partly in the parish of East Barnet, and partly in that of Fryern-Barnet, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 9 m. N.N.W. Pop. and other returns included in the several parishes.

WICHARN, a parish in Aulderdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 15s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. Church ded. to St Mary. About 60 children receive education in a school within this parish; the school-room was erected in Churchgate, under the authority of a decree obtained in the court of chancery, in 1688. It has an annual income of £16, payable out of the exchequer, which is claimed in lieu of a supposed grant of that sum by Queen Elizabeth, out of the crown revenues derived from lands in this county. The scholars pay small quarterly fees, which contribute to increase the master's salary. The amount of these quarterages is fixed by trustees appointed in terms of the above mentioned chancery decree. Distance from Ravenglass, 10 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 285. A. P., £2,464.

WHICHBURY, **WHITEBURY**, or **WHITBURY**, a parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. C. Purvis, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Distance from Fordingbridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,200.

WHICHFORD, a parish in the Brailles division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. It contains the hamlets of Ascot and Stowerton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £19 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Beauchamp. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Shipston-upon-Stour, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, with Ascot, 397; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,832. Total pop. in 1831, 638. The returns for Stowerton are made separately.

WHICKHAM, a parish in the western division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham. It contains the townships of Fellside, Lowside, Swallow, and Whickham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £20 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is situated on a gentle declivity. Here is a charity school, founded in 1711 by Robert Thomlinson, D.D., sometime rector of this parish. It derives its income partly from sundry bequests left by him and others, and partly from the rental of certain galleries and pews in the church, erected at the expense of the founder. The school-room was considerably enlarged by Archdeacon Bowyer, about eight years ago. Coal is raised to a considerable extent within the parish. At the time of the Scottish rebellion the English having encamped here and being afterwards hard pressed by the Scots under Leslie, set fire to their camp in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Scottish army, which having communicated with a bed of coal, the coal continued to burn with great fury for several years and thus calcined a large bed of earth, which still remains. The village is well

built. In addition to the charity already mentioned, the earl of Strathmore allows £10 per annum to a schoolmaster at Fellside, as also the use of a house and schoolroom. Distance from Gateshead, 3 m. W.S.W. Total pop. in 1801, 3659; in 1831, 3848. A. P., £12,109. Pop. of the township of Whickham, in 1831, 873. The pop. of the other townships for 1831, are given under their several heads.

WHIDHILL, a township in the parish of St Sampson, borough of Cricklade, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Distance from Cricklade, 3 m. S.E. Pop. returned with the parish of St Sampson.

WHILE, or **WHEYLE**, a parish joined to that of Puddleston, in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Puddleston, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of Puddleston. Distance from Leominster, 5½ m. E. by N. Pop., &c., returned with those of Puddleston.

WHILLYMOOR, a township in the parish of Arlecdon, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Whitehaven, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop. returned with Arlecdon parish.

WHILTON, a parish in the hundred of Nobottle-Grove, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Rose. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a school at which from 70 to 80 children receive education, endowed with about £57 per annum, arising from £1500 in the public funds, £500 of which was bequeathed in 1768 by Jonathan Emery, and £1000 by Judith Worsfold. The Grand junction canal intersects the parish, as also the Roman road commonly called the Watling-street. Distance from Daventry, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 397. A. P., £1,876.

WHIMPLE, a parish in the hundred of Clifton, co. of Devon. It includes a part of the tything of Rowleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30, and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Mary. An annual fair for sheep is held on the Monday before Michaelmas-day. Distance from Ottery-St-Mary, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 739. A. P., £3,814.

WHINBURGH, or **WHINBERGH**, a parish in the hundred and half of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Westfield, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 6½d. Patronage with the rectory of Westfield. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from East Dereham, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,784.

WHINFELL, a township in the parish of Brigham, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Cockermouth, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1831, 122. A. P., £981.

WHINFELL, a township in the parish of Kirby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a school, the school-room of which was lately rebuilt by Mr Shepherd;

it is not endowed. Distance from Kendal, 6½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 214. A. P., £1,878.

WHINFELL-FOREST, a hamlet in the parish of Brougham, co. of Westmoreland. "A court-leet is held within this forest, by the style of the court of the manor of *Oglebird*."—Burn's Westmoreland. Distance from Appleby, 8 m. N.W. by W.

WHINHOW, a hamlet in the parish of Thurstby, ward and co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 6½ m. S.W. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WHIPCROSS, a hamlet in the parish of Walthamstow, co. of Essex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 6½ m. N.E. by N.

WHIPPINGHAM, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Medina, which is here navigable, and on the north-east by the Motherbank. The hamlet of East Cowes, which is separated from West Cowes by the river Medina, is within the parish; as also the smaller hamlets of Burton, Coombly, and Fairlee. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £19 1s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a spacious edifice, with a tower and spire, principally built in the later style of English architecture; it is ded. to St Mildred. Here is East Cowes castle, the residence of Mr Nash, built on an eminence by himself; it is built in the style of the ancient castles, having one square and two circular embattled towers. A fort formerly existed on Old Castle point, which was built in the reign of Henry VIII., but has now disappeared. Here was formerly an oratory of Augustine monks, founded by John de Insula in 1282, some remains of which are still in existence, and are now used as a farm-house. Distance from Newport, 3½ m. N. by E. Total pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1089; in 1831, 2229. A. P., £8,063.

WHIPSNAD, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £125 18s. 6d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Dunstable, 3 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 240. A. P., £915.

WHISBY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Doddington, lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Doddington, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Doddington. Distance from Lincoln, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 58. A. P., £651.

WHISSENDINE, a parish in the hundred of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 1s., re-

turned at £144, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Harborough. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Oakham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 800. A. P., £6,043.

WHISSONSETT, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of F. R. Reynolds, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The chancel contains several monuments of grey marble, with some effigies of the family of Bozoun. Distance from Fakenham, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 628. A. P., £1,376.

WHISTLEY-HURST, a liberty in the parish of Hurst, in the hundred of Charlton, although locally within that of Sonning, co. of Berks. Here is a school with an annual income of £12, arising from subscriptions. Distance from Reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 864. A. P. returned along with the parish of Hurst.

WHISTON, a township in the parish of Prescott, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are a number of collieries, in working which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Distance from Prescott, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1031; in 1831, 1468. A. P., £8,407.

WHISTON, a parish in the hundred of Wymersley, co. of Northampton. It is situated on both sides of the river Nene. Living, a rectory, with a detached part of that of Denton annexed, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Boston. The church is a remarkably elegant building, ded. to St Mary, having been built about 300 years ago by Anthony Catesby, Esq. It is principally in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a very lofty tower crowned with pinnacles. In the chancel is a font of an octagonal shape, with the sides richly carved. Here are remains of an ancient moated building, which is said by tradition to have been formerly the residence of King John. Limestone is found to a considerable extent within the parish. Distance from Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 64. A. P., £1,229.

WHISTON, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford. Distance from Penkridge, 2 m. W. Pop., &c. returned with Penkridge.

WHISTON, a township in the parish of Kingsley, northern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Distance from Cheadle, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 549. A. P. included in the return made from Kingsley.

WHISTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £10, and in patronage of Lord Howard of Effingham. The church—which is ded. to St James—is a low built edifice. The Wesleyan Me-

thodists have a place of worship here. Here are several charities for the purpose of educating the poor, among which may be mentioned, an annual sum of £6 for teaching 12 children, bequeathed by Francis Mansel in 1728; of £5 for the education of 10 children, left in 1719 by Mr Shaw; and of a proportional sum by Joseph Hammond, which is appropriated to teaching 12 children. Distance from Rotham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 927. A. P., £5,884.

WHISTONS, or **WHISTON**, or **WYTESTANE**, a tithing in the parish of Claines, lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Here has been recently erected a new gaol. "A priory of seven or eight White nuns, in the north part of the city of Worcester, said to be founded by a bishop of Worcester. The site of their house, and the donations which had been made to them, were confirmed by the prior and convent of Worcester in the year 1255. It was ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £53 3s. 7d. per annum, as Dugdale, and £56 3s. 7d. as Speed; and granted, in the 35th year of the same reign, to one Richard Callowhill. In the north suburb of this city (Worcester) was an hospital, which was dedicated to St Oswald, and, as one asserts, founded by Bishop Oswald himself. It was certainly in being before the year 1268, for a master and — brethren, whose income was valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £14 14s. 4d. per annum, in the whole, and £13 14s. 4d. clear; and upon a new valuation, in the 4th year of the succeeding reign, at £15 18s. It was granted, 33d Henry VIII., to the dean and chapter of Worcester, and was demolished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but after the Restoration, Bishop Fell rebuilt it in a sumptuous manner, and recovered many of its possessions, and it still maintains 12 poor men."—Tanner's Not. Mon. It is adjacent to the north side of the city of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 2518. A. P., £3,807.

WHITACRE (NETHER), a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. It is situated on both sides of the river Tame. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. S. Sadler. Church ded. to St Giles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school endowed with one-third of the interest of £1000, bequeathed in 1775 by Charles Jennings, Esq. Distance from Cokeshill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,540.

WHITACRE (OVER), a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10, returned at £140, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Howe. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is a charity with a small endowment, appropriated to the education of six poor children; the

income arises from a bequest of £40, left in 1760 by the Rev. Thomas Morrall. Distance from Coleshill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,881.

WHITBECK, or WHITEBECK, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 14s. 8d., returned at £85, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Parke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an hospital, built in 1632 by the parishioners, and endowed with £24 per annum, Henry Parke, a native of this place, having left £400 for that purpose. The parish is situated near the foot of the mountain of Black-Comb. In this hill is a deep cavity resembling much in appearance the exhausted crater of a volcano. It is several hundred yards in depth, and as broad; at the bottom is a spring of water, and the sides are covered with a semi-vitrified substance. Here is a mineral spring situated near the shore, which was formerly much used in curing scurvy and gravel. The Druidical remains in this parish are highly interesting, being three in number. Standing-stones consists of one circular range of massive stones, eight in number; Kirkstones of thirty, arranged in two circles, in which particular disposition it resembles Stonehenge; the third consists of twelve stones. In addition to these is a large cairn, surrounded with a circle of stones somewhat similar to those already mentioned. Distance from Ravenglass, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,848.

WHITBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 14s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Hereford, some remains of which are still in existence, being used as a farm-house. Distance from Bromyard, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 770; in 1831, 899. A. P., £4,156.

WHITBURN, a parish in the eastern division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham. It contains the township of Cleedon. It is situated on the sea-coast, and is celebrated both as a fishing and a sea-bathing place; many excellent houses and lodgings have been recently erected for the accommodation of visitors. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £39 19s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient structure of English architecture, with a tower and short spire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Coal is obtained here, but although plentiful, it is not so advantageously wrought as it would otherwise be, owing to the great depth at which it is for the most part situated. Limestone is obtained here in great abundance, and is chiefly sent up the Tyne to Yorkshire. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs, in great repute for their supposed medicinal qualities. Several Roman coins, principally copper, have been found on

the sea shore, being of the reigns of Constantine, Licinius, Maxentius, and Maximian. Distance from Sunderland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 1001. A. P., £7,225.

WHITBY, a township partly in the parish of Eastham, and partly in that of Stoke, higher division of the hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester. The Ellesmere or Wirrall canal passes near this township. Distance from Chester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,589.

WHITBY,

A parish in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, N. R. of York. It comprises the sea-port and market-town of Whitby, and the township of Aislaby, Eskdale-Side, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, Newholm-cum-Dunsley, Ruswarp, and Ugglebarnby. The town stands on two opposite declivities at the mouth of the Easke, by which river it is divided into two parts, which are connected by a drawbridge, so constructed as to admit vessels of 32 feet in width. The Saxon name of this place was Streoneshalh; and Bede says that it was so called from a watch-tower or light-house which stood on the cliff, on the eastern side of the harbour. It was afterwards called Presteby, or the habitation of priests; then Whiteby, which was easily changed to Whitby. Streoneshalh, with its abbey, was, in the year 867, so entirely destroyed by the Danes, that its very name was lost in its ruins, and the place remained desolate till near the time of the Norman conquest, when a few huts being erected in the place where the town had formerly stood, it took the name of Presteby, from being in the neighbourhood of the ancient residence of monks. But the place was then so inconsiderable, that neither the names of Streoneshalh, Presteby, nor Whiteby, are to be found in Domesday-book, although Egton, Sneton, Dunsley, Stakesby, and several other villages in the neighbourhood are particularly mentioned.—About the year 1123, William, the first abbot, had a dispute with Wicheman, prior of Bridlington, respecting the tithe of fish exacted from the fishermen of Whitby and of Filey; and from the roll for 1396, it appears that the tithes and spiritual dues for the port of Whitby produced £52 13s. 11d. in half a year, besides the tithe fish made use of in the monastery. But it was not merely in the fisheries that the Whitby vessels were then employed; for we find from the rolls of the abbey that some of them were engaged in the coal-trade.—In addition to this, some of the inhabitants appear to have practised piracy, as we find from the following passage in Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*:—"1405, July 16th, the king had ordered some pirates of Whitby to make restitution to two Danish merchants, whose vessels they had taken; but they paid no attention to the mandate, and an officer was now ordered to bring them before the king, that they might answer for their disobedience."—At the visit of Leland, 130 years after, Whitby was a fishing town of great note. He does not state what vessels belonged to it,

but as he names Robin Hood's bay, 'a fisher townlet of 20 boats,' Whitby, which he calls 'a great fisher town,' must have had many more. After the commencement of the alum trade, the vessels of Whitby increased both in size and number, and it soon ceased to be regarded as a mere fishing town.—In the year 1540, Whitby only contained between 30 and 40 houses, occupied by more than 180, or at the most 200 inhabitants. At this period a few small trading vessels constituted the whole marine belonging to the port. At this time there were piers at Whitby for the convenience of such vessels as entered the harbour; but they were constructed only of wood, with a few loose stones put into the framing, and could never long resist the violence of the sea. Mr Charlton says, that "he could never meet with any certain account of either ship or vessel belonging to the port of Whitby, during the long reign of Elizabeth, except fishing boats only, till after the erection of the alum works at Guisborough. The important discovery of the alum-mine in those parts, at the close of that reign, was the original cause that raised Whitby from its obscurity, and, by opening a channel for commerce, enabled the town to attain a degree of maritime consequence.—The successful progress of the alum-works, established by Mr Chaloner at Guisborough, excited a spirit of emulation, and one of a similar kind was erected in the year 1615 near Sands-end, within three miles of Whitby. This also proving advantageous, and the vicinity of Whitby abounding with alumstone, other adventurers were induced to embark in those undertakings. In consequence of this extended speculation, two great branches of trade were opened at the port of Whitby; one for supplying the works with coal, and the other for conveying the alum to distant parts. The fishermen of Whitby, perceiving a favourable prospect of employment, purchased two or three small vessels, with which they traded to Newcastle and Sunderland for coals, and at length ventured to London with alum, butter, fish, &c., and returned to Whitby freighted with various articles of merchandise. This infant state of commerce was gradually matured; the number of vessels was increased; and new ships were built at this port, from the oak timber which the vicinity produced. From such an inconsiderable beginning, the town of Whitby, by the industry, the enterprise, and successful speculations of its inhabitants, rose to a state of opulence, and became a place of considerable importance."—About the commencement of the commonwealth the population of this part amounted to nearly 2000 persons; and the whole marine belonging to Whitby was about 20 small vessels, manned with 120 or 130 seamen, and all employed in the coasting trade. At the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, the number of inhabitants was increased to nearly 3000, and that of the ships to about 30; an increase which Mr Charlton ascribes to the alum-works at Saltwick. In the year 1690, the number of inhabitants in Whitby was nearly 4000, and 60 ships of 80 tons bur-

den belonged to the port. The town contained many excellent houses, and has been so since 1789, when an act of parliament was obtained for that purpose, and a gas company existed here since 1825. On the north pier is a large stone building, erected by subscription in 1826, and containing, in the lowest story, baths, with every accommodation necessary for bathing. The middle story contains a public library, containing about 5,300 volumes, having been commenced in 1776, and supported by subscription. In the uppermost story is the excellent museum belonging to the Literary and Philosophical society, which has now existed for about ten years. Their museum is rich in fossil remains and petrifications, many of which have been found in the neighbourhood. Here is the celebrated fossil crocodile found in 1824, near Whitby, in an alum rock, which may have measured about 18 feet in length. It contains likewise many excellent specimens of the ammonites, or snake-stones, which, according to the legend, are said to be snakes converted into stone by St Hilda. A botanic garden was established in 1812, but has fallen into decay through want of encouragement. A theatre was erected by subscription in 1784, but having been destroyed by fire in 1823, has not since been rebuilt. Here are two news-rooms which are well supported. Assemblies are occasionally held in a room well adapted to that purpose in the Angel Inn.

Port and Harbour.—The port of Whitby, whatever it might have been in the Roman and Saxon periods, must have been of considerable consequence at the period of the conquest; for it was expressly given to the adjacent abbey by the Percy family, and great care was taken to have the grant repeatedly confirmed by royal and other charters. "Perhaps," says Mr Young, "in the early times of the monastery, the only facilities which it furnished to shipping consisted of a few mooring posts and one or two landing-places, partly formed by nature, and partly improved by art. Yet piers began to be erected long before the dissolution of the monastery, and perhaps the yearly making up of the horngarth had some connexion with the repairing of a pier, quay, or landing-place." Leland, who visited Whitby some time before the reformation, states, that there was 'an havenet holp with a peere,' and that a new quay and port were then 'making of stone, fallen down from the rocks thereby.' Another document, quoted in Young's History of Whitby, informs us, that after the dissolution of the abbey, Henry VIII. employed great sums of money in maintaining the piers at Whitby, for which purpose timber was granted from the king's woods, in the parish of Whitby and the vicinity. In 1632, the piers were found to be in a very ruinous state, and they were repaired through the exertions of Sir Hugh Cholmley, the whole of the west pier being then rebuilt. But as the piers at that time were constructed only of loose stones, strengthened by beams of timber, the violence of the sea soon demolished or greatly injured them; so that within thirty years after the

Whitby piers were again rebuilt and much improved by the Cholmley family, who adopted the plan of driving rows of piles to break the waves, and thus defend the piers from their fury. Notwithstanding these works, Whitby pier is described as in an unfinished state in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Indeed, nothing effectual was done for placing the piers and harbour on a respectable footing, till the year 1702, when an act of parliament provided funds for that purpose. Several acts have been obtained since, to continue or increase the revenues then provided. These revenues arise from a duty of one halfpenny per chaldron on all coals shipped at Newcastle, Sunderland, Blyth, and their dependencies, except in Yarmouth vessels, with duties on coals, salt, corn, &c., landed at Whitby; on butter and fish shipped at Whitby; and on ships entering the port of Whitby. The first of these duties is the most productive; and the propriety of imposing that burden on the coal trade is obvious, from the consideration that the harbour is an excellent place of refuge for colliers and other coasting vessels in stormy weather. The whole revenues, provided for the maintenance of the piers, average about £2000 yearly. The money is expended under the direction of ten trustees, who have power to fill up vacancies that may occur in their number. An engineer and above 20 workmen are employed on the piers during the greater part of the year.—The improvements made in this harbour since it was taken under the care of the legislature have been very extensive. The west pier has been repeatedly rebuilt, repaired, and enlarged, and has been joined to Haggsgate, one of the principal streets, by the erection of a broad and extensive quay. This pier was completed in 1814, and is an excellent piece of workmanship, which may vie with any pier in the kingdom, either for strength or beauty. It is faced with dressed stones of immense size, some single stones weighing about six tons each; the stones are strongly rivetted together, and many of them mortised into each other. The east pier, which has also been frequently improved and extended, is now enlarging on the outside, in the same kind of durable masonry, forming a powerful barrier to defend the town and port from the fury of the German ocean. The inner piers, which contribute to check the swell of the sea, and at the same time to throw a greater depth of water into the channel, have been built and enlarged at different periods. The burgess pier on the east side, and the Scottish head opposite it on the west, which were formerly short and ill constructed, have, in recent times, been greatly improved. The fish-pier, and the jetty opposite to it at the coffee-house, are modern erections, having been built little more than thirty years ago.—By the extension of the piers, and the consequent contraction of the entrance of the harbour, the sand banks, which formerly obstructed the channel, have been cleared away, and the depth of water has been much increased. The depth at neap-tides is from ten to twelve feet; at spring-tides it is from fifteen to eighteen feet,

and sometimes more. The swell of the sea is of course increased with the depth of water, and in stormy weather vessels cannot ride in safety below the bridge; but there is room above the bridge to accommodate a large fleet, the water being sufficiently deep as far as Boggall, though the channel is partly confined on the west side by a bank called the Bell Isle. Above the bridge dolphins are fixed in the middle of the harbour, to which vessels are made fast; and below are placed buoys, or floating mooring-posts, in the spaces between the piers. Spring-tides flow on the shore at half-past three, but are later in the offing. A harbour-master is appointed by the trustees for the piers, to direct vessels to proper moorings, and maintain order in the harbour. The pilots, 14 in number, are also under a governor. There are now two life boats, one on each side of the harbour; and Capt. Manby's apparatus is kept on the west side.—The piers and quays are furnished with mooring-posts, windlasses, and other conveniences for the shipping. There are stairs at various places for descending to the water, particularly from the west pier and the quay; and there are also paved roads leading down into the harbour at various openings called ghauts or gauts, both above the bridge and below it.—The west pier and the quay are not only of the greatest utility to the harbour, but form an excellent promenade for the inhabitants of the town, extending above 600 yards in length. The extremity of the pier is also intended for the defence of the town and harbour, being constructed as a battery for 6 guns. Behind the south end of the same pier, immediately under the west cliff, is a well-built half-moon battery, with a small tower at each angle, and a bomb-proof magazine, with other offices behind it. Here eight guns were mounted in time of war; but within these few years the guns have been removed both from this and the pier-head battery; and long may they continue to be unnecessary.—The batteries are erected from the same funds, and under the direction of the same trustees. All the works connected with this department are executed in a manner that does honour to the trustees and to the engineers whom they have employed.—The port of Whitby having been given to the abbot and convent, whose rights passed to the lord of the manor of Whitby, the harbour is not altogether public property; and vessels entering the port, or delivering goods on any part of the shore of Whitby-Strand, pay dues to the lord of the manor,—Colonel George Cholmley.

Trade, &c.—The improvements which took place in the harbour about the beginning of the last century, as already noticed, so greatly increased the trade of the port, that in 1734, no fewer than 130 vessels, of 80 tons burden, belonged to Whitby, and in that year three spacious dry docks were constructed on the east side of the Eske. During the war, which was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the trade of this port continued in a most flourishing state, so that the inhabitants were able to expend 40 or £50,000 annually in building

new ships; and many of them being employed in the transport service, brought in a considerable profit. Opulence produced elegance, its usual concomitant, and the town soon assumed a new appearance. Till that time all the houses had been built either of oak-timber framed, or of stone roughly hewed, and many of them were thatched; but now, stone being almost wholly laid aside, the people of Whitby began to construct spacious and commodious habitations of brick, and many of them in a style of magnificence. In the year 1757, some of the shipbuilders began to make docks on the west side of the river.—Since the establishment of the alum-works in the neighbourhood, and the introduction of shipping at Whitby, the town has been continually increasing in wealth and population; but the increase was slow so long as the harbour was without piers. No sooner, however, were these constructed, and the harbour made commodious, than the town increased with rapidity. In the year 1776, there were 251 ships belonging to this port, besides those on the stocks; and both the marine and the population had more than doubled in the space of forty years preceding. But in 1796, there appeared to have been a decrease in the shipping; for by a register in the custom-house, the tonnage was only 46,535 tons, and the whole was navigated by 2,452 seamen. This decrease was owing to the number of ships taken or destroyed by the enemy. In time of peace, Whitby usually sends 12 or 14 ships to Greenland; this fishery annually employs a great number of seamen, each ship carrying between 40 and 50 hands; and the perils and hardships of the trade have contributed not a little to form that hardy and enterprising character for which the seamen of Whitby have generally been distinguished. The following is an official account of the number of ships, tonnage, and seamen, registered in this port, in the years below:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
1816	280	46,341	2674
1820	268	44,855	2651
1821	266	44,327	2565
1822	265	43,744	2534

The exports of Whitby to foreign parts are very limited, they consist principally of alum, whale-oil, and dried fish. The imports are much more considerable; they are chiefly articles of Baltic produce, comprehending timber, deals, hemp, flax, and ashes. The coasting trade is also considerable, and the shipments made hence to other parts of England consist principally of alum, sail cloth, butter, bacon, grain, and leather. The inhabitants of this port have long been noted for their skill in building ships, as well as in navigating them. Mr Jarvis Coates, who appears to have commenced business a little before the year 1700, was one of the first who built large vessels in Whitby. About 1730, the ship-yard of the dock company, at the foot of Green-lane, was commenced, and the double dry-dock was built about four years afterwards. The formation of the ship-yards has contributed much to the

enlargement of the town, many houses having been erected in their vicinage, particularly some very handsome dwellings for the shipbuilders; among these, Eske-house, the residence of Thomas Broderick, Esq., holds a conspicuous place.—While the town and harbour of Whitby were receiving successive improvements, the adjacent country was greatly neglected. Till the latter end of the 18th century, the roads about this town lay in a state of nature, rugged, mtry, and uneven; it was dangerous in the winter to approach the town on horseback, but still more so with a loaded carriage. But about that period the roads nearest the town began to be rendered passable, and soon after commodious. The advantages attending these improvements became so evident, that, in 1760, a design was formed to join, as Mr Charlton expresses it, the town of Whitby to the other parts of England, by making turnpike roads over the extensive moors which lie to the southward in the way to Pickering. This design was soon after carried into complete execution, and travellers began to pass without danger or fear, over those deserts which so strange before that time ever durst venture to cross without a guide. The town of Whitby soon derived great advantages from being thus rendered easy of access, as it enabled the country people to bring to the market more abundant and various supplies. An account of the alum-works is given under the historical notice of the town. The custom-house is a commodious edifice in Sandgate, and on the pier is built a small edifice for the use of the governor of the pilots. Here are four mutual marine insurance companies. Whitby is a station for vessels employed on the preventive service. On Saturday is held the market, under a charter of Henry VI., and fairs are held on the 25th of August and on Martinmas day; they are both inconsiderable. Trading vessels leave this port regularly for that of the metropolis, from two wharfs in Church-street.

Municipal Government, &c.—The town has no corporation, and is consequently under the government of the magistrates of the north riding, who hold meetings here three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A court-leet is held annually at Michaelmas, as also a court for the recovery of small debts every third Monday. These courts are held in the townhall, which is almost the only public building in Whitby which deserves notice. The former building which occupied the same site having become decayed, was taken down by the late N. Cholmley, Esq., who, in 1788, erected the present edifice in the Tuscan order of architecture, the lower part of which is open as a piazza, and the upper part adorned with a cupola and clock. Till the passing of the late reform act, Whitby does not appear to have ever been summoned to return members to parliament excepting for a short time during the commonwealth. Under the reform act it sends one member to parliament. The number of electors is about 500.

The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of Hexham cathedral, in the archd. of Cleve-

land and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £50, and in patronage of the archbishop of York. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is situated near the top of the hill, on the eastern side of the town, a little to the north of the abbey, and is approached from the vale by an ascent of 190 stone-steps, which renders it of difficult access to the old and infirm. The architecture of this church was originally Gothic, but it has undergone many modern alterations, and now retains little of its ancient form. Around the communion-table are tombstones of several of the Cholmley family, who have been interred in this place; but the inscriptions contain nothing remarkable. Near the door of the vestry is a superb monument, erected in 1772 over the grave of General Lascelles, who was a native of Whitby. The epitaph, which is as follows, may be regarded as a biographical memoir of that excellent officer:—"To the memory of Peregrine Lascelles, general of all and singular his majesty's forces, who served his country from the year 1706. In the reign of Queen Anne he served in Spain; and in the battles of Almanara, Saragossa, and Villaviciosa, performed the duties of a brave and gallant officer. In the rebellion of the year 1715, he served in Scotland; and in that of 1745, after a fruitless exertion of his spirit and abilities at the disgraceful rout of Preston-Pans, he remained forsaken on the field. In all his dealings just and disinterested, bountiful to his soldiers, a father to his officers, a man of faith and principle, in short, an honest man. He died March 26th, 1772, in the 88th year of his age."—The church-yard, which contains more than two acres of ground, is, in consequence of the great population of the parish, exceedingly crowded with grave-stones. But, as Mr Charlton observes, the sea-air at Whitby is so destructive to stone of whatever kind, that inscriptions are soon obliterated. Besides the church there are nine places of public worship in this town; namely, in Baxtergate is a chapel of ease, erected in 1778, being a plain edifice of brick, capable of accommodating 800 persons, and has a small spire at the west end;—the Friends' meeting-house was first erected in 1676, and was rebuilt in 1813;—the old Presbyterian chapel in Flowergate was built in 1812;—the United Associates, or New Presbyterians, have a chapel in Cliff-lane, erected in 1790;—the Wesleyans have two chapels, erected in 1788 and 1814;—the Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1821;—the Independent chapel in 1805;—and the Catholic chapel was erected in the same year.—Among the charitable institutions, the Seamen's hospital deserves notice. It took its rise in the beginning of 1676, and now consists of an hospital, containing 42 houses or rooms, forming a centre with wings. The money distributed yearly among the widows and their children, resident in this asylum, amounts to £300. The dispensary was established in 1786, and the Dorcas society for clothing the aged female poor in 1814. About 600 children are educated at a school, conducted on the Lancasterian

plan, held in a commodious building in Cliff-lane.

The following account of Whitby-abbey is extracted from Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*: "This abbey, which was also called the abbey of Streanechalch, Sinus Phari, and Presteby, is in the deanry and archdeaconry of Cleveland. The following history of its foundation is given by Matthew of Westminster, William of Malmesbury, and others: In the year of grace 655; Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oswy, king of that district, endeavoured by large offers to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding that both entreaties and offers were equally ineffectual, and that he must have recourse to arms for his relief, he, according to the superstition of those times, endeavoured to secure the divine assistance by the promise of the religious foundations in case he came off victorious; and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter should dedicate herself to the service of God by a life of calibacy, and that he would moreover give 12 of his manors for the erection of monasteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the pagan army, although three times his number; their king, Penda, was slain in the fight. Oswy, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfleda, then scarcely a year old, as a nun in the monastery called Hertesie, that is, Stag Island, of which St Hilda was then abbess; who having procured ten families, or hides of land, in the place called Streanechalch, built there a monastery for both men and women, which was dedicated to St Peter, and governed by an abbess. This place was afterwards called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfleda, who succeeded her father, after a reign of 27 years, and here celebrated his funeral with great magnificence.

"Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, 'The building was begun in 657, for men and women of the Benedictine order; and though really founded and dedicated to St Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St Hilda, who became first prioress thereof; and it is generally called St Hilda's after her.' Here, according to Tanner, many bishops, and other pious and learned men, were educated.

"The story goes, that in St Hilda's time, this place and its environs were terribly overrun with serpents. These, by the prayers of St Hilda, as the monks asserted, were deprived of their heads, and turned into stones, as the writer of her life very properly observes, to the great amazement of the beholders. But the relators of this miracle have deprived that saintess of half the honour due to her, since she kindly provided houses for the snakes so petrified—all of them being inclosed within a kind of stony matrix. These stones are still found in great quantities, and are what the fossilists call ammonites.

"This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of

Danes, under Ingua and Hubba, landed at Dunesley bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's hill; which name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. From thence straggling into the country, they plundered and laid it waste, and among other depredations entirely destroyed this monastery, which lay in ruins for many years: the community being dispersed, only Titus the abbot fled with the relics of St Hilda to Glastonbury. The title of abbot given to one where the monastery was governed by an abbees, may at first seem inconsistent; but perhaps the superior placed over the men had that appellation, though subordinate to the abbees.

"At the Conquest, Hugh de Abrincis, an expert soldier, and a person of great note among the Norman nobility, had Whitby assigned to him as a reward for his services. This he did not long hold, but disposed of it to William de Percy, his associate in that expedition. Other accounts, and among them that printed in the *Monasticon*, from the register of the abbey, still in the possession of — Cholmeley, Esq., say, that the town of Whitby was, by the Conqueror, first bestowed on Hugh, earl of Chester, and by him granted to William de Percy and his heirs, to hold it as freely as he held it of the king.

"Whitby being then in the possession of William de Percy, he, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded the monastery then lying desolate and in ruins; placing therein Benedictine monks, and dedicating it to the honour of St Peter and St Hilda. He gave it only the title of a priory, his brother Serlo holding the office of prior. Under this title it remained till the reign of Henry I. when it was advanced to the dignity of an abbey. The benefactions granted by this second founder were various and ample; suitable to his rank, munificence, and devotion: among them were, the towns of Whitby, Stainshere, Newham, and Stachesby; the seaport of Wytesby and Hamesson; also Nordfield, Sudsfeld, Everley, Brokesay, and Fornelage; besides churches and fisheries, and divers other donations, too many here to enumerate; and the succeeding heirs of that family continued to endow it from time to time with a variety of valuable gifts, and many of them were there buried.

"Hugh, earl of Chester, shortly after its foundation, granted to this monastery the church of St Peter, of Whitby, with all its dependencies, and also the church of Flamborough, with its tithes. It had also many other noble benefactors, whose names and grants are registered in the *Monasticon*.

"William de Worcester in his *Itinerary*, page 360, says Alan Percy was the founder of the Whitby monastery, and that the said Alan gave to the monks of St Hilda five knights' fees.

"In the 26th of Henry VIII. the yearly revenues of this house were estimated at £437 2s. 9d. according to Dugdale; and £505 9s.

1d. Speed. The surrender of Henry Daul the last abbot was, enrolled 14th December 1540.

"Browne Willis gives the following list of pensions, and what was remaining in charge:

"John Hexham had a pension of £26 per annum assigned him, who I conceive resigned his abbacy a little before the dissolution. Ann. 1553 here remained in charge £6 13s. 4d. in fees, and £100 5s. 4d. in annuities, and these following pensions:

"To John Hexham, abbot, £26. Robert Woods, £8. Peter Thompson, £6. William Nicholasone, Thomas Thorpe, Thomas Hewete, Henry Barke, £5 6s. 8d. each; John Watsoune, William Newtonne, William Frome, and Robert Ledley, £5 each.

"The site of this abbey was granted 4th Edward VI. to John, earl of Warwick, by whom, in 1551, it was sold to John York, and in the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, by him to Sir Richard Cholmeley, Knt., ancestor of the present proprietor.

"The ruins of this once famous abbey stand on a high cliff south-east of, and overlooking the town, a little to the eastward of the parish church: for the ascending this cliff from the town, there is a flight of 200 steps. A small distance south of the abbey, Mr Cholmeley has a fine mansion, built probably with the materials taken from it. At the west end of these remains stands an ancient cross, mounted on a pedestal, and six steps. At present it is much out of the perpendicular. A passage printed in *Leland's Collectanea*, from the life of St Hilda, says, that in the painted windows of this abbey it was shown, that, before the arrival of William the Conqueror, the bordering Scots were cannibals or man-eaters, and were, by that king, punished with the sword for so unnatural and savage a practice.

"Several ancient writers, and among them Camden, mention it as an established fact, that the wild geese, which are here very common, were unable to fly over the abbey and its environs; and that in attempting it, they suddenly fell to the ground. This he proceeds to reason upon, and supposes to arise from some antipathy, or hidden quality in the earth. He would have done better if he had not taken the fact for granted; but the doctrine of sympathies and antipathies was much in fashion about his time, and true philosophy at a very low ebb. It is, however, now certain, that St Hilda and her monastery have lost their attractive powers, all sorts of birds now flying over them with impunity.

"The offices of this monastery are entirely taken down. The remains now standing are those of the church, which was once extremely magnificent, but certainly built since the re-foundation of the monastery by Henry de Percy, of which the pointed arches bear indisputable testimony. It may, perhaps, be urged, that these arches were constructed after its first erection; but an attentive consideration of the ruins, or even of this representation of them, will demonstrate them to be coeval with the original

building, which seems to have been finished on one uniform plan, and was probably built when these kind of arches were first introduced, and before the round ones were entirely left off, most of the upper ranges east of the tower being circular, as is the case in the monasteries of Brinkburn, Holy Island, Kirkstall, and many others. This church was constructed in the form of a cross, and had three aisles: over the centre of the cross rose a strong square tower. The length of the church was about 252 feet; the breadth of the middle aisle about 30 feet, and that of the side ones, each 13 feet. The height of the tower is 104 feet; that of the wall 60."

Of this magnificent structure nothing now remains for the inspection of the antiquary, but the ruins of the church. Previous to the 25th of June, 1830, this noble ruin was adorned with a central tower 104 feet in height, supported by 4 massive clustered columns. It fell on the above day, having for some years past exhibited rapid symptoms of decay. In this neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring, formerly frequented for its supposed medicinal qualities. In the neighbourhood are several seats, the principal of which is that belonging to the family of Cholmley who are lords of the manor. It is situated on the hill on the east side of the town, between the church and the ruins of the abbey, and is a spacious building, although it is seldom made the place of residence of the proprietor. Some lands are held on the tenure of Horngarth; the service consists in partly keeping the harbour in repair, and is still performed by a family of the name of Herbert. Distance from York, 48 m. N.N.E.; from London, 241 N. by W. Total pop. of the parish in 1831, 11,726. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 7483; in 1831, 7765. A. P., £8,659.

WHITBY-STRAND, a wapentake in the N.B., co. of York, at the eastern extremity of the co., on the shores of the German ocean, which bounds it on the north and east, including the market-town from which it takes its name, 3 parishes, 10 townships, and a parochial chapelry; it contained, in 1831, 13,963 inhabitants.

WHITCHAM, co. of Northumberland. See **WHICHAM**.

WHITCHBURY, co. of Wilts. See **WHICHBURY**.

WHITCHESTER, a township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, eastern division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. Here was formerly a Roman station, the locality of which was well adapted for the purposes of fortification, being almost totally surrounded with deep ravines. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 9½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1831, 57. A. P., £1,070.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the second division of the three hundreds of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. The market was formerly held on Monday, and the fair on the day of the festival of St John the Evangelist; both were granted in 1245, but have been long discontinued.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 17s., returned at £96 6s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is ded. to St John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower at the one end. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Aylesbury, 4½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 928. A. P., £3,107.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 5s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Peter Sleeman. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was formerly a chantry chapel, founded by the abbot of Tavistock, in 1300. Here is a small charity, endowed with £6 annual income, which is appropriated to the education of 6 poor children. The course on which the Tavistock races are annually held is within the parish of Whitchurch-Down. Distance from Tavistock, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 791. A. P., £4,227.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. It is intersected by the Merthyr canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicar of Llandaff, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Llandaff cathedral. The parish contains about 2,500 imperial acres of land, and a great proportion of the inhabitants of this parish are employed in the manufacture of tin-plates, there being a number of manufactories of this article here. Distance from Caerdiff, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 1,184. A. P., £3,400.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory with that of Ganerew, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Joseph Pyrke, Esq. Church ded. to St Dubritius. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have each a place of worship in this parish. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet here at irregular intervals. A furnace for the forging of iron was formerly wrought here, but it has been given up for some time. The parish is intersected by the river Wye, which is here navigable for vessels of small burden. Distance from Ross, 6½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 708; in 1831, 885. A. P., £3,792.

WHITCHURCH, or **LITTLE STANMORE**, co. of Middlesex. See **STANMORE LITTLE**.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 2s. 8½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Reading, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 577; in 1831, 745. A. P., £2,805.

WHITCHURCH, or **EGLWYS-WEN**, a parish in the hundred of Cemmaes, co. of Pembrokeshire, South Wales. It contains the chapelry of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's,

rated at £6, and, in 1829, in patronage of — Lloyd, Esq. The parish contains about 2000 imperial acres of land. Distance from Cardigan, 8 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,687.

WHITCHURCH, or TAE-CROES, a parish in the hundred of Dewland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 15s. 7½d., returned at £79 7s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean, chapter, and vicars choral of the cathedral of St David's. The village is maritime, being situated on the shore of St Bride's bay. Distance from Haverford-West, 12½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 1028. A. P., £1,773.

WHITCHURCH, or BLANCMINSTER, a parish partly in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop, and partly in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. That part which is in Chester contains only the small township of Wirrwall; the other portion includes the townships of Alkington, Great Ash, Little Ash, Black Park, Broughall, Chimmell, Doddington, Edgeby, Hinton, and Hollyhurst, the chapelry of Tilstock, and the market-town of Whitchurch. From the ancient name of this place, which was *Albem Monasterium*, or *Blancminster*, it is supposed that a monastery formerly existed here; of this, however, no account has been handed down, and no traces of the building have ever been discovered. Here was, however, an hospital, of which the following account is given by Bishop Tanner in his *Not. Mon.*:—"Here was an hospital of several poor brethren, to which John le Strange, in the reign of Henry III., gave the town of Winelecome, which, together with the hospital, were afterwards annexed to the abbey of Haghmon." King John, in his route toward Wales, being about to make an attack on that country, assembled his forces here in 1211; on this occasion he succeeded in penetrating as far as Snowdon. During the parliamentary war, it appears that the inhabitants exhibited a disposition to support the cause of the royalist party, having raised a regiment in favour of the king, and otherwise contributed to his support. The town is well-built, containing many excellent and substantial houses. It is situated on a gentle eminence, and possesses many fine points of view in the vicinity, the surrounding country being rich and beautiful. In the immediate neighbourhood are three lakes, called Blackmere, Brown Moss-water, and Osmere, besides many small streamlets, one of which forms, for a short distance, the boundary between the counties of Salop and Chester, and another called Red-Brook, between England and Wales. In 1760, there existed here some remains of an ancient castle, of the date and history of which antiquaries have not been able to discover any account. The lord of the manor appoints a high steward, who takes charge of the municipal government, and holds courts leet and baron annually in October, within the town-hall, where are deposited the rolls and archives of the lordship. Lime and

bricks are made to a considerable extent at establishments near the town, as also sheep, which are principally sent to Manchester; but the great trade of the town consists in grain and malt, the manufacture of which latter article employs a great number of the inhabitants. A communication with the metropolis, Manchester, Shrewsbury, and, in fact, more or less directly with most places of any consequence throughout the country, is opened by means of a branch of the Ellesmere canal, which extends to the town, and along which boats ply to the above-mentioned places, leaving Whitchurch on Saturday and carrying goods and passengers. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on the second Friday in April, Whit-Monday, first Friday after the 2d of August, and on the 23d of October, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, flaxen and hempen cloths, as also woolsens to a small extent.

Living, a rectory with that of Marbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £44 11s. 8d., and, in 1839, in patronage of the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. The church—which is dedicated to St Alkmund—is a structure, built of freestone, in the Tuscan order of architecture, with a square embattled tower. It was erected in 1722, in room of one more ancient. It contains several monuments, principally of different members of the Shrewsbury family, in particular one to the memory of the celebrated John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, often called for his extraordinary personal bravery, the English Achilles, who was slain in the French wars of the reign of Henry VI. in 1453. It consists chiefly of his effigy in alabaster. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, the original founder of which was the Rev. John Talbot, sometime rector of this parish; the earl of Shrewsbury is hereditary visitor, and the government of it is in the hands of certain trustees, who appoint the master, by whom the usher is appointed; both of these are, however, required to be approved of by the visitor. A school, conducted on the national system, was established in 1827 at Highgate, at which upwards of 500 boys are now educated. Here is a charity school for the use of poor children of both sexes, and 6 almshouses for the same number of decayed housekeepers, both of which were founded and endowed by Mrs Jane Higginson. Here is a large and commodious house of industry, situated near the northern extremity of the town. Dr Bernard, chaplain of Archbishop Usher, and author of a life of that prelate, and Abraham Wheelock, a celebrated linguist, who died in 1664, were both natives of this town. Distance from London, 163 m. N.W. by N.; from Shrewsbury, 20 m. N. by E. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 4618; in 1831, 5902. A. P., £30,062.

WHITCHURCH, a hamlet in the parish of Henstridge, co. of Somerset.

WHITCHURCH, or FELTON, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of

Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge, endowed with £600, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir J. H. Smith, Bart. Church ded. to St Gregory. This formerly existed in a forest or chase, near the present village, called Filwood, in which was an ancient town, from which the present derives its name; a church having been erected and dedicated to St Whyte, where Whitchurch now stands, and on the site of an ancient chapel, the inhabitants of Filton gradually removed to the neighbourhood, upon which the new village received the names by which it is now known. Distance from Pensford, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,657.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, borough, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton, and comprising, besides the borough, the tythings of Charlecot, Cold Henley, and Freefolk with Freefolk-Prior. The town is situated in the neighbourhood of some chalk hills on the river Teste; the ground on which it is situated lies very low, and the town itself is small and irregularly built. Friday was formerly market-day, but it has now fallen entirely into disuse. A fair for cattle, pigs, horses, &c., is held for two days on the 19th and 20th of October, as also a pleasure fair on the third Thursday in June. The lord of the manor holds an annual court in October, in the town-hall, at which are appointed a mayor and bailiff, constituting the nominal corporation, which for some time has possessed no authority; a constable is also appointed at the same time. Another court is also held in May, at the manor-farm, under the authority of the dean and chapter of Winchester, who are at present lords of the manor. Whitchurch is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, which is held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Before the passing of the reform act, Whitchurch returned two members to parliament, which right it first exercised in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth. The right of voting was vested in all freeholders of lands and tenements, either in their own right or that of their wives; by the act of 7th and 8th William III., it was provided, that in order to put a stop to the practice which had before that time prevailed of dividing tenements in order to increase the number of voters, that all lands, &c., so divided, after the passing of that act, should no longer confer the right of voting upon the possessors. The number of voters was generally about 80, and the members were usually returned under the influence of Samuel Scott, Esq., M.P., and Viscount Sidney. Under the provisions of the reform act it has been disfranchised.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 12s. 8½d., returned at £118 6s. 8d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is a plain structure of very unpretending appearance. Here is a library under the same roof as the church, consisting chiefly of theological works, being the bequest of the Rev. William

Wood: access to this library is easily obtained on an order to that effect being given by the vicar. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, have each a place of worship here. Richard Woolston, Esq., bequeathed property in 1688, the annual income arising from which, amounting at present to £80, is laid out in the purchase of clothes, bedding, and similar necessities, which are distributed amongst the poor of this parish. Distance from London, 56 m. W.S.W.; from Winchester, 12 m. N. by E. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 1275; in 1831, 1674. A. P., £6,217. In these two years the pop. of the borough is not distinguished in the parliamentary returns, but in 1811 the pop. was above two-thirds of the whole parish.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in a detached portion of the Kington division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. It comprises the hamlets of Broughton, Crimscoth, and Wimpstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £20 17s. 3½d., returned at £125, and, in 1829, in patronage of James West, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Stratford-upon-Avon, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 261. A. P., £3,028.

WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, a hundred in the Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, and situated at the south-western extremity of the county. The borough of Bridport is within this hundred, which contains 11 parishes. Pop. returned with Bridport division.

WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, a parish, anciently a market-town, in the hundred of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, containing Abbotsworten, Barn, Vale, and Wild-Quarters. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Stanton, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £32 6s. 3d., and in patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was formerly ded. to St Candeda, commonly called St Whyte, but is now ded. to the Holy Cross. This parish is very ancient, and was so early of considerable importance, that besides having a market granted to it by Henry III., it has given its name to the hundred in which it is situated. Distance from Bridport, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 932; in 1831, 1399. A. P., £4,472.

WHITCLIFFE, a joint township with Thorpe, in the parish and liberty of Rippon, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Rippon, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,904.

WHITCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Califford-Trees, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge, returned at £13 13s., and in the patronage of the impropiators. Distance from Dorchester, 2½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 64. A. P., £570.

WHITCOMBE-MAGNA, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Liv-

ing, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £4 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir W. Hicks, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. In 1818, some workmen, in digging, discovered traces of building, which, on further examination, proved to be the remains of a Roman villa, with a sacrum, baths, &c.; the walls to the height of six feet being still perfect, and covered with stucco ornamented in a very beautiful manner. Parts of Mosaic pavements were also found, but the greater part of the villa appears to have been paved with red sandstone. A number of cornices and fragments of pillars were promiscuously scattered throughout the villa, and numerous coins of the lower Roman empire have been found, principally from Constantine the Great to Valentinian and Valens, besides some British antiquities. Distance from Painswick, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 174. A. P., £954.

WHITEBALL, a hamlet in the parish of Sampford-Arundel, co. of Somerset.

WHITECHAPEL, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £93 3s., and in patronage of the vicar of Kirkham. Distance from Garstang, 5½ m. S.E. by E. Pop. and A. P. returned with the parish of Kirkham.

WHITE-CHAPEL, in the W. R., co. of York. See CLACK-HEATON.

WHITEFIELD, a joint township with Apperley, parish of Deerbury, lower division of the hundred of Westminster, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Tewkesbury, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1831, 869.

WHITEFORD, a parish in the hundred of Coleshill, co. of Flint, North Wales. Livings, a sinecure rectory, rated at £28 17s. 6d., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £9 11s. 5½d.; both of which are in the dio. and patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The church was built by Blethyn Drow, a member of the Mostyn family. Here is a school, founded and endowed by Thomas Williams of Mostyn-Gate, who bequeathed a sum of £141 for its support. The parish is near the estuary of the river Dee, and abounds with lead, zinc, and copper ore, coal, calamine, chert, and limestone, all which are wrought to a considerable extent. The parish contains about 800 imperial acres of land. Within the parish, on an eminence in the township of Whitford-Garn, are still some remains of an ancient pharos, or light-house, erected by the Romans for the purpose of assisting mariners in their navigation from the ancient Deva, in their passage of the Sætra Portus; and near the Garreg is a cross, commonly called the Stone of Lamentation, which is a structure of very beautiful workmanship. The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, the eldest son of Lord Mostyn, has his seat within the parish, at Mostyn-hall. The inhabitants of this place seem to have a pride in keeping up the ancient customs of tolling passing bells and making offerings at fune-

erals, which may be ascribed to the superstition which still retain considerable influence over the minds of many of the natives of the principality. This is the birth-place of Thomas Pennant, the author of *Tours in England and Wales*, and many other works on natural history. He was born at Downing in 1726, and died at the same place in 1794, being almost 70 years of age. Distance from Holywell, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2525; in 1831, 3333. A. P., £4,000.

WHITEGATE, or **NEW CHURCH**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. It comprises the townships of Darnhall and Marton. This parish at one time formed part of the parish of Over, but since 1541 it has been a distinct parish. It is situated on the river Weaver, which partly intersects it. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 10s., returned at £90, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Delamere. The church is ded. to St Mary, and has lately received a grant of £300 from the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels, in consequence of which 227 free sittings have been added, besides 226 others. Edward I., before he came to the throne, having been confined at Hereford by the refractory barons, was treated with great consideration by the monks of Dore, in gratitude for which he removed them to Darnhall within this parish, and afterwards, in 1277, began to build a new monastery for the brethren, in the immediate vicinity, to which he gave the name of Vale-Royal. This building was not occupied by the monks till 1330, at which time it had cost the treasury about £32,000. The removal was effected with a great display of magnificence and splendour, there being present on the occasion many of the nobles, prelates, &c. The revenues of this religious house amounted, at the general dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., to £518. There is a mansion within the parish, the doorways of which constitute almost the only remains of this monastery. Distance from Northwich, 3¼ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 909. A. P., £4,143. The returns are also made separately for the two townships, which will be found under their several heads.

WHITEHALL, a hamlet in the chapelry of All Hallows, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Wigton, 6 m. S.W. by S.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport and market-town, in the parish of St Bees, Alderdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. The origin of the name of this place is disputed. By some it is supposed to have been derived from the light-coloured rocks which are very commonly met with in the vicinity, by others it is supposed to have originally taken its name from a fisherman of the name of White, who is said, according to this account, to have been the first to build a cottage here; this latter derivation is generally considered to be erroneous. It is called Whitshaven in an existing record of a trial, which took place between the abbot and monks of St Mary's at York on the one

hand and the king on the other, relative to a claim advanced by the convent to some wrecks which had come to shore in the manor of St Bees. The manor of St Bees continued for some time in the possession of the religious house already named, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth we find it consisting of only a few fishermen's huts; but the manor having passed by purchase from the hands of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt., into the possession of Gerard Lowther and Thomas Wybergh, and in 1644, Sir John Lowther, Bart., having succeeded to the whole, the town under his care rapidly advanced beyond its original obscurity. He obtained from Charles II. a grant of land to a considerable extent, encouraged the collieries, extended and greatly improved the harbour, and having fixed his residence near the town, contributed greatly to advance the interests of this now flourishing seaport. The greatly increased influence of his successors, arising from their being elevated to the peerage under the title of earls of Lonsdale, was applied in a great measure towards advancing the interest of Whitehaven, which is one of the most flourishing places in the county.

The town is advantageously situated on a small bay on the Irish sea, and has several very regularly built and tolerably wide streets, paved with pebbles, and in general intersecting one another at right angles. It is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water partly from wells within the town, and partly by water brought in from the vicinity by means of carts. It also enjoys the benefit of a local police under whose superintendence it is watched. The northern entrance to the town is under an arch of redstone, having the arms of the earls of Lonsdale upon the entablature. To the south-east of the town is the castle of the noble family of Lowther, which is a massive square building, with projections at the corners and a circular bastion in the centre. An extensive prospect is obtained from this building, which is surrounded with rich meadow land. Races are sometimes held here. Here is a theatre, erected in 1769, in Roper-street; it is a handsome and commodious edifice. In 1769, a subscription library was established, for which the earl of Lonsdale erected a handsome building in Catherine street. It now contains about 3000 volumes; attached to it is a subscription reading-room well supplied with the best periodicals, especially newspapers. In 1825, a mechanics' institution was founded, which is now in a flourishing condition; the building, which is in Lowther-street, also contains a good library for the use of the mechanics.

Harbour and Trade.—The town owes much of its present prosperity to the improvements on its harbour, during the reign of Queen Anne, when several strong and substantial moles and bulwarks were erected, which completely secure vessels from the Corfe rocks. These piers or moles of the harbour have been greatly enlarged and improved within the last few years. They consist of the breast work and old quay; the old tongue; the new tongue; the new quay; the new work and north wall.

The new work (formerly called the bulwark) has been entirely rebuilt on a larger plan, and to the extremity of the old wall several yards have been added, which approach towards the new work, and, by narrowing the entrance into this part of the harbour, was intended to preserve the place from the swells of the sea, to which it was formerly much exposed. The harbour is capable of giving shelter to several hundred sail of vessels. It contained at high water, in spring tides, about 20 feet of water, and neap tides about 12; at low water, however, it was dry or nearly so. It has been supposed that this inconvenience would be remedied by the erection of a new west pier, 20 yards in thickness, and in fact by this means a depth of nine feet at low water has been obtained. The plan was given by Mr John Rennie, and the works were begun in 1824, the estimated expense being £80,000. This estimate was found much too low, and the actual expense was so great that the trustees were obliged to borrow an additional sum of £180,000, in order to enable them to proceed after the sum originally raised was expended. A life boat has been in constant use here since 1803, and has often been the means of saving life. On the new quay is a light-house with revolving lamps, and on the old quay are a watch-house and light-house. The entrance of the harbour is defended by four batteries, which formerly mounted in all 98 cannons, including 12 forty-two pounders, and 18 thirty-six pounders. These batteries, which command the whole bay, and the coast towards Harrington and Workington, were repaired and an additional number of guns procured from Woolwich, in 1788, owing, it is said, to the great alarm occasioned by the landing of Paul Jones, who attempted to burn the town, on the 23d of April in that year. Since the termination of the war a great many of the guns have been removed.

Trade.—The principal article of export from this port consists of coal, besides which alabaster, lime, freestone, and grain, are exported in considerable quantities. In return, Whitehaven receives different articles of West Indian, Baltic, American, and Mediterranean produce, in particular flax and linen from Ireland, wine from Portugal, and fruit from the Levant. In addition to its being the centre of a great carrying trade, it is a place of considerable manufacturing importance, the principal articles produced being linen yarn and cloth, sail-cloth, cordage, anchors, nails, checks, ginghams, earthenware, coppers, colours, candles, and soap; the two last named are exported in considerable quantities to the West Indian colonies. Coal, it is supposed, was first raised here by Sir John Lowther, about 160 years, since which the workings have increased rapidly, and the mines now almost rival in extent those of Sunderland and Newcastle; in these the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Here are coal-pits 320 yards deep, which are supposed to be the deepest coal-mines in the world; as they extend to a great distance below the sea, ships of large burden sail over where the miners are at work. They are all wrought by means of

shafts, sunk at a very considerable expense, and many of them have inclined planes, which, entering at the side of a hill, proceed at a very considerable declivity to the bottom of the pit; these are called by the miners Bear-mouths, and are used for the purpose of taking horses into the mine. From the mouth of the pit, to which the coal is raised by means of machinery, it is conveyed along inclined planes to the quay, where it is shipped. About 12 years ago it was calculated that 80,000 waggons were annually raised in these collieries, each waggon being equal to a chaldron and a quarter London measure, containing 72 Winchester bushels, and weighing in general from 42 to 44 hundred-weights. The thickness of the veins of coal is very various, being from 2 to 11 feet. Many accidents formerly occurred in these mines from explosive mixtures of air, but Davis' safety lamp has now come into general use amongst the workmen, and in consequence such accidents are less frequent. The circumstance of many of the coal mines extending under the town has often been the cause of alarm to the inhabitants, and, in 1791, owing to the falling in of some of the old coal-works, the ground under several of the houses gave way, and about 18 houses were overthrown, the pavement in one of the streets being rent in a most alarming manner. A considerable quantity of very superior iron-ore is found in the vicinity, but is not wrought there, being principally sent to the smelting furnaces in Wales. The ships built here have long enjoyed a great reputation, chiefly for their strength and lightness. This branch of industry has been greatly benefited by the erection, about 12 years ago, of a patent slip; this machine, for which the port is indebted to the public spirit of the earl of Lonsdale, enables a small number of men to draw up vessels of large tonnage into a kind of dry-dock, with which it is connected. The dock is capable of containing four vessels of 150 tons each, and of admitting those of 700 tons burden. The herring fishery was formerly carried on to a great extent by vessels belonging to this port, but within these few years it has fallen off very much. Steam-packets sail regularly for Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, Liverpool, Isle of Man, Dublin, and other parts of the united kingdom. The jurisdiction extends from Maryport northward to the river Duddon, including the intermediate ports of Millom, Harrington, Ravenglass, and Workington. The number of ships belonging to the port amounted to 197, the aggregate tonnage of which was 30,960. Besides these vessels are a number of smaller size which are entirely engaged in the coasting trade. The town and harbour are regulated under the authority of acts passed in the 7th and 11th years of the reign of Queen Anne, by which the authority is placed in the hands of 21 trustees. Of this number the lord of the manor appoints one-third, of which number he himself is always one, and the remaining two thirds are triennially appointed by ballot. All those inhabitants who pay harbour dues, or possess a share not less than one-sixteenth of a vessel belong-

ing to the port, besides masters of such vessels, being entitled to vote. These trustees nominate the town-constables who are afterwards appointed by the justices of the peace, who meet on Thursdays and Saturdays for the despatch of public business. An annual court-leet and a monthly court-baron are held here; before the latter all debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; that on Thursday is best attended; they are, however, all well-supplied, principally with provisions. A fair was formerly held here, but it has long fallen into disuse. The market-place is a commodious area, and a market-house was erected in 1813, being a handsome building, and used principally for the sale of eggs, poultry, &c. Here are also shambles for the use of the butchers, called the Low and St George's markets. The custom-house is a handsome building erected about 20 years ago. It is under the direction of a comptroller and collector, with a proper proportion of tidewaiters, and other officers. Here is a savings bank, a handsome new building for the use of which has been recently erected in Lowther street, principally from unclaimed interest.

Living, &c.—Here are three chapels, the livings of which are all perpetual curacies, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester. They are all in the patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. That of St Nicholas was returned at £140; the chapel is a plain substantial building, with a square tower, erected in 1693; it contains several paintings of considerable merit, by Matthias Reed, a Dutch artist who settled here, having come from Holland with the prince of Orange. That of St James' is returned at £108 16s.; the chapel has a tower surmounted with pinnacles, having been erected about 80 years ago; it is situated in the eastern part of the town. That of the Holy Trinity is returned at £92; the chapel is a plain structure with a lofty tower, at the head of Roper-street. The Independents, Society of Friends, Particular Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics have each one, and the Presbyterians have two places of worship here. The school on the national system, at which upwards of 500 children of both sexes are educated, was erected in 1824 at an expense of about £700, which was obtained by public subscription. It is a large and commodious structure. About 60 boys receive instruction in the elementary branches of education, at the Marine school near St James' church. The building in which it is held was presented by the earl of Lonsdale, and it is endowed with £2,000 the gift of Matthew Piper, Esq., who also bequeathed £1,000, the interest of which is annually expended in the purchase of soap, &c., for distribution amongst the poor belonging to the town. There are several bequests for distribution amongst the poor. Here is a Sunday school, at which about 500 children receive instruction; the children are of all denominations, there being no restriction in that particular. The building was erected in 1817, at

Gins, in Preston quarter, and is used during the week as an infant school. A house of recovery has existed here since 1819, and a dispensary for about 50 years; both of these establishments were in 1830 removed to a building purchased in Howgill-street for that purpose, and also used as an infirmary. This was the place to which the celebrated Swift was sent when a child, on account of the disturbances which at that time took place in Ireland; during his stay in the town he resided in a house in Roper-street, with his attendant. Dr Brownrigg, who had the merit of first calling public attention to the beauty of the scenery about Keswick, having written several works on the subject, practised some years here as a physician. Pop., of the town, in 1801, 8742; in 1831, 11,393. A. P., £42,898. Including Preston-Quarter, which is a suburb. The pop. in 1831 was 15,716. In addition to these there are almost 1000 sailors belonging to vessels registered in this port. The pop. of the town in 1831 exhibits a decrease of about 1100 as compared with that of 1821, according to the parliamentary returns. As this is very improbable, it appears more likely that the figures have been misplaced, and that the pop. in 1831, instead of 11,393, should have been 13,193, thus making the total pop. of the town and suburbs in the same year, 17,516. Distance from London, 320 m. N.W.; from Carlisle, 40 m. S.W.

WHITE-ISLAND, an island in the Scilly group, situated about 2½ m. W. from St Mary's. Its area is about 50 imperial acres.

WHITEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Ospringe, co. of Kent.

WHITEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Tackley, co. of Oxford. Distance from Woodstock, 3 m. N.E. by E.

WHITE-LADY-ASTON, ASTON, or **WHITE LADIES OF BREWOOD**, co. of Salop. See BREWOOD.

WHITEOXMEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Wellow, co. of Somerset.

WHITEPARISH, a parish in the hundred of Trustfield, co. of Wilts, including the extra-parochial liberty of Earldoms. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 7s. 2d., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in patronage of R. Britton, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Twenty boys receive instruction in some of the elementary branches of education, from the income arising from £200, bequeathed for that purpose in 1639 by Henry Eyre; £200 was also left by Elizabeth Hitchcock, in 1721, for the education of 10 girls; and £236, in 1746, by Ann Hitchcock, for instructing a like number. Distance from Salisbury, 8 m. S.E. by E. Pop., with Earldoms, in 1801, 877; in 1831, 1254. A. P., £6,438.

WHITERIGG, a manor in the parish of Torpenhow, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Cockermouth, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop. and other returns made with those of the parish of Torpenhow.

WHITESIDELAW, or **WHITESIDE**, a township in the parish of Chollerton, co. of

Northumberland. Distance from Hexham, 7½ m. N.N.E. Pop. and other returns included in those made from the township of Chollerton.

WHITE-STANTON, or **WHIT-STAUNTON**, a parish locally within the hundred of Kingsbury, but within the jurisdiction of the southern division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 2s. 11d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Isaac Etton, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Chard, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 318. A. P., £2,257.

WHITESTONE, or **WHITSTONE**, a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Brown, Esq. Church ded. to St Catherine. The poor children of the parish are entitled to receive instruction in reading, writing, &c., in a school founded by John Splatt in 1763, and endowed by him with an annual income of £20. The same benevolent person founded almshouses for the accommodation of five poor people, each of whom receives an annual allowance of 5s. Distance from Exeter, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 643. A. P., £4,200.

WHITESTONE, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies to the south-west of Shepton-Mallet, near the centre of the county. "It derives its name from a hill near Cannard's-Grave, about a mile southward from Shepton-Mallet, called Whitstone-hill, from a large stone of white appearance, which formerly stood thereon, and at which the hundred courts, before their removal to the town of Shepton, were, according to an ancient usage, held."—Collinson's Somerset. It contains 12 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 12,412.

WHITEWAY, a hundred in the Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset, near the centre of the county, and containing 7 parishes. Pop., in 1831, included in Cerne division.

WHITEWELL, or **WHITEWELL-IN-BOWLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6, returned at £82 9s., and in patronage of the vicar of Whalley. Twenty five pounds having been lately granted to the chapel by the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels, it has in consequence received an addition of 70 free sittings. Distance from Clitheroe, 7 m. N.W. by W. The population and assessed property are returned with Bowland-Forest in Slaidburn parish, in which the chapelry is locally situated.

WHITFIELD, a township in the parish of Glossop, hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. About 50 years ago, Joseph Hague, Esq., built a school-house, at the same time endowing it with lands and houses, the annual rent of which is about £40.

The same person bequeathed £1000, the interest of which is annually expended in clothing twelve poor men and as many women; who require to be resident in this or in one of several other neighbouring townships, named in the will of the founder. Distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 8½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1831, 1734.

WHITFIELD, a township in the parish of Deerhurst, lower division of the hundred of Westminster, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Tewkesbury, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., including the hamlet of Apperley, returned with that of the parish.

WHITFIELD, anciently **BEWFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Canterbury, under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £5 18s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with the parish.

WHITFIELD, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 15s., and in patronage of the provost and fellows of Worcester college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Here is a charity, the annual value of which is about £6, which is expended on the education of about 20 poor children; it is drawn from land purchased with the amount of sundry small benefactions. Distance from Brackley, 2 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,590.

WHITFIELD, a parish in the western division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. The parish is partly intersected by the rivers East and West Allen, which join at Cupola within the parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in patronage of William Ord, Esq. The church, which had become dilapidated, was rebuilt in 1784. Mr Ord allows £20 per annum to the schoolmaster, in consideration of which a number of poor children receive instruction. Lead-ore was formerly procured in considerable quantities from a mine at Limestone-Cross, and was smelted at Cupola. There is a spring strongly impregnated with iron at Redmires within the parish. A road from Alston to Haydon-bridge has been recently made through the parish. Distance from Hexham, 11½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 388. A. P., £4,789.

WHITFORD, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Shute, co. of Devon. The chapel has long since fallen into decay.

WHITGIFT, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R., co. of York. It is intersected by the river Ouse, and includes the chapelry of Swinefleet, and the townships of Ousefleet, Reedness, and Whitgift. This place is one of those numerous villages which encompass the river island, wherein are Ditchmarch and Marshland. It was anciently

the estate of the Lacey, earls of Lincoln, and afterwards descended to Henry, Lord Scroop, of Bolton, chief-justice of the king's bench. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Swinefleet, in the archd. and dio. of York, curatized at £40, and, in 1831, in patronage of Lord Yarborough. The church—which is ded. to St Mary Magdalene—is a small edifice, with a tower at the western extremity. Here are two schools with small endowments. In December, 1614, the Hon. Sir John Sheffield, with his brothers Sir Edmund and Mr Philip Sheffield, sons to Lord Sheffield, lord-president of the north, in passing Whitgift ferry over the Ouse, were drowned, with all their servants, and their bodies never found. During the siege of Hull in 1643, the royalists erected a fort here to prevent Hull from receiving supplies by water. Distance from Howden, 6½ m. S.E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 263; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,683. Total pop., in 1831, 2252.

WHITGREAVE, a township in the parish of St Mary Lichfield, southern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Distance from Stafford, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 196. A. P., £3,243.

WHITKIRK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R., co. of York. It includes the townships of Austerhorpe, Smeacroft, Temple-Newsum, and Thorp-Stapleton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 5s. 7½d., returned at £120, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. In the chancel is a monument sacred to the memory of John Smeaton, the celebrated architect of the Eddystone light-house, who was born at Austerhorpe within the parish, in 1724. There was formerly at Temple-Newsum, within the parish, a preceptory for Knights Templars, from which circumstance it takes its adjunct, being called in Domesday-book only Newhusum. After the suppression of the Knights Templars, it was granted by Edward III., together with Temple-Hirst, to Sir John Darcy and his heirs male, in the possession of whose descendants it remained until the time of Thomas Lord Darcy, on whose attainder, for the active part which he took in the pilgrimage of grace, it became forfeited to the crown. Henry VIII. granted it to Matthew, earl of Lennox, who resided here at the birth of his son Henry Lord Darnley, afterwards husband of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James I. On the death of the duke of Lennox it came into the possession of James I., who conferred it upon his kinsman, Esme Stuart, duke of Richmond. The duke sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram, son of a wealthy citizen of London, and founder of the Irvine peerage, who pulled down the old house and built the present magnificent structure on its site. The old house was not, however, completely demolished, for Thoraby asserts that the identical apartment in which Lord Darnley was born, remained in his time, and was distinguished by the name of 'the king's chamber.'

It became the property of the late marquess of Hertford, in consequence of his marriage with Isabella Ann Ingram Shapard, the eldest daughter of Charles, the tenth Viscount Irvine. The last Viscount Irvine died here in 1807. The house is built in the form of a Roman H, and the roof is composed of capital letters in stone-work, forming a remarkable inscription. "In the window of the kitchen," says Dr Whitaker, "is a long and curious series of armorial bearings, from the Lacey, the first lords of this place, down to the Ingrams." Here is a valuable collection of paintings by the most eminent masters, the gallery for which is 120 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. Here is a school endowed with £10 annual income, arising from the bequest of Richard Brooke in 1702. The school-room was built by subscription. Distance from Leeds, 4 m. E. Total pop., in 1801, 1800; in 1831, 2,564. A. P., £10,684.

WHITLEY, a tything in the parish of Cumner, hundred of Horner, co. of Berks. Distance from Oxford, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1831, 88.

WHITLEY, a hamlet in the parish of St Giles, borough and hundred of Reading, co. of Berks. Distance from Reading, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 363.

WHITLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Tynemouth, eastern division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, endowed with £1400. The inhabitants are principally occupied in mining operations,—large quantities of coal and limestone being raised in the parish, and iron-ore being also found in considerable quantities. These articles are conveyed to Shields for exportation by means of a railroad. The village is in general well built, and contains several very excellent houses. It is situated near the sea. In the immediate vicinity is a reservoir belonging to the North-Shields water-works company. Distance from North-Shields, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 632. A. P., £1,800.

WHITLEY, or **WEETLER**, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is in Pendle forest, and is 4 m. W. by S. from Colne.

WHITLEY, a hamlet in the parish of St Chad, within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. Distance from Shrewsbury, 3½ m. S.W.

WHITLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Staple-Fitz-paine, co. of Somerset.

WHITLEY, a hundred in the co. of Somerset, containing 20 parishes, and, in 1831, 12,794 inhabitants. It is towards the north-western side of the county.

WHITLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Wootton-Wawen, co. of Warwick.

WHITLEY, a township in the parish of Kellington, lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Snaith, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,116.

WHITLEY-BOOTHs, a joint township

with Barley, in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Colne, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., &c., returned with Barley.

WHITLEY (LOWER or NETHER), a chapelry in the parish of Great Budworth, western division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Great Budworth, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, endowed with £800. Patronage with the vicarage of Great Budworth. "In this township is a chapel-of-ease, called Whitley chapel, within the parish of Great Budworth. This chapel was built anew, but upon an old foundation, by Thomas Tuschet, late of Nether Whitley, Esq., at his own cost."—Leycester's Hist. of the Antiq. of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 5 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,678.

WHITLEY (LOWER), a township in the parish of Thornhill, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. In the vicinity are two scribbling mills and a tannery. Distance from Wakefield, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 1012. A. P., £3,116.

WHITLEY (OVER), a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. "It is a great township, comprehending the hamlets of Norcot, Anterbus, Middle-Walke, Seven-Oaks, and Crowley, within the same. It is commonly called by the neighbourhood the Lordship, and is of the Fee of Halton-castle from the time of the Conqueror. Formerly this town was copyhold land to the baron of Halton, until the same was bought out into fee farm by fealty, and suit of court to Halton, and not to be held in capite nor knight-service. The king's charter is dated 17th December, 1612."—Leycester's Hist. of the Antiq. of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,930.

WHITLEY (OVER or UPPER), a township in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. Here is Whitley-hall, the seat of the ancient family of Beaumont from the reign of Henry III. It stands advantageously on an elevated plain declining to the west, but sheltered by high grounds on the east. The park was surrounded, by its last possessor, with plantations, which at once contribute to shelter and render the place conspicuous as an object in the midst of the numerous elevations resembling itself, with which the face of the country abounds. The present house is of two periods:—First, there appears to have been a hall, with a centre and two wings fronting northward, the remains of which, both in wood and stone, almost prove it to have been the work of Sir Richard Beaumont, about the end of Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of her successor. But in the year 1704 was begun a new and magnificent front, closing the open space between the wings to the north,

and forming a complete quadrangle within. The architecture, although rather heavy, is of a striking character. Within is an arcade of stone connecting the principal apartments, and on the western side of the principal entrance is the family chapel, fitted up with excellently carved oak, and in the taste formed by Gibbons, if not, in fact, executed by him. The hall in the centre of the south front, that is, the former house, remained in its ancient state till it was modernized, and rendered a magnificent room by the father of the present possessor, and much to the regret of the last. The portraits are very numerous. T. R. Beaumont, Esq., is the present possessor. Denby-Grange, the seat of Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart., is situated in a fertile valley, through which winds the river Colne, and which is bounded by high hills, richly cultivated. The family of Kaye is of great antiquity in this county, claiming to be descended from Sir A. Kaye, one of the knights of King Arthur's round-table. Distance from Huddersfield, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 885.

WHITLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and in patronage of Mr Hare. The church was formerly ded. to St Andrew, but has long since been in ruins. Distance from Norwich, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. S. E. Pop., in 1831, 885.

WHITMORE, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory not in charge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400, and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Brazier, Esq. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of pleas held every third Tuesday for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Newcastle-under-Lyne, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,433.

WHITNASH, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here is a school endowed with £2 per annum, bequeathed in 1715 by Nicholas Chamberlaines. Distance from Warwick, 3 m. E. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 260. A. P., £1,559.

WHITNEL, a hamlet in the parish of St Cuthbert, co. of Somerset.

WHITNEY, a parish in the hundred of Huntingdon, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 8s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Tomkin Drew, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Hay, 5 m. N. E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,913.

WHITREY, a hamlet in the parish of Upwman, co. of Devon.

WHITRIDGE, a township in the parish of Hartburn, western division of the ward of

Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 11.

WHITRIGG, a joint township with Torpenhow, in the parish of Torpenhow, Alledale ward below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. On a hill within the township, known by the name of Caer-Mot, are several remains of ancient fortifications, consisting chiefly of an intrenchment doubly fortified, of a square form, intersected by the old road leading from Keswick to Old Carlisle; also a smaller one furnished with a rampart and ditch: besides these, there are traces of a beacon on the summit. The pop., &c., are returned with Torpenhow.

WHITSTABLE, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It is situated at the eastern end of the county, containing three parishes.

WHITSTABLE, or **WHITSTAPLE**, a parish in the upper half hundred of Whitstable, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It contains the hamlet of Harwich. It is situated near the entrance to the Swale, opposite to the isle of Sheppey, on the river Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £22 10s., returned at £148, and in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Whitstable is connected with Canterbury by means of a railway, along which large quantities of coals are sent. These are entirely brought by sea,—a great number of vessels frequenting the port for this purpose. Hoys sail regularly to London carrying goods and passengers. A great number of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in dredging for oysters, Whitstable being a royalty of fishery, and a court being held here once a year in February for the purpose of regulating the trade, and settling any disputes which may arise in the prosecution of it. On the shore are several manufactories of copperas or green vitriol. There are three annual fairs held within the parish;—one held on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, near the water side; another on Midsummer day at Church-street; and the third on St James' day at Greensted-green, in Whitstable-street. This last named place is a thriving village, containing many good shops and stores well supplied with marine stores, &c. Roman pottery has been found in considerable quantities by people engaged in dredging near a rock, supposed by some to be identical with the island Caunos of Ptolemy, which is, however, entirely covered by the sea, and is commonly known by the name of the Padding-pan. Distance from Canterbury, 6 m. N. N. W. Pop., in 1801, 1205; in 1831, 1926. A. P., £5,904.

WHIT-STAUNTON, county of Somerset. See **WHITE-STAUNTON**.

WHITSTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and alternately in the patronage of Eton college, and the dean and chapter of Llandaff.

The church is said to have belonged to Port-town,—a town which is now entirely covered by the sea, but which formerly existed in the neighbourhood. Distance from Newport, 5½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 106. A. P., £1,901.

WHITSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. The parish is intersected by the Bude and Launceston canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 11s. 0½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Brown, Esq. Distance from Stratton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 481. A. P., £1,832.

WHITSTONE, in the co. of Devon. See **WHITSTONE**.

WHITSTONE, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester, near the centre of the county, lying principally on the south-eastern bank of the river Severn, and containing 16 parishes, and, in 1831, 13,850 inhabitants.

WHITTENDITCH, a tything in the parish of Ramsbury, co. of Wilts. Distance from Ramsbury, 1½ m. N.E.

WHITTERING, a parish in the living of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 0s. 10d., and in patronage of the marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wansford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,556.

WHITTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Preston, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 710. A. P., £4,873.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish in the northern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. It contains the townships of Callaley-with-Yetlington, Glanton, Lorbottle, Great Ryle, Little Ryle, Shawdon, and Whittingham. The parish is intersected by the river Ain. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £12 11s. 3d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels have lately granted £60 to this church, an addition has been made to it amounting in all to 172 seats, of which 100 are free. Here is a strongly fortified tower, formerly used by the inhabitants as a place of refuge during the frequent incursions of the Scots. Distance from Alnwick, 8½ m. W. by S. Pop. of the township of Whittingham, in 1801, 512; in 1831, 611; of the whole parish in 1831, 1790. A. P., £18,765.

WHITTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 10s. 10d., and in patronage of the dean of Lincoln. The church is ded. to St Bartholomew, the chancel of which was built in 1827. Here is a free school, founded in 1674 by Peter Webster, and about four years afterwards endowed by him

with £200, which was directed by him to be appropriated to the education of 20 children; this school was further endowed by Joshua Webster, in 1681, with land for the education of 10 children. The annual income arising from these benefactions being now about £32 10s., 20 boys and half that number of girls are instructed in some of the elementary branches of education, besides being partly supplied with shoes and books. Here is a spring strongly impregnated with iron, and a cold bath was erected here in 1769. A considerable number of visitors are attracted to this place by the former. On Whittington-moor is a public-house in which a meeting was held in 1688, by those friendly to the succession of the house of Nassau to the throne; this meeting was attended by the earls of Devonshire and Derby, Lord Delamere, and Sir John Darcy, eldest son of the earl of Holderness. In commemoration of this circumstance the house is known by the name of the Revolution-house. In 1788, being the centenary of the revolution, it was proposed to erect a column on the moor, and a subscription was accordingly commenced for that purpose. The committee appointed to superintend the erection, dined at the above-mentioned house on the day preceding the anniversary of the meeting, and on the succeeding day sermon was preached in the parish church, by Dr Pegge, well known as an antiquary, who was at that time rector. After sermon many of the most distinguished of the county partook of refreshments at the Revolution-house, and afterwards dined together at Chesterfield. In consequence, it is supposed, of the great, and, as it ultimately proved, pernicious spread of revolutionary sentiments on the continent, and especially in France, the design of erecting this memorial of the courage and perseverance of our ancestors was abandoned. On this moor the Chesterfield races are annually held. Distance from Chesterfield, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 740. A. P., £3,638.

WHITTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. It is intersected by the small river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 6s. 8d., exempt from visitation, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Tracey. Distance from Cheltenham, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,623.

WHITTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 9s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. Here is a school at which six children receive free education, on an endowment of £1,000, bequeathed in 1762 by William Margison. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 542. A. P., £5,203.

WHITTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. It lies on both sides of the river Perry. This place is mentioned by Lloyd in his "Archæologia,"

and is supposed by him to be the same as the town called *Dréo Wen* or the White Town, by Llowarch Hen, an ancient British bard who flourished about the end of the sixth century; by him it is said to have been the place where Conolanus, a British chief, was slain, in an attempt to repel an invading army from Ireland. According to the bards it was afterwards for some time in the possession of Tudor Trevor. After the Norman conquest, it was granted to Roger, earl of Shrewsbury, but was soon after, in the reign of Henry I., forfeited to the crown on account of the rebellious behaviour of Roger's son. By Henry it was granted to the Peverells, and from them passed by marriage to the noble family of Fitz-Warine, in whose possession it continued for above 400 years. During the time the castle was held by this family it was often the scene of bloody contests with the Welsh, having been strongly fortified and a considerable garrison being usually maintained in it. In the course of these frequent attacks the castle appears to have become dilapidated to a certain extent, as we find warrant granted by Henry III. to the celebrated Fulke Fitz-Warine for repairing and fortifying it. Of this important fortress, there is little now standing, there being only one entire tower, the remains of four others, and the house at the gateway, which is now used as a farm-house. A club called the Whittington club hold their annual meeting at midsummer on a green in front of the castle.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £25 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Arden and others as trustees of the late Rev. J. R. Lloyd. The church is ded. to St John the Baptist, and the ancient structure is generally supposed to have been built by Fulke Fitz-Warine, in the reign of Henry II.; it was, however, rebuilt in 1806. A market and fair were formerly obtained for this place by the influence of the same Fulke Fitz-Warine, but they have both been long since discontinued. The town enjoys the advantage of excellent canal communication with Cheshire and other parts of England, by means of the Ellesmere and Cheshire canal, which is here divided into four branches, known by the names of the Creaster, Llangollen, Montgomeryshire, and Weston canals. Coal is supposed by geologists to exist in the parish, but this has not yet been verified by experiment. William Lloyd, Esq., lord of the manor, holds an annual court leet and baron in a part of the castle rebuilt by him for that purpose. Here is a school, in support of which Robert Jones bequeathed two cottages and some land, the rents of which are appropriated to that purpose. In addition to this, Griffith Hughes left 17 acres, one-half of which he directed to be given to this school, and the other half to that of Ruabon: about 100 boys are here instructed on the national system of education. Here is also a school, conducted on the same system, founded by Elizabeth Probert, at which 50 girls are instructed. Distance from Oswestry, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1398; in 1831, 1788. A. P., £12,984.

WHITTINGTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It is intersected by the Coventry canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendal court of Whittington and Baswich, valued at £32, returned at £144 4s. 2d., and in patronage of the dean of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Giles. Here is a charity, endowed with some land and a house by Sarah Neal, in 1741, and with £300 by the Rev. Richard Levett, in 1800; the annual income arising from these benefactions, amounting to about £8, is appropriated to the education of about 25 children. Distance from Tamworth, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop. with the hamlet of Tamhara, in 1801, 631; in 1831, 773. A. P., £4,118.

WHITTINGTON, a township in the parish of Grendon, Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingsford, co. of Warwick. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, before which all debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered. Distance from Athertonstone, 2 m. N.W. The pop. and other returns are included in the parish of Grendon.

WHITTINGTON, or WITHINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of St Peter, city of Worcester, lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. The chapel, which is an ancient structure, is built of wood, and contains some tracery of a remarkable character, and is ded. to St Philip and St James. "Oshere Viceroy, lord-lieutenant, or earl of Worcestershire, with the consent of King Ethelred, about the end of the 7th century, gave a parcel of land here to two nuns, in order to found a monastery, which seems to have continued under three or four abbesses, until the year 774 and after, but the estate at length came into the church at Worcester, and was part of the endowment of the bishopric."—Tanner's Not. Men. Distance from Worcester, 2½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 279.

WHITTINGTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in the parish of Ratby, co. of Leicester. Distance from Leicester, 6 m. W. by N.

WHITTINGTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Corbridge, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Here is a school, the school-room of which was built about 8 years ago by subscription, and in which 10 poor children receive free education from funds left by James Kinsop, Esq., and producing an annual income of £5. Distance from Hexham, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 209.

WHITTINGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Corbridge, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Hexham, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 11.

WHITTLE, a township in the parish of Glossop, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 2266.

WHITTLE, a township in the parish of Shilbottle, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Alnwick, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 58.

WHITTLE, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 11 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 29.

WHITTLE (WELCH), a township in the parish of Standish, hundred of Leyland, co-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Chorley, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,339.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a township in the parish and hundred of Leyland, co-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a school, the school-room of which was erected in 1769 by subscription, and endowed in the following year with a sum of £220, which, under judicious management, now produces about £200 annual income, which is appropriated to the education of about 20 children. Under the authority of recent acts of parliament, commissioners have commenced building a church. A lead mine was formerly wrought here to considerable advantage, but has been given up for some time. Stones, excellently adapted for the making of mill stones, are cut in a quarry in the vicinity and sent to the neighbouring parishes. Distance from Chorley, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1325; in 1831, 2015. A. P., £6,291.

WHITTLEBURY, a parish in the hundred of Greens-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed with that of Silverstone to the rectory of Greens-Norton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. The patronage is with the rectory of Greens-Norton. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small charity endowed with a small property called the Slapton estate, the rents of which partly support a school conducted on the national system, the deficiency being annually made up by means of subscriptions. In this school upwards of 80 are instructed on the week-days, and about 150 on Sundays. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Towcester, 4 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 670. A. P., £1,902.

WHITTLESEY, or **WHITTLESEA**, a village, formerly a market-town, in the northern division of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. It contains the two parishes of St Andrew and St Mary. Branches of the river Nene bound it on the north and south. Whittlesey is mentioned in the Norman survey of the kingdom under the name of Witeste, and is generally supposed to have been anciently a Roman station, traces of a military way being clearly discernible in the vicinity, and many antiquities having been discovered. The living of St Andrew's is a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Ely, being exempt from visitation, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and in patronage of

the lord-chancellor. The church is a structure with considerable claims to elegance of design, with a lofty turretted tower. The living of St Mary's is also a discharged vicarage under the same jurisdiction, rated at £19 13s. 9d., returned at £122 8s., and, in 1829, in patronage of E. C. and H. Waldegrave, Esqs. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire. In the village the Calvinistic and Independent Methodists, Independents and Baptists, have places of worship. Although the market, which was formerly held on Friday, has now fallen into disuse, the village is still a large and populous town, as may be judged on reference to the returns of population and property. Courts leet and baron are held biennially in the principal inn, also a court of requests for the recovery of small debts under £2, which is held on the third Friday in every month. A library and newsroom have been recently established, and are well supported by subscriptions. Here are two endowed schools, one of which owes its existence to Adam Kelfuld, who founded and endowed it about 100 years ago, and the other to John Sudbury, who endowed it in 1815. Large quantities of fish are caught in a large sheet of water called Whittlesey-Mere, or sometimes the White sea; these fish are sent principally to the metropolis. This piece of water, although adjacent to Whittlesey, as its name imports, is in the neighbouring county 'of Huntingdon. Distance from Peterborough, 6 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 3841; in 1831, 6019. A. P., £30,681.

WHITTLESFORD, a hundred in the co. of Cambridge, near its southern extremity, containing 5 parishes, and, in 1831, 2980 inhabitants.

WHITTLESFORD, a parish in the hundred of Whittlesford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10, returned at £150, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary and St Andrew. Here is a charity endowed with about £50 annual income, arising from lands and houses left by William Westley in 1723: the annual income is appropriated to the education of poor children. Here were formerly held a fair and market, both of which are, however, now discontinued. "Here was an hospital near the bridge as early as the time of King Edward I., which seems to have been founded by one William Colvill. It was dedicated to St John the Baptist, and the master-ship of it was in the gift of the bishop of Ely." — Tanner's Not. Mon. Some remains of this building are still in existence. Distance from Linton, 6 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 524. A. P., £2,976.

WHITTON, a township in the parish of Grindon, north-eastern division of the ward of Stockton, co-palatine of Durham. Distance from Stockton-upon-Tees, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 75. A. P., £699.

WHITTON, a joint township with Tripton, in the parish of Leintwardine, hundred

of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Distance from Ludlow, 9 m. W.S.W. Pop. with Trippleton, in 1831, 63.

WHITTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Aukborough, united in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 10s., returned at £75, and in the alternate patronage of the bishop of Lincoln and T. Goulton, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,328.

WHITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Islesworth, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 13½ m. W.S.W.

WHITTON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, western division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. Here is an observatory erected by the late Dr Sharp, near the ancient castle, which is still in a state of considerable preservation, being occupied by the rector of the parish. Of this castle the following account is given by Grose in his *Antiquities of England*:—"Whitton castle stands on the south side of the river Wear, at its confluence with the Lynburn. This was the baronial castle of the Lords de Eures, a family of ancient note and eminence in the county, descended from the lords of Claening and Warkworth, and by the female line from the Vesicles and Altons. They were famous for their warlike exploits against the Scots, as a reward for which King Edward I. bestowed upon them Ketness, a town in Scotland. It was built about the year 1410, as is evident from the license for its construction, preserved in the archives of the see of Durham, among the rolls of Bishop Langley, marked A., No. 32. That deed recites, that this building was begun before; but as no license had been previously obtained, it is probable that the bishop, by his authority, put a stop to its progress. This circumstance serves to show that the family was then in great estimation, as none but such as supported themselves almost above the law would have neglected this precaution. It also further appears from that bishop not only pardoning this transgression, but also granting his license for the erection of the castle, after so flagrant a contempt of his authority. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Ralph Eure was lord-warden of the marches, and did so many valiant exploits against the Scots at Tiviotdale, that the king gave him a grant of all the lands he could win from them; wherefore he invaded Scotland, but engaging with the earl of Arran at Hallidown field, was then slain, together with the Lord Ogle, and many other persons of note. William Eure, brother of the second Ralph Lord Eure, was a colonel in the army of Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Marston-moor in Yorkshire, A. D. 1645. The last Lord Eure, who was living in 1674, leaving no issue-male, that family became extinct. At the time of the civil war, this castle was in the hands of Sir William Darcy. He being a royalist, it was besieged

and taken by Sir Arthur Haselrig, governor of Auckland castle, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building, which was afterwards demolished. James, Lord Darcy, of Howan in Ireland, about the year 1689, who took away the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces to Saddington, in this county, with design to build another house there, but the greatest part of these materials were afterwards sold by auction, for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removal from Whitton." Distance from Rothbury, ¼ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 104.

WHITTON, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. The river Lug flows past the parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £4 7s. 11d., returned at £125 11s. 1d., and in patronage of the bishop of St David's. Here is a free school, endowed by Lady Child, for the joint use of this parish and Pithlith. The parish contains about 1000 imperial acres of land. Distance from Presteign, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 131. A. P., £784.

WHITTON, a township in the parish of Burford, hundred of Overs, co. of Salop. Distance from Tenbury, 3¼ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,094.

WHITTON, a parish within the liberties of the borough of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is intersected by the Stow-market and Ipswich navigation canal. Distance from Ipswich, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 346. A. P., £2,117. These returns include the parish of Thurleston.

WHITTON-DEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Islesworth, co. of Middlesex. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 13½ m. W.S.W.

WHITTONSTALL, a chapelry in the parish of Bywell-St-Peter, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £45, subordinate to the vicarage of Bywell-St-Peter, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Philip and St James. A number of poor children are educated here on £15 annual income, allowed for that purpose by the governors of Greenwich hospital. The ancient Roman military road, commonly called Watling-street, intersects the parish. Distance from Hexham, 10 m. S.E. by E. Pop., including the township of Newlands, in 1801, 258; in 1831, 336. A. P., £3,081.

WHITWELL, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Portland. Church ded. to St Laurence. It has a Norman tower. Here are two schools conducted on the national

system, one for boys and another for girls; the former supported by the duke of Portland, and the latter by the dutchess. The opening of the Chesterfield canal has proved prejudicial to this as well as some other of the neighbouring villages. The only branch of manufacture now carried on to any extent, is that of frame-stocking knitting. Here was formerly held an annual fair for hiring servants on the 1st Nov., but it has long since fallen into disuse. The ancient hall is now used as a farm-house. At Steetley, which was formerly a separate parish, is a church now desecrated, which exhibits some very choice specimens of the early English and Norman styles of architecture. This ruin is carefully preserved. Distance from Chesterfield, 11 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 782; in 1831, 1007. A. P., £2,976.

WHITWELL, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Lyng, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. The patronage is with the rectory of Lyng. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Reepham, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 483.

WHITWELL, a parish in the hundred of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5, returned at £150, and in patronage of Sir G. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a cave supposed to have been sometimes used as a retreat by the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, and still known by his name. Distance from Oakham, 4½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 124. A. P., £886.

WHITWELL, a parish in the south-eastern half hundred of Medina liberty, Isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Godshill, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. The patronage is with the vicarage of Godshill. Church ded. to St Radagund. Distance from Newport, 8 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 556. A. P., £2,512.

WHITWELL, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. This township was inclosed under the authority of an inclosure bill passed in 1825, previous to which it was an extensive common. Distance from Kendal, 4 m. N. by E. Pop. returned with the chapelry of Selside.

WHITWELL, or WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the parish of Crambe, wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. Distance from New Malton, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,656.

WHITWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Catterick, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Catterick, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 86. A. P., £1,027.

WHITWELL-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the ward of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 32.

WHITWICK, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. It contains the united chapelries of Thringston and Swannington. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Thringston, with Swannington annexed, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s. 7d., endowed with £400, and in patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5½ m. E. by S. Pop. exclusive of the chapelries, in 1801, 817; in 1831, 1552. A. P., £2,133. Total pop. in 1831, 3368.

WHITWOOD, a township in the parish of Featherstone, lower division of the hundred of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. At Mere pottery within the township earthenware is manufactured to a considerable extent. Distance from Pontefract, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 306. A. P., £1,814.

WHITWORTH, a parochial chapelry in the south-eastern division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. It contains the townships of Tudhoe and Whitworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The chapel was formerly subordinate to the vicarage of Merrington. The burial ground contains several ancient monuments, on one of which are the effigies of two ladies, and a knight in armour. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 4 m. N.E. by N. Total pop. in 1831, 337. Pop. of the township of Whitworth, in 1801, 112; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,442. The remainder of the pop. of parish is given under Tudhoe.

WHITWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £96 12s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mr Starkey and others. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a charity producing annually about £14 10s., which is appropriated to the instruction of 12 poor children in reading; the income arises from the rent of some cottages given by James Starkey in 1724. Distance from Rochdale, 3 m. N. by W. The population and assessed property are included in the returns made from Rochdale.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Prees, Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Prees, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Prees, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 5s., returned at £92, and in patronage of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Chapel ded. to St Mary. It has recently received a grant of £150 from the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, in consequence of which an addition of 143 free sittings has been made.

A few poor children are here taught on an endowment of £2 per annum, bequeathed in 1737 by William Higgins. Distance from Wem, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1831, 957.

WHIXLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. It comprises the township of Thornhill in the lower division of the wapentake, and those of Green-Hamerton, and Whixley, in the upper division. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 17s. 1d., returned at £41, and in the patronage of the trustees of the Tancred charities. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Aldborough, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pop. of the township of Whixley, in 1801, 378; in 1831, 621. A. P., £3,858. Total pop in 1831, 968.

WHIXOE, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 13s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. T. H. Elwas, Esq. Distance from Clare, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 146. A. P., £712.

WHORLTON, a chapelry in the parish of Gainford, south western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £12 10s., returned at £135 12s. 8d., and in patronage of the vicar of Gainford. The chapel is situated on an eminence near the river Tees. Here are some limestone quarries, from which a large quantity of lime is procured. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 311. A. P., £1,723.

WHORLTON, a parish in the western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. It includes the townships of Fuceby, Potto, and Whorlton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £13 10s., returned at £62 9s., and, in 1831, in patronage of the marquess of Aylesbury. The church is ded. to the Holy Cross, and contains in the interior a curious ivy tree which clusters around the columns and other parts of the building. Here is a school with a small annual income arising from the benefactions of William and Isabel Harker, the former of whom also bequeathed a cottage to be used as a school-house. Here was formerly a cell of Augustines, subordinate to the religious house at Gisburn, which was founded by Stephen Meinil. Here are a few remains of an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to the Barons Meinil. Leland says, "this was the principal house of the Lord Menell, which since came to Master Strangways in partition." Within the church, on the north side of the chancel in an arch of the wall, is an ancient monument to Sir Nicholas de Meinil. At what time the castle fell into decay is not known; in the time of Camden it was old and ruinous. Nicholas de Meinil held the manor of Whorlton, &c., of the archbishop of Canterbury, by serving the said archbishop on the day of his consecration, with the cup out of which the archbishop was to drink that day.

It appears to have come first into the family of Bruce, ancestors of the present possessor the marquess of Aylesbury, in the reign of Charles I. Distance from Stokesley, 5½ m. S.W. by S. Total pop. in 1831, 915. Pop. of the township of Whorlton, in 1801, 544; in 1831, 585. A. P., £3,757.

WHORLTON (EAST and WEST), two joint-townships in the parish of Newburn, western division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 59.

WHORWELSDOWN, a hundred in the co. of Wilts; it is situated at the western side of the county to the north of Wesbury, containing 5 parishes, and, in 1831, 5969 inhabitants.

WIBSEY, a chapelry in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Merley, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, subordinate to the vicarage, rated at £13 5s., and in the patronage of the vicar of Bradford. The church is ded. to the Holy Trinity, and having lately received a grant of £250 from the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels, 500 seats have been added to the church, and, in consideration of the grant, 300 of these are free. The only article manufactured here to any considerable extent is worsted. Distance from Bradford, 2 m. S.W. by S. The population and assessed property are included in the returns made from Bradford.

WIBTOFT, a chapelry in the parish of Claybrooke, Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of Claybrooke. Chapel ded. to St Mary. "The manorial rights are claimed by the lords of Weston in Arden, to whom Wibtoft pays suit and service: the lordship of Wibtoft is enclosed."—*Marcauley's History of Claybrooke*. The two Roman roads, commonly called the Fosse-way and the Watling-street, meet at an ancient fort on the boundary of Leicestershire, not far north from this place. Distance from Lutterworth, 5½ m. W. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,175.

WICHAMPTON, co. of Dorset. See WITCHAMPTON.

WICHAUGH, or **WICHEHALGH**, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Whitchurch, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 35. A. P., £820.

WICHENFORD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 10s., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Distance from Worcester, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 355. A. P., £3,117.

WICHLING, co. of Kent. See WITCHLING.

WICHNOR, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of Tatenhill, certified at £16 13s. 4d., returned at £26, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. Levett, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron-works, the produce of which is principally sent along the Grand Trunk canal. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, before which all debts not exceeding 40s. can be recovered. Distance from Lichfield, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 157. A. P., £2,873.

WICK, a parish in the hundred of Agmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £14, and in patronage of the vicar of St Brides, Major. The parish contains about 1000 imperial acres of land. Distance from Bridgend, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 349. A. P., £2,023.

WICK, a hamlet in the chapelry of Abson, hundred of Puckle-Church, co. of Gloucester. Henry Barrow left a sum of £500 in 1718, on one-fifth of the annual income arising from which, being about £10 10s., five boys belonging to this place are educated. Distance from Bristol, 6 m. E. by S. Pop. and A. P. re included in the returns made from Abson.

WICK, a hamlet in the parish of Curry-Revell, co. of Somerset.

WICK, or **WYCH**, formerly *Wicton*, a chapelry in the parish of St Andrew Pershore, upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of St Andrew Pershore in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £96, and in patronage of the vicar of St Andrew Pershore. Chapel ded. to St Laurence. "About the latter end of the reign of King Henry I., or the beginning of that of Stephen, Peter de Corbezon, *alias* Studley, founded a priory of canons Austins in the church of St Peter here, which some few years after he thought fit to remove to Studley in Warwickshire."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Pershore, 1½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 286. A. P., £3,339.

WICK-BISHOPS, a hamlet in the parish of St Clement, within the liberties of the town of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk. It is adjacent to the town of Ipswich. Pop., &c., returned with the parish of St Clement.

WICK-CHAMPFLOWER, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Bruton, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4, returned at £42, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bruton, 8½ m. W. Population returned with that of the parish.

WICK-ST-LAURENCE, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset.

Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Congresbury, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of Congresbury, to which it was formerly a chapel-of-ease. Distance from Axbridge, 8½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1831, 93; the other returns with Bruton parish.

WICK-EPISCOPI, a township in the parish of St John Bedwardine, lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Pop., &c., returned with the parish of St John Bedwardine.

WICKEN, or **WYKES**, a parish in the hundred of Staploe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18, returned at £70, and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Rayner. Church ded. to St Laurence. The parish is intersected by the Buckingham canal. "In the 15th year of the reign of Edward II., the Lady Mary Bassingborn made a farther benefaction of a messuage in this village, and several pieces of land and feu ground, to the prior and convent of Spinney, upon condition that they constantly maintained in the said messuage seven poor old men, with the allowance of one farthing loaf of bread, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale, every day, and three ells of linen, one woollen garment, one pair of shoes, two hundred dry turf, every year, to every one of them."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Newmarket, 7 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 892. A. P., £357.

WICKEN, a parish in the hundred of Cleley, co. of Northampton. Wyke-Hamon is included in this parish. Living, a rectory with Wyke-Hamon, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £15 1s. 10½d., and in patronage of — Prowse, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. The Buckingham canal passes through the parish. Distance from Stony-Stratford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,595.

WICKEN-BONANT, or **BONHUNT**, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in patronage of Augustus George, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,029.

WICKENBY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £0 17s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of George Neville, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Laurence. Distance from Wragby, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 137. A. P., £2,005.

WICKERSLACK, a hamlet in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Orton, 6 m. N.

WICKERSLEY, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £8 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of H. Kater, Esq. The church—ded. to St Alban—has a tower with north and south aisles, and is in substance the original church, erected about a century after the conquest. In the east window are some remains of painted glass, which appear to be of the age of Henry VII. Half a century ago enough remained to show the whole design. It was the crucifixion with the Virgin, and St John standing beneath the cross. Below, a lady was introduced kneeling, with a book before her. From her mouth proceeded a scroll, on which was written,—'*Dominus miserere mei.*' There are still remaining two shields of arms, neither of which are those of Wickersley, the only family from whom such an act of piety at this place is to be expected. They are, *ar.*, a chevron; *sa.*, between; 3 butterflies proper; and *gw.*, a fess or, between 3 lions rampant *ar.* The next object of curiosity is the grave stone of one of the family of Wickersley, the only memorial of them remaining. It is in the north chancel. In the centre is the sacred monogram, and at each corner the arms of Wickersley. The inscription is remarkable, on account of its being in English, and the use of the old plural form of an obsolete verb. Both the verb and the form of it may still be heard in this part of England:—"Here ligger Roger Wykersley and Margaret his wife. He dyed the xxiiiij day of May, anno Dni MCCCCLXXII., and The time of the wife's death is concealed by the pewing. This place is famous for a bed of fine stone, peculiarly adapted for the making of grindstones, some thousands of which are annually sent to Sheffield. Distance from Rotherham, 3½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 527. A. P., £1,917.

WICKFORD, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and in patronage of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq., in 1829. The Independent Methodists have a place of worship here. "Belonging to this parish are two *Geldables*. They are joined in the taxes with Wickford, and bear a third part in the king's tax, which they pay to the collectors of this parish. One-third part of the constable's rate is also paid to them, and they have nothing further to do with this parish. The *geldables* extend into the neighbouring parishes of Rawreth, Runwell, and South Honington. The word *Geldable* signifies liable to pay tax or tribute, and is thought to be that land or lordship which is under the distress of the sheriff's court. What quantity of land these *geldables* contain, I find nowhere specified; but Rawreth hamlet is rated to the land tax at £134, and Runwell *geldable* at £98."—*Morant's Essex*. Distance from Billericay, 6 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 402. A. P., £2,426.

WICKHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Welford, hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of

Berks. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Welford, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Welford. Chapel ded. to St Swithin. Distance from Speenhamland, 5½ m. N.W. by W. Pop. included in the returns made from Welford.

WICKHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Spalding, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy with that of Spalding, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, returned at £30. Patronage with the curacy of Spalding. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Spalding, 1 m. N.N.E. The pop., &c., are included in the returns made from Spalding.

WICKHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Banbury, co. of Oxford.

WICKHAM, a parish in the hundred of Titchfield, Portdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 2s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of P. Raskleigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A few poor children receive education from funds arising from £100, invested in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, which sum was bequeathed for the above purpose by John Swann, in 1778. The village lies on the high road from London to Gosport. Here is an annual fair for the sale of cattle on the 20th of May. Here are also held courts leet and baron annually. The place is worthy of mention as the birth-place of the celebrated churchman, William Wykeham, who was born here in the year 1324. Dr Joseph Warton, the poet, chose this as his place of residence in the latter part of his life, and died here in 1800. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 4 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 901; in 1831, 1106. A. P., £4,578.

WICKHAM (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of Thurstable, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, rated at £12 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. Distance from Witham, 2½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 549. A. P., £1,914.

WICKHAM-BREAUX, or **WICKHAM-BREUX**, a parish in the hundred of Downhamford, laith of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £29 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. W. H. D'Aeth, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a school endowed with the rental of a house, bequeathed by the Rev. John Smith, B. D., in 1656, who also gave a school-room; it is under the superintendence of the rector and parish officers, and several poor children are educated in it. Distance from Canterbury, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 486. A. P., £3,367.

WICKHAM-BROOK, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 10½d., returned

at £132 17s. 5d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Clare, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1002; in 1831, 1400. A. P., £4,204.

WICKHAM (CHILD'S), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 16s. 10d., and in patronage of T. Young, Esq., in 1829. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chipping-Campden, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,289.

WICKHAM (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Plumstead, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge. Patronage with the vicarage of Plumstead. The church is ded. to St Michael, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a turret at the western extremity; it is an ancient building, built of stone and flint. Sir John Hawkins, the celebrated naval officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, founded the hospital at Chatham for indigent seamen, and granted towards its support part of the land and tithes in this parish, which it still possesses. Thirty-three boys and 19 girls receive education on an endowment of £68 annual income, bequeathed by William Forster in 1727 for that purpose. Distance from Crayford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 399. A. P., £1,995.

WICKHAM-MARKET, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. It is situated on a rising ground near the river Deben. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which was ded. to St Andrew—has long since fallen into decay, and on its site has been erected a large and spacious edifice with a tower, which is ded. to All Saints. Fifty churches are visible from the eminence on which the church is built. This was formerly a place of considerable importance,—a market and two fairs having been granted in 1440 by Henry VI.; these have, however, long fallen into disuse. The general quarter sessions were formerly held here in the shire-hall, which was taken down not long ago by the lord of the manor. The ecclesiastical courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk are still held here. Distance from Ipswich, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 896; in 1831, 1202. A. P., £3,014.

WICKHAM-ST-PAUL, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the dio. of London, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London, rated at £9. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Castle-Hedingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,340.

WICKHAM-SKEYTH, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sud-

bury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 8s. 1½d., returned at £130, and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Wodehouse, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. "This manor was given, in the reign of King Stephen, to the abbey of St John at Colchester, by a knight of great note in those days, named Robert de Salco Villa, who at last turned monk, upon condition that four monks of that house should be settled here to pray for his soul; but in the next reign his son Jordan consented that the religious should be withdrawn from hence, and removed to Colchester, where the convent was to be increased with four religious above their old number. However, this manor and church continued in the abbey till the general dissolution." —Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Mendlesham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 556. A. P., £2,293.

WICKHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Chifford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Ely, not in charge, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Montford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Linton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 529. A. P., £3,193.

WICKHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Ruxby, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. It was formerly a market-town, but the market has long since fallen into disuse. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £11 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Charles Farnaby. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is an ancient building, the present edifice having been built in the reign of Henry VII.; it contains some beautiful stained glass. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school conducted on the national system, in which about 80 children are educated. A fair is held on Easter Monday for the sale of cattle. The manor is an ancient castellated building of the same date as the church. The learned Gilbert West, the author of the dissertation on St Paul's conversion, resided here for some years previous to his death. Distance from Bromley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 614. A. P., £3,957.

WICKHAMFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £2 4s. 4½d., returned at £65, and in patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The parish affords limestone in considerable quantities. Distance from Evesham, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,711.

WICK-HAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Walsham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. John Love. Church ded. to St Andrew. The arms of the family of Gerbriggas are carved in many parts of the church. The Wesleyan Methodists have a

place of worship here. Distance from Acle, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,635.

WICKLEWOOD, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. The living consists of the rectory of St Andrews, and the discharged vicarage of All Saints, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Kett, and R. Heber, Esq. The church of St Andrew has long since fallen into decay, that ded. to All Saints is a structure in the later style of English architecture. Distance from Wymondham, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 787. A. P., £2,375.

WICKMERE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Wotton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Orford. Distance from Aylesham, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 319. A. P., £1,145.

WICKMOOR, anciently **MILVERTON-WICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Distance from Wellington, 3 m. N. by W.

WICKTON, a joint-township with Risbury, in the parish of Stoke-Prior, hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Distance from Leominster, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop. with Risbury, in 1801, 100; in 1831, 143.

WICKWAR, a parish and market-town in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. The town is situated on two small streams, over one of which is a stone bridge. The trade of the place is now very inconsiderable, that in cloth having deserted it in a great degree. A new road has been recently constructed to Wotton-under-Edge, by which the distance has been shortened about three miles; this, it is thought, will probably bring back the ancient prosperity of the place. Coal is found in the vicinity. Monday is market-day, and fairs are held on the 5th of April and 2d of July for horses and horned cattle. The corporation consists of a mayor and a number of aldermen, all those who have been elected mayor being entitled to continue aldermen for life. A court manor is held in October. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Thomas Cork. The church is ded. to the Holy Trinity, and has a lofty tower at the west end. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is a free school, in which there is a master with a salary of £28 per annum for classical literature, and another with a salary of £10 for writing; these are appointed by the trustees, consisting of the corporation and a few gentlemen of the vicinity. The school was founded by Alexander Hosea, a native of this place, who in 1683 bequeathed property for its support, which now produces about £100 per annum. The boys educated on the foundation are not numerous in the classical school, seldom exceeding 3 or 4, but about

25 boys are instructed in writing. Here are several small endowments for the benefit of the poor. Distance from London, 111 m. W.; from Gloucester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 764; in 1831, 972. A. P., £4,347.

WIDCOMBE, a joint-parish with Lyncomb, in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of St Peter and St Paul, Bath, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge; patronage with the rectory of St Peter and St Paul, Bath. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. The incorporated society for the enlarging of churches and chapels having lately granted £500 for the purpose of assisting in the enlargement of the church, 680 sittings have been added, of which number 370 are free. Here is held an annual fair on the 14th of May. Here was formerly a small chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene, built in the 15th century by John Cantlew, prior of Bath; near this was an hospital for lunatics, which was rebuilt about 70 years ago. Distance from Bath, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. Pop., with Lyncomb, in 1801, 2790; in 1831, 8704. A. P., £18,546.

WIDCOMBE (North), a tything in the parish of Chewton-Mendip, hundred of Chewton, co. of Somerset. Distance from Pensford, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 160. A. P., £1,081.

WIDCOMBE (South), a hamlet in the parish of Hinton-Blewet, co. of Somerset. Distance from Pensford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, although detached from it and being locally within that of Lifton, co. of Devon. The river forms its boundary for a short distance, and here receives three tributary streams which intersect the parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £25 13s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop of Exeter. The church suffered severely from lightning on October 21st, 1638, part of the roof having then fallen. This happened during the performance of divine service. Here are four schools, each with small endowments, and which are partly supported by subscription. In this parish, which contains some valleys of considerable length, is sometimes found tin. Distance from Ashburton, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1043; in 1831, 959. A. P., £5,243.

WIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £25, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lady Vincent. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Thaxted, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,158.

WIDDINGTON, a township in the parish of Little Ouseburn, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Aldborough, 8 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1831, 30. A. P., £924.

WIDDOP-GATE, a hamlet in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Halifax, 10½ m. W.N.W.

WIDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Harding, Esq. The church—ded. to St Mary—is in a mixed style of English architecture; it is on the west side of the road leading from London to Chelmsford. Distance from Chelmsford, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,252.

WIDFORD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 14s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. H. H. Gwynne, Esq. Church ded. to St Oswald. Distance from Burford, 1½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 51. A. P., £642.

WIDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Braughin, co. of Hertford. It is intersected by the river Ash. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of S. Partridge, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is situated on an eminence, and has a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. An annual sum of £5, arising from the gift of an unknown benefactor, is appropriated towards the education of three poor boys. Distance from Ware, 4 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 506. A. P., £1,434.

WIDHILL, a tything in the parish of St Sampson Cricklade, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Distance from Cricklade, 3 m. S.E. Pop., &c., included in the parish returns.

WIDIALL, or **WITHERALL**, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Heaton, Esq. Church ded. to St Giles. It is an ancient building, containing a chapel, with some fine painted glass; this chapel is of the reign of Henry VIII.; it contains several monuments of brass. Distance from Buntingford, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,761.

WIDKIRK, formerly **WODECHURCH**, or **KIRKWODE**, a hamlet in the parish of West Ardesley, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. "William, earl of Warren, Ralph L'Isle, and William his son, having given the church of St Mary here to the priory of Nostell, in the reign of Henry I., some Black canons from thence were placed here. The yearly revenues of this cell were worth, at the suppression, £47 Os. 4d. as Speed; £17 Os. 4d. as Dugdale: and, as parcel of Nostell, were granted, 7th Edward VI., to George Talbot and Richard Savill."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Wakefield, 5½ m. N.W.

WIDLEY, a parish in the hundred and division of Portadown, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the vicarage of Wymering, in the archd. and dio. of

Winchester, rated at £14 11s. 10½d., and alternately in the patronage of R. Thistlethwaite, Esq., and of the warden and fellows of Winchester college. The church, which has recently been enlarged, is ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Of the new sittings 99 are free, towards defraying the expense of which, £100 was granted by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. Here is a school, in which some poor children receive gratuitous instruction on an endowment of £2 per annum, given in 1771 by the Rev. John Taylor. Distance from Fareham, 5½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 512. A. P., £2,347.

WIDMER, a hamlet in the parish of Great Marlow, hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Here is a very ancient manor-house. The chapel, which has been converted into a brewhouse, is still entire. Several houses in the borough of Marlow are in the jurisdiction of this manor.

WIDMER-POOLE, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £14 16s. 0½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of F. Robinson, Esq. The western side of the parish is bounded by the old Fosseway. Distance from Nottingham, 9 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,123.

WIDNESS, a joint township with Appleton, in the parish of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 1063; in 1831, 1986. A. P., £4,942.

WIDNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Donyatt, co. of Somerset.

WIDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry in the eastern division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Woodhorn, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £56, and, in 1829, in patronage of R. B. W. Bulkeley, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, and seems to have been once more extensive than it now is. Here is a Presbyterian church, erected in 1765. Widrington was formerly included in the parish of Woodhorn, but in 1768 was admitted into the enjoyment of separate and distinct parochial privileges. The lady of the manor pays an annual salary of £25 to a master, in consideration of which, the poor children of the place receive education. The school is kept in a room for that purpose, with a house and garden for the master attached. Near the village is a colliery. The ancient family of Widrington formerly made this their place of residence, the head of which family, after having distinguished himself for his attachment to the royal cause in the time of the civil wars, and being raised to the peerage by Charles I., retired to the continent, and, having returned to the assistance of Charles II., was slain at the battle of Wign. His son and successor William, second Lord Widrington, having joined the insurgents in 1715, was attainted, and his estates confiscated to the

value of £100,000. The castle belonging to these ancient barons fell into ruins about 50 years ago, and the present building is in very bad repair, and totally uninhabited. It formerly was surrounded by a park of 600 acres. Adjacent to Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 395. A. P., £5,181.

WIDWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 16s. 0d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. T. B. Marwood, Esq. The church is ded. to St Cuthbert, and contains an ancient effigy of a knight in armour, besides a monument to the memory of James Marwood, Esq., a great benefactor to the parish. A few poor children receive free education from funds arising from £100, bequeathed in 1743 by Benedictus Marwood, Esq., and £50 by the Rev. Joseph Somaster, in 1770. A fair is held at Wilmington within the parish, on the morrow of the festival of St Matthew. Here are some military remains, particularly part of an old earth-work, and a few vestiges of an ancient entrenchment in the north-eastern part of the parish. Distance from Honiton, 3½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2643.

WIELD, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, endowed with £400, and in patronage of the earl of Portsmouth. Church ded. to St James. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held every Thursday at Winchester, before which debts to any amount can be recovered. Distance from Alton, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,601.

WIGAN, a parish, containing the market-town and borough of the same name—which possesses separate and independent jurisdiction—the chapelrys of Chapel-End Billinge, Hindley, and Upholland, and the townships of Abram, Higher-End Billinge, Dalton, Haigh, Ince, Orrell, Pemberton, Winstanley, and Aspull; all of which are in the hundred of West Derby, except the last named township, which is in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Camden supposes this place to have been originally called *Wibiggin*. Before and during the Saxon heptarchy, many sanguinary battles took place here under King Arthur and other princes; in corroboration of this statement it may be mentioned, that near the town large quantities of human bones and horses' shoes, &c., have been discovered. During the parliamentary wars it was again made the scene of a struggle between the royalist forces, commanded by the earl of Derby, on the one hand, and Sir John Smeaton, in the parliamentary interest, on the other; the earl of Derby was entirely defeated, and the conqueror, on account of the devotion of the inhabitants of Wigan to the king, caused the fortifications to be entirely demolished. With the exception of some slight excitation caused by the Protector pursuing the Scottish army under the duke of Hamilton, through Wigan, it remained perfectly quiet, until 1651, when the

earl of Derby, having been summoned from his hereditary kingdom of Man by Charles II., was again defeated by Colonel Lilburne, commanding a greatly superior force. A pillar is erected at the northern end of the town to the memory of Sir Thomas Tildesley, who was killed in the action. In the course of the rebellion of 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart marched through this town on his way from Preston to Manchester. The town is bounded on the west by the river Douglas, which rises near this. It is a paved town, and has long been so, having obtained a patent for the purpose of having it done, being dated in the 7th of Edward III.; it is described by Leland in his Itinerary, as "a paved town as big as Warrington, but better builded." Many of the houses are old and ill-built, but two new streets have been recently formed, in which the houses are better. It is supplied with gas and water by joint stock companies, the act of parliament for the gas company having been obtained in 1823, and that for the water company in 1761. An act of parliament was obtained in 1720, under the authority of which the Douglas was made navigable to its junction with the Ribbles. Ample canal communication is supplied by means of the Liverpool and Leeds canal, along which goods are sent not only to these two places, but also by means of their branches to most parts of England. The principal manufactures are those of calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods, linens, checks, &c., besides the spinning of cotton yarn to a great extent. There are also manufactories of edge-tools, brassen articles, spades, and other agricultural implements. In these many steam engines are employed, the total power of which is about equal to 600 horses. Coal is found to a considerable extent in the vicinity, and is sent along the canal to Manchester and other places. Here are two weekly markets; that held on Friday is the principal, the other being held on Monday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, June 27th, and October 28th. On these days the clothiers are allowed the use of the commercial hall, which is a building erected in the market-place in 1816. The town has had various charters of incorporation granted by different monarchs, the most ancient being one of Hen. III.; but that under which the town is now governed, was granted by Charles II. By the regulations contained in it, the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, who is a justice of the peace during his mayoralty, and for one year after, and two bailiffs, with the necessary subordinate officers. These are all elected annually. The charter of incorporation allows the corporation to hold a court, before which all civil actions can be tried, besides a quarterly court of session for the trial of all felonies, with the exception of those which are punishable by death. The petty sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred are held here. The town-hall was erected in 1720, by the earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradaigh, who represented the borough in parliament at that time. Here is a gaol, which is, however, only used for temporary confinement,

all prisoners being removed to the county-gaol. This borough sent members to the parliament of the 23d of Edward I., and again in the 36th of the same reign. After this, no members were returned till the 1st of Edward VI. Before the passing of the reform act, the number of voters was about 230, the right of election was vested in the free burgesses, the mayor and bailiffs being the officers who returned the writs. The corporation enjoyed the right of admitting additional burgesses without any qualification being required, by which means the preponderating influence was usually in their possession. Under the provision of the reform act, Wigan continues to return two members, the number of voters being now about 700. The mayor is returning officer.

Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £80 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Bradford and others. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is a handsome building of considerable antiquity. In addition to this living there is another which is a chapel-of-ease to All Saints, being a perpetual curacy not in charge, returned at £36, and alternately in the patronage of the rector of All Saints, and the possessors of pews in the church. The church is dedicated to St George, and was erected in 1781. The curacies of Billinge, Hindley, and Upholland, are in the patronage of the rector of All Saints. The Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists have each one, and the Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, each two places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, the date of the original foundation of which is not known, but it is supposed to be about the beginning of the reign of James I. In 1619, Mr James Leigh left a donation producing £6 12s. 4d. per annum, which is the earliest benefaction of which there is any account. Since then the institution has received numerous additional donations and bequests, and, in 1812, an act of parliament was procured, by which 15 members of the corporation were appointed trustees. These have the appointment of the master and usher; the former receives a salary of £130 per annum, and is allowed to receive boarders. The number of scholars is limited to 80. Here was formerly a blue coat school, which was founded in 1773, but this was united to another school, and both are now held together in a school house, towards the erection of which the national school society of London contributed £350. Here is a school of industry erected in 1823. In the town are numerous Sunday schools connected with the various Dissenting places of worship, at which about 2500 children receive instruction. The dispensary has existed in active operation for nearly forty years, and had a building erected for its reception in 1801. Besides these, there are several small benefactions for the use of the poor. A clothing society was formed in 1817; a savings bank established in 1821; a Bible society and a mechanics' institution, with a library, in 1826. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, which formerly possessed some celebrity for its medicinal qualities,

and some houses were built for the accommodation of visitors. It is, however, deserted, the quality of the water having been thought to have deteriorated; in consequence, it is generally supposed, of its having become mixed, to a certain extent, with the produce of the coal-mines. Distance from London, 200 m. N.W. by N.; from Manchester, 18 m. W.N.W. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 44,486: of the borough, in 1801, 10,989; in 1831, 20,774. A. P., £33,320. The pop., &c., of the other divisions of the parish will be found under their several heads.

WIGBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish of South Petherton, co. of Somerset.

WIGBOROUGH (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. The parish is bounded by a creek of the Blackwater river called Verley, on the north. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £18 17s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Henry Bowes, Esq. The church is ded. to St Stephen, and is situated on the summit of a lofty eminence. This place is not of so much importance as it formerly was, which is proved from the existence of several green lanes which, in reference to what they formerly were, still retain the names of streets. A number of ancient coins were discovered here about forty years ago. Salt works were formerly in operation in the vicinity, but they are now entirely given up. From this circumstance, the name of the parish has sometimes the word *Saleot* prefixed. Distance from Colchester, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 434. A. P., £3,340.

WIGBOROUGH (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex, bounded on the east by the Mersea channel, and on the south by the Verley, both of which creeks are branches of the Blackwater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10, and in patronage of the charterhouse, London. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Colchester, 7½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,295.

WIGGENHALL-ST-GERMAN, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 562. A. P., £2,433.

WIGGENHALL-ST-MARY, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. The river Ouse is on the east of the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 10s., returned at £60, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a remarkably handsome building, with an oaken screen at the eastern extremity, richly carved, and separating a building formerly used as a chapel from the rest of the edifice. The clerestory windows possess some beautiful

stained glass. Here is a monument on which are effigies of a knight, a lady, and two children; on the tomb are sculptured the arms of Kerville and Plowden. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 206. A. P., £4,265.

WIGGENHALL (ST MARY MAGDALENE), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Garforth. The church is ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and is an ancient structure with a square tower, and a chapel at the terminations of the north and south aisles. The arms of the families of Kerville, Scales, Berney, and other families of distinction, are sculptured in various parts of the building. "In an old hermitage ded. to St John the Evangelist, on the south part of the parish of Wigenhale St Mary Magdalene, was a nunnery of St Austin, founded with the consent of William de Lisewis, chief lord of the soil, by Roger Prior, and the convent of Reynham, about A. D. 1181. It was by Godfrey, son of William de Lisewis, given and made subordinate to Castle-acre; there were in it a priory and six or seven nuns, but their revenues were returned, 26th Henry VIII. at no more than £24 19s. 6d. as Dugdale, and £31 16s. 7d. as Speed. This house was granted, 1^o Mary, to Sir John Gage."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 676. A. P., £5,896.

WIGGENHALL (ST PETER), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. The parish lies on the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, returned at £130, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is near the river and contains a font on which are sculptured two cross keys, being an emblem of the patron saint. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,409.

WIGGENHOLT, a parish in the hundred of West Easwirth, rape of Arundel co. of Sussex. It is situated on the east bank of the river Arun. Living, a rectory with that of Greatham, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 4s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. Turner. The church is a small edifice and contains a font cut in the Norman style. Many Roman coins have been found here, as also pottery of a reddish colour, the production of the same people. Distance from Arundel, 7½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 37. A. P., £733.

WIGGESLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Thorney, northern division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Tuxford, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 86. A. P. returned with the parish of Thorney.

WIGGEY, a hamlet in the tything of Linfield, parish of Reigate, co. of Surrey. Distance from Reigate, 2½ m. E, by N.

WIGGINTHORPE, a joint township with Terrington, in the parish of Terrington, co. of York. Distance from New Malton, 9 m. W. Pop., &c., returned with Terrington.

WIGGINTON, a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Tring, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and returned at £16 10s. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Tring, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 536. A. P., £1,110.

WIGGINTON, a parish in the hundred of Bloxham, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £17 2s. 8½d., and in patronage of the principal and fellows of Jesus' college, Oxford. The church is ded. to St Giles, and contains several monuments of considerable antiquity. Distance from Deddington, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 327. A. P., £2,806.

WIGGINTON, a chapelry in the parish of Tamworth, southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, united to the curacy of Tamworth, not in charge, returned at £29 15s., and in patronage of the vicar of Tamworth. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. Here is a school endowed in 1717 by Thos. Barnes, with property, the annual income of which is about £5. Distance from Tamworth, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 737. A. P., £6,425.

WIGGINTON, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court of Alne and Tollerton, rated at £14 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from York, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 359. A. P., £2,612.

WIGGLESWORTH, a township in the parish of Long Preston, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R., co. of York. Here is a school free to all resident in the township, founded in 1800 by Lawrence Clark. Distance from Settle, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 443. A. P., £2,659.

WIGGONBY, a township in the parish of Aikton, ward and co. of Cumberland. Here is a school endowed with land, the annual rental of which at present amounts to £175, bequeathed in 1792 by Margaret Hodgson. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient encampment, the site of which is now planted with fir. Distance from Wigton, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 175.

WIGHILL, a parish in the upper division of the ainsey of the city of York, co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 3s. 6½d., returned at £130, and, in 1829, in patronage of Arthur Maister, Esq. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is situated on the summit of a hill, from which is one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the ainsey. It consists of a nave and north aisle, a chancel and small

chapel on the north side, and a low tower at the west end. The tower has several windows, disposed in three stories; those in the upper one are pointed and filled with weather-boarding. The whole is finished with battlements, and crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The south side of the nave has three square headed windows and a porch, in the roof of which are two shields of arms, one charged with a lion rampant, the other with three combs. The entrance door is curious, but in a sad state of dilapidation. It consists of four mouldings; the first is a plain circular one resting on attached columns, with square capitals; the second is more curious, having various subjects,—a man killing a pig, another carrying it, box and goose, &c.; these rest on cylindrical pillars with carved capitals; the third is composed of heads of birds resting on larger cylinders, the capitals of which display scriptural or historical subjects; the last is a bold chevron moulding. The windows in the chancel are similar to those in the nave. The east window is pointed of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep of the arch. The interior of the church is plain, the aisle being separated from the body by four circular arches, resting on columns formed by a union of four massy cylinders, with octagonal capitals. The tower is open to the nave by a pointed arch, and the roof throughout is waggon-head ceiling. In the north window of the chancel is a shield of arms, *ar.*; three lozenges, *gw.*; and in the east window of the chapel is a shield of arms, *or.*; a maunch, *gw.* In the chapel is a handsome table monument of alabaster, in tolerably perfect preservation. On the front are four Ionic columns of dark marble, and in the west intercolumniation are three female figures kneeling, and in the easternmost three boys in a similar attitude, all dressed in the costume of the period. In the centre is a long Latin inscription to Robert Stapylton, Esq., lord of Wighill, who died in London, March 11th, 1634, aged 33. It was erected by Catherine, daughter of Viscount Fairfax, to his memory. On the table is his full length effigy in plate armour; on his left side is a sword; his hands are joined in the attitude of prayer, and beneath is a mat rolled up at the head for a pillow; the features of this figure bear a considerable resemblance to those of Charles I. In the same chapel on the floor are numerous slabs to the memory of the Stapleton family during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This family was, for a long period of time, in the possession of this estate. Sir Robert Stapleton, who was sheriff of this county in the twenty-third year of the reign of Elizabeth, met the judges with seven score men in suitable liveries. He was descended of Sir Miles Stapleton, one of the original knights of the order of the garter, and sheriff for five years, from the 29th year of the reign of Edward III. Sir John Harrington, in his book addressed to Prince Henry, gives him the character of being a man "with scarce an equal, and no superior in England except Sir Philip Sidney." The manor and extensive estate of this family were sold a few years ago

to Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., M. P. The village is small, but neat; it contains a place of worship, erected by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1828. Distance from Tadcaster, 3 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 276. A. P., £3,410.

WIGHT (ISLE OF), co. of Southampton. See SOUTHAMPTON.

WIGHTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 11s. 1d., returned at £190, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Little Walsingham, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 542. A. P., £2,299.

WIGHTWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Tottenhall, co. of Stafford. Distance from Wolverhampton, 3 m. W.

WIGLAND, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Here are salt works at which salt is manufactured from brine springs in the vicinity. These works suffered considerable damage during the civil wars. Distance from Malpas, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 265. A. P., £740.

WIGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Eling, co. of Southampton. Distance from Romsey, 2 m. S.W.

WIGMORE, a hundred in the co. of Hereford; it includes the north-western division of the county, containing a part of the town of Presteign with 18 parishes, and, in 1831, 5,723 inhabitants.

WIGMORE, a parish in the hundred of the same name, co. of Hereford. It contains the township of Limebrook. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8, returned at £80, and in patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St James. In the neighbourhood, to the west of the village, stand the remains of the ancient castle of Wigmore, consisting of the keep entirely dilapidated, but which formerly occupied the summit of an artificial mound; and the outer works, which are in a tolerable state of preservation. This castle existed in the time of the Saxons, and although the founder is unknown, it is recorded that Edward the Elder caused it to be repaired. At the time of the Norman conquest it was in the possession of Edric, earl of Shrewsbury, and from him passed into the hands of Ranulph de Mortimer, a Norman baron, who came over with the duke of Normandy. Traces of a Danish camp are found in the neighbourhood. "A small college of three prebendaries, founded in the parochial church here, A. D. 1100, by Ralph de Mortimer, which dropped upon the founding of the abbey. This owed its foundation originally to the directions which the said Ralph left upon his deathbed, with his son and heir, Sir Hugh de Mortimer; pursuant thereto Sir Oliver de Merlimound, their steward, began a religious house at Scobbedon or Shobdene, in the reign of Henry I., and having

made some small endowments, procured a prior and two canons from St Victor at Paris, to come hither. The want of water and other inconveniences made them remove to Eye near Aylmyster, upon the river Lugg. Hence they went to Wigmore, then to Beodune, and back again to Shobdon, but were finally settled, A. D. 1179, in a noble monastery—about a mile beyond Wigmore town and castle, in the marsh ground towards Shrewsbury—built, and so amply endowed as to be made an abbey, at the sole expense of the said Hugh Mortimer. It was of the order of St Austin, commended to the patronage of St James, and rated, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £267 2s. 10d. ob. per ann. Dugdale, £302 12s. 3d. ob. Speed. The site was granted, 2d Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Palmer; 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, to Philip Cockeram.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Leominster, 10 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 476. A. P., £2,184.

WIGSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Lillford, co. of Northampton. There was formerly a chapel in this hamlet. Distance from Oundle, 4½ m. S. by E. Pop., &c., returned with Lillford.

WIGSTON (MAGNA), a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 8s. 9d., and alternately in patronage of the master and wardens of the Haberdashers' company, and the governors of Christ's hospital, London. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly another church, from which circumstance the parish was sometimes called Wigston-two-Steeles; the building is, however, now very much dilapidated, and is used as a school-room, in which several poor children of the parish receive free instruction at the expense of the parishioners. The Independents have a place of worship here. The village is situated on the road from Leicester and Welford. Here are almshouses for the accommodation of six poor widows and the same number of widowers, endowed by Miss Clarke; also a lunatic asylum. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings. It enjoys excellent inland navigation by means of the Leicester canal, which intersects the parish. During the civil wars, a temporary prison was erected at a place still called Gaol-close; the royalist army lay near this for some days. Distance from Leicester, 3½ m. S. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 1658; in 1831, 2174. A. P., £6,123.

WIGSTON (PARVA), a chapelry in the parish of Claybrooke, hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with the vicarage of Claybrooke. Chapel ded. to St Mary. "Little Wigston is a copyhold of the manor of Rowington in Warwickshire. It pays an annual quit-rent at £7 3s. 4d., and each tenant pays a common fine of 1s. a year. There are a few cottages belonging to this lordship in Smockington-Hollow, on the right hand side of the road to

Hinckley."—Macaulay's Hist. of Claybrooke. Distance from Lutterworth, 6½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 62. A. P., £678.

WIGTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of Kilton, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Quedring, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 5s., and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a charity called Cowley's and Bliabury's charity, the funds of which are appropriated towards the support of a free school. Distance from Swineshead, 3 m. S. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 607. A. P., £4,699.

WIGTON, a parish in the ward and co. of Cumberland. It contains the market-town of the same name, the townships of Oulton, High and Low Waverton, and Woodside-Quarter. Of the early history of this place there are few traces. Before the conquest the barony was granted to Waldeof, lord of Allderale, by William de Meschines, and by him was given to Odoard, who, on the Norman invasion, accommodated himself to the taste of his new rulers, by assuming the name of De Wigton. In an invasion of the Scottish borderers in 1322, the town was burnt, at the same time that the abbey of Holme-Cultram was plundered. Part of the duke of Hamilton's army was quartered here during the civil war in 1648. The town contains several well-built houses, and consists principally of two streets, the smaller one being placed transversely at the extremity of the other. It is paved with pebbles, and is tolerably well supplied with water, principally from wells, the private property of individuals, besides one common to all. Here are two excellent libraries,—one supported by subscription, the other a circulating library. Races were formerly held here, but they have been entirely given up of late years. Some cotton goods are manufactured here, principally gingham, muslins, and other fine fabrics. Calico-printing and dyeing are also carried on to some extent. Coal in considerable quantities, and copper-ore to a small extent, are found within a few miles of the town. Tuesday and Friday are market-days, the former being for corn, which is sold in large quantities. The fairs are—one very large one for horses on the 20th of February; for horned cattle on the 5th of April; and one for cattle, butcher's meat, apples, and honey, on the 21st of December; this last is sometimes called the wallet fair. Besides these there are statute fairs at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. A petty-session is held monthly by the magistrates of the county; and the lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet and baron in September, at which constables are appointed.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £17 19s. 0½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Carlisle, Church ded. to St Mary. The date of the erection of this ancient building is said to have been about the time of the conquest, being supposed to have been built by Odoard, already mentioned, with materials brought from the

Roman station, now called Old Carlisle. It subsequently came into the possession of the abbey of Holme-Cultram. Having become unfit for further use, it was taken down in 1788, and the present edifice—a building of elegant exterior—built in its place. Under the same roof is a library, given by Dr Bray for the use of the clergy. The society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school at Market-hill, situated not far from the entrance into the town. This school was erected by some of the inhabitants in 1730; each of the subscribers paid their subscriptions on a graduated scale, depending on the value of their houses, in consideration of which, the present holders of the same houses are still allowed to send their children free to the school; all others attending the school pay one guinea per quarter to the master. The present income amounts to above £70 per annum, arising partly from £1000 three per cent. stock, bequeathed in 1787 by John Allison, for the purpose of affording education to four boys belonging to the parish, but not otherwise entitled to instruction; and partly from £385 bequeathed by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., in 1798. The master is provided with a free house, and is elected, as well as the usher, by the votes of those inhabitants who live in the houses entitled, from the original plan, to the freedom of the school. At present about 35 receive instruction at this school, 15 of whom study the classics under the superintendence of the master, and the rest are variously engaged in writing, mathematics, arithmetic, &c. Here was educated the Rev. John Brown, D.D., author of *Barbarossa*, a tragedy. Near the town at Brookfield, is a school supported by members of the Society of Friends, founded in 1825; about 60 boys receive education here. About 450 children attend the Sunday school, which is held in a building erected in 1820. Besides these there are several Sunday schools supported by the various dissenting congregations. Here is an hospital for the benefit of six widows of beneficed clergymen or curates of at least two years' standing, confined to clergymen within the county of Cumberland, that part of the dio. of Carlisle which is in the co. of Westmoreland, or of Rothbury in the county of Northumberland; the widows require to be above 46 years of age. The inmates receive an annual allowance of £9, and the eldest, who acts as governess, receives £9 10s.; they have each 3 apartments in the hospital. The whole is superintended by the bishop of Carlisle who acts as visitor, and by the chancellor of the diocese, the rectors of Aikton and Caldbeck, and the vicars of Wigton and Bromfield, who officiate as governors. This hospital was founded by the Rev. John Tomlinson, in 1725, and was endowed by him with an annual income of £45 12s.; this has been since considerably increased by subsequent benefactions. A sum of £100 was left by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., for the establishment of a library. Old Carlisle, a Roman station, is situated about a mile south of the

town, on an eminence; here have been discovered many Roman antiquities, from some of which it is supposed that the *Ala Augusta* was stationed here in the reign of the Emperor Gordian. Ewan Clarke, a poet who has become celebrated for his poems principally connected with his native county; Joseph Rooke, a person who attained to considerable perfection in different branches of science, although almost entirely without education; R. Smirke, R.A. the painter; and Mr George Barnes, a professor of mathematics, were born here. Here was "an hospital or free chapel dedicated to St Leonard, valued at 40s. per annum. It was granted 3d Henry VI., to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and William Denton, Gent."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 303 m. N.N.W.; from Carlisle, 11 m. S.W. by W. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 6501: of the town in 1801, 2450; in 1831, 4885. A. P., £8,745.

WIGTON, a township in the parish of Harewood, upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Leeds, 5½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,114.

WIKE, a township in the parish of Birstall, wapentake of Morley, W. R., co. of York. At Birkenshaw, in this parish, a new church is being built by the commissioners. It will have a tower and spire, the contract amounts to £2,929 5s. 6d.; it will contain upwards of 700 people. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Bradford, 3½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 986; in 1831, 1918. A. P., £1,675.

WIKE, a township in the parish of Harewood, upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Leeds, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,016.

WILBARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Cerby, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 17s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Sondes. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Market-Harborough, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 755; in 1831, 681. A. P., £3,029.

WILBERFOSS, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. It contains the townships of Newton-upon-Derwent and Wilberfores. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £12, returned at £42, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. Wilberforce, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It consists of a nave and south aisle chancel, and neat embattled tower at the west end. The south side of the nave has a brick porch, and some square headed windows; the north side of the entire building, with the exception of the tower, is of brick and modern. The interior is neatly fitted up; the nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches, resting on octagonal columns. At the west end is a gallery, and beneath it a small wooden font. On the floor of the nave are the

engraved effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady. By the inscription, which is partly defaced, it appears to be to Sir Robert Haton, Knt., who died in 1447. In the village are two places of worship, one belonging to the Wesleyan and the other to the Primitive Methodists. Here was the ancient seat of the family of Wilberfores, which is said to have lived here ever since the Norman Conquest. The late Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., sometime member of parliament for the county, was a member of this family. This distinguished man was born at Hull in 1759; was returned for that borough when only just of age, and in 1784, for the county of York, which he represented in many successive parliaments. He distinguished himself during the course of his long and useful life, by his exertions in the cause of the negro, and, after being repulsed several times, succeeded in procuring the abolition of the slave-trade. He died 29th July, 1833, having lived to see the principles for which he fought, completely triumphant; the Slavery Abolition Bill being at that time in rapid progress through the House of Commons, and having become law in about a month after his decease. His body was interred in Westminster-abbey. The present lord of the manor of Wilberfores is the earl of Egremont. "Before the year 1153, a Benedictine nunnery was founded here, as it is said, by Alan fil Hellae de Catton, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. About the time of the dissolution it had a prioress and 12 nuns, whose yearly revenues were valued at £21 16s. 10d. as Dugdale, and £28 8s. 8d. as Speed. The site was granted to George Gale, 7^o Edward VI."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Pocklington, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 282; in 1831, 352. A. P., £1,424. Total pop. in 1831, 580.

WILBERTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Ely, not in charge, returned at £50, and in patronage of the archdeacon of Ely. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to St Peter. The house now used as a parsonage house was formerly occupied by the archdeacons of Ely as their principal residence. Here Henry VII. and his son, afterwards Henry VIII., were entertained when they visited the shrine of St Etheldreda at Ely. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Ely, 6½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 471. A. P., £3,310.

WILBRAHAM, or **WILBURGHAM** (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Staines, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £11 18s. 4d., returned at £150, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. James Hicks. The church is ded. to St Nicholas, and is an ancient cruciform building; it has a tower at the west end and had formerly a tower in the centre. "The church here, like that of Wendy in this county, was originally given to the monks at Ely, residing at Danny cell, but they, upon some considera-

tions, made it over to the Knights Templars, who having here two messuages, 120 acres of land, and other lands and rents on the gift of William Loveday, Peter de Malo Alneto, and others, fixed a habitation here for some of their order. But this, with their other estates, came into the possession of the knights of St John of Jerusalem."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The building used by the knights templars is still in existence, and is commonly called the Temple. Distance from Cambridge, 7 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 510. A. P., £2,880.

WILBRAHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Staines, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £19 16s. 8d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Cambridge, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 315. A. P., £2,041.

WILBY, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hargham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 4s. 7d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from East Harling, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,861.

WILBY, a parish in the hundred of Hamfordshoe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 19s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Matthew Easton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. It is a building partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture; the spire is of later date, and is remarkable for its elegance and beauty. Distance from Wellinborough, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 386. A. P., £3,727.

WILBY, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £26 6s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Neville White. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Eye, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 649. A. P., £2,535.

WILCHESWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Langton-Matravers, co. of Dorset. "Here was anciently a small priory, of what order cannot be discovered. It was dedicated to St Leonard, and was in the patronage of the lords of the manor of Langton-Wellis. Its principal is in the records sometimes styled chaplain, sometimes warden or prior; and the house itself sometimes a priory, sometimes a chantry or free chapel. It was endowed with lands in Mappouder and Knolton, valued, in the reign of Henry VIII., at £12 16s. 4d., and was suppressed in that reign with other lesser houses."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WILCOT, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. It contains the chapelry of Draycott-Foliatt, and the tythings of Pare and Stowel. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of

Salisbury, rated at £6 17s., returned at £116, and, in 1829, in patronage of Miss Wroughton. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Here, it is said, there was formerly a monastery, of which there are no further particulars. Distance from Pewsey, 2 m. W.N.W. Total pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 677. A. P., £4,119.

WILCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £62, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. R. Pickering. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Witney, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1831, 10.

WILD, a hamlet in the parish of Hampstead-Norris, co. of Berks. Distance from East Isley, 4 m. S.E. by S.

WILDBOAR-CLOUGH, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Macclesfield, 6½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 476. A. P., £2,451.

WILDEN, a parish in the hundred of Bedford, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a school at which some poor children receive education, in consideration of about £30 per annum, arising from land left by John and Thomas Rolle in 1624. Distance from Bedford, 5½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 411. A. P., £2,233.

WILDSWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Laughton, wapentake of Cerringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Gainsborough, 7½ m. N. Pop., in 1831, 132.

WILFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £18 17s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir R. Clifton, Bart. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. The parish lies on the banks of the river Trent, which is here crossed by a ferry. Distance from Nottingham, 2 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 602. A. P., £3,305.

WILFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It lies on the sea-coast, and at the south-eastern extremity of the county, containing the market-town of Market-Wickham, 17 parishes, and, in 1831, 7433 inhabitants.

WILHAMSTEAD, or WILSHAMSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d., returned at £82 12s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Carteret. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school with a small endowment, at which a few children receive free education. Distance from Bedford, 4 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 753. A. P., £3,902.

WILKESLEY, a joint-township with Dodcot, partly in the parish of Wrenbury and partly in that of Audlem, co.-palatine of Ches-

ter. Distance from Audlem, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., &c., returned with Dodcot.

WILKINTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Horsington, co. of Somerset.

WILKSBY, a parish in the soke of Horn-castle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 4s. 2d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. C. Dymoke. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Horncastle, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 67. A. P., £541.

WILLAND, a parish in the hundred of Halberton, co. of Devon. The river Culme intersects the parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 10s. 5d., returned at £111 14s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Thomas Taylor, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Collumpton, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 321. A. P., £1,423.

WILLASTON, a township in the parish of Wyburnby, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 1½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 122. A. P., £2,331.

WILLASTON, or WOOLLASTON, a township in the parish of Neston, higher division of the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Great Neston, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,409.

WILLASTON, or WOLLASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Prees, co. of Salop. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 6 m. W.

WILLBY, a hamlet in the parish of Cantley, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Doncaster, 4 m. E. by S.

WILLERICK, or WILERICK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 10s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir T. R. Salusbury, Bart. Distance from Caerleon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 33. A. P., £363.

WILLEN, or WYLLIEN, a parish in the first division of the three hundreds of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s., returned at £120, and in patronage of the trustees of the late Dr Busby, who nominate a Westminster student of Christ-church, Oxford. The living was endowed with the great tithes by Dr Busby, sometime headmaster of Westminster school, who also built the church ded. to St Mary Magdalene, in 1680. Dr Busby also left funds for the purpose of having 22 lectures annually on the Catechism. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 98. A. P., £823.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Wolverhampton, southern division of the hundred of Ollow, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy with that of Wolverhampton, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, in the jurisdiction of the court of

the royal peculiar of Wolverhampton, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in patronage of the lord of the manor. The church was built in 1748, and is ded. to St Giles. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Coal and ironstone are raised here to a considerable extent, which are sent along the Wyrley and Easington canal, which passes through this place. This place is mentioned in the Norman survey of the kingdom under the name of *Winehala*, which is derived from a Saxon word signifying victory, referring, probably, to a great battle fought here in 911. The village was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which time iron was manufactured here. This manufacture has now arrived to a remarkable degree of perfection. Annual courts leet and baron are held, also a court of requests on three Mondays in every alternate month, before which debts not exceeding £5 can be recovered. In the vicinity the maternal ancestors of the present marquess of Stafford formerly resided, the remains of the old hall are still in existence. Distance from Wolverhampton, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 3143; in 1831, 5834. A. P., £5,508.

WILLENHALL, or **WINNALL**, a hamlet in the parish of the Holy Trinity, city of Coventry, Kirkby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Distance from Coventry, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,513.

WILLERBY, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, E. R., co. of York. It contains the townships of Binnington, Staxton, and Willerby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 0s. 7½d., returned at £120, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Scarborough, 6 m. S. by W. Total pop. in 1831, 366. A. P., £3,098. Pop. of the township of Willerby, in 1801, 29; in 1831, 38. The other returns are given under the several townships.

WILLERBY, a township partly in the parish of Kirk-Ella, county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and partly in the parish of Cottingham, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop. of that part of the township within the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1801, 138; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,829. The other part is included in the parish of Cottingham in the parliamentary returns.

WILLERSEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 2s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Wm. Proody, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Peter—appears to have been built at different periods. It is a cruciform structure, with a tower crowned with pinnacles rising at the intersection of the limbs of the cross. Distance from Chip-ping-Campden, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 327. A. P., £1,843.

WILLERSLEY, a parish in the hundred of Huntingdon, co. of Hereford. It lies on

the south bank of the river Wya. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £33, and, in 1829, in patronage of the representatives of the late John Freeman, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Hay, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1831, 13.

WILLESBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Chart and Longridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 16s. 8d., returned at £128 18s. 10d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The church is ded. to St Mary, and is principally in the decorated style of English architecture. Distance from Ashford, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 472. A. P., £2,358.

WILLESDEN, or **WILSDON**, a parish in the Kensington division of the hundred of Ossington, co. of Middlesex. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of West Twyford, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary. It is principally in the later style of English architecture. It contains the hamlets of Holsdon-green, Neasdon, and East Twyford. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 8 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1751; in 1831, 1876. A. P., in 1815, £15,462; in 1828, £16,290.

WILLESLEY, a parish which, along with the two other parishes of Measham and Stratton-en-le-Fields, forms a detached portion of the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. It is locally within the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12, returned at £55 12s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Charles Hastings, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas. A railroad passes from this parish to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the canal which takes its name from that town bounds the parish on the south-west. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and consequently within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held every third Tuesday at Tutbury for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 2½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 63. A. P., £1,199.

WILLEY, a hundred in the co. of Bedford. It comprises the north-western portion of the county, bounded by Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and intersected by the river Ouse, containing 18 parishes, and, in 1831, 8,627 inhabitants.

WILLEY, a township in the parish of Presteigne, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Distance from Presteigne, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,312.

WILLEY, a parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in pa-

trance of Lord Forester. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Bridgenorth, 5 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,639.

WILLEY, a parish in the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 6s. 0^d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Leonard. Distance from Rugby, 7 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,029.

WILLHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Alton, co. of Southampton.

WILLIAMSCOTT, or WILLESCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, hundred of Banbury, co. of Oxford. Here is a charity, the income of which is appropriated to the education of poor children; it is endowed with £13, arising from rents bequeathed for its support by Walter Calcot in 1575, and with an annuity of £2, bequeathed by John Ditchfield in 1708. Distance from Banbury, 4 m. N. N. E. The pop. of this hamlet is returned along with the chapelry of Wardington.

WILLIAMSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of North Wingfield, co. of Derby.

WILLIAMSTON, a parish in the hundred of Narborth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of Begelly, in the dio. of St David's, not in charge, and in patronage of Lord Milford. Distance from Tenby, 4 m. N. W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 470.

WILLIAMSTRIP, a tything in the parish of Coln-St-Aldwyn's, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Fairford, 3 m. N.

WILLIEN, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, and, in 1829, in patronage of Francis Pym, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Hitchin, 3 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 313. A. P., £2,584.

WILLINGALE-DOE, or WILLINGALE-DE-OU, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, consolidated with that of Shellow-Bowels, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the bishop of the diocese, returned at £16, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. B. Bramston, Esq. The church is ded. to St Christopher, and is in the same churchyard as that of Willingale-Spain. These two parishes, although perfectly distinct in every thing concerning their ecclesiastical concerns and parochial assessments, are much intermixed. Here is a school at which six poor children belonging to the parish receive free instruction on an annuity of £6, given by Robert Cole in 1733; the Rev. Mr Walker also left a small sum for the purchase of books. "In this parish are distinct constables: one for the township; one for Torralls-Hall hamlet; a third for the hamlet of Birds-Green, part of which is in Roding-Beauchamp."—Morant's Essex. Dis-

tance from Chipping-Ongar, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 466. A. P., £2,371.

WILLINGALE-SPAIN, or WILLINGALE-DE-ISPANIA, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of London, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor; the bishop of London, however, possesses the privilege of nominating candidates. Church ded. to All Saints. It is in the same churchyard as that of Willingale-Doe, which see. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,389.

WILLINGDON, a parish in the hundred of Willington, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage united to that of Arlington, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. The church is a building of considerable antiquity, principally in the early English style of architecture. Distance from East Bourne, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 603. A. P., £4,812.

WILLINGHAM, or WIVELINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Papworth, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory exempt from visitation, being in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely, rated at £18 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. On the north side of the chancel is a chapel in the decorated style of English architecture, the roof of which is constructed of stone in a very curious manner. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here is a charity school, the foundation of which is dated so far back as 1593, when a subscription was raised for its support, and the money collected expended in the purchase of an estate, the annual rent of which amounts at present to about £20; in addition to this, Dr Saywell, master of Jesus' college, Cambridge, bequeathed £10 annual income for its support. The number of children who receive the benefit of this institution, is limited to 30. Here are almshouses for 4 poor widows, endowed with £12 per annum by William Smith, provost of King's college, Cambridge, who founded them in 1616. Large quantities of cheese are made here, the quality principally made takes its name from the neighbouring parish of Cottenham; about 1200 milch cows are kept for the purpose. Distance from St Ives, 6½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1403. A. P., £3,069.

WILLINGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Carlton, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Carlton, in the archd. and dio. of Ely, not in charge, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Ely. Patronage with the rectory of Carlton. Chapel ded. to St Matthew. Distance from Newmarket, 5½ m. S. by E. Pop., &c., are included in the returns made from the parish of Carlton.

WILLINGHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the heirs of the late Rev. R. Wells. Church ded. to St Helen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Gainsborough, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 392. A. P., £2,178. The parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

WILLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory, with that of North Cove, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patronage with the rectory of North Cove. The church was ded. to St Mary, but is now desecrated, having entirely fallen into ruins. Distance from Beccles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 158. A. P., £965.

WILLINGHAM-CHERRY, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It lies on the northern bank of the river Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £97, and, in 1829, in patronage of G. Hutton, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,719.

WILLINGHAM (North), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 4s. 4d., returned at £50, and, in 1829, in patronage of Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Distance from Market-Raisen, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 223. A. P., £2,205.

WILLINGHAM (South), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. R. Hensage, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Distance from Wragby, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 212. A. P., £2,119.

WILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wixamtree, co. of Bedford. It lies on the southern bank of the river Ouse, which is here navigable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Bedford. The church, which is ded. to St Lawrence, contains some monuments erected to the memory of different members of the Goetwicke family; it is principally in the debased style of English architecture. Distance from Bedford, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 332. A. P., £1,993.

WILLINGTON, a township in that portion of the parish of Whalley which is in the second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. This township formerly belonged to the abbey of Whalley, which is the reason of its being accounted part of that parish; the inhabitants, however, resort to the church of St Oswald, Chester, for the performance of ecclesiastical rites: they pay a portion of the great tithes to the rectors of Wem and Tarvin. The

Unitarians have a place of worship in this township. Distance from Tarporley, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,228.

WILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. It lies on both sides of the river Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Repton, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 17s. 3d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the corporation of Etwell and Repton. Church ded. to St Michael. The poor children of this parish are entitled to free education at Findern school, in the parish of Mickleover. The Grand Trunk canal intersects the parish. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 402. A. P., £1,715.

WILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Brancepath, north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. The river Wear flows on the south side of the township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,449.

WILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Hanmer, hundred of Maeslor, co. of Flint, North Wales. Distance from Ellesmere, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 388. A. P., £2,636.

WILLINGTON, or **WELLINGTON**, a township in the parish of Wallsend, eastern division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. It lies on the river Tyne. Coal is raised to a great extent within the township. Here are also a quarry, several coal stalks, a patent ropery, and a steam corn-mill. Distance from North Shields, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., &c., included in the returns made from the parish of Wallsend.

WILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Barcheston, co. of Warwick. Distance from Ship-ton-upon-Stour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., &c., included in the returns made from the parish of Barcheston.

WILLISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Boamere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £29, and, in 1829, in patronage of A. Upcher, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Needham, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,049.

WILLITOF, a joint township with Gribthorpe, in the parish of Bubwith, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Howden, 5 m. N. Pop., &c., included in the returns made from Gribthorpe.

WILLITON, a chapelry in the parish of St Decuman, hundred of Williton and Free-manners, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Bath and Wells, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the vicar of St Decuman, rated at £4, returned at £80. Chapel ded. to St Peter. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of

worship here. Distance from Dunster, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., &c., included in the returns made from the parish of St Decuman.

WILLITON AND FREEMANNERS, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It is near the centre of the western branch of the county, containing 31 parishes, and, in 1831, 14,717 inhabitants.

WILLMINGHAM, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Shalfleet, and partly in that of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Distance from Newport, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E.

WILLOUGHBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £39 10s. 2d., returned at £105 6s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby. Church ded. to St Helen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school endowed with about £25 annual income, arising from the rent of land bequeathed in 1728 by Anthony Barnes; the sum is appropriated to the instruction and clothing of poor children. Distance from Alford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 537. A. P., £4,893.

WILLOUGHBY, a hamlet in the parish of Norwell, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Newark, 6 m. N. by W.

WILLOUGHBY, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. This place is mentioned in the Norman survey of the kingdom under the name of *Wilbere* and *Wilebei*, between which and the present name a resemblance can easily be traced. In the reign of Henry I. we find it a royal demesne, and was by that monarch granted to one of his servants called Wigan, by one of whose descendants it was granted to the hospital of St John, founded by Henry III. without the east gate of Oxford. This monastic institution having been dissolved in the reign of Henry VI., the manor of Willoughby was obtained by William de Wainfleet, at that time bishop of Winchester, for the purpose of endowing with it Magdalene college, Oxford, then recently founded; it accordingly still forms part of the endowment of that institution. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., part of the parliamentary army having passed through the village, made preparations for pulling down the ancient market-cross, from which they were fortunately deterred by the remonstrances of the vicar. Willoughby was formerly a place of much greater importance than it now is, having enjoyed the advantage of a fair and market, which have now, however, fallen entirely into disuse. It is conjectured, from the existence of a place still called 'Pie-court,' that a court of pie-powder was attached to the fair. Near the church appears to have been formerly a gaol, remains of which have been recently discovered. The village extends nearly three quarters of a mile along the road from London to Holyhead; it consists principally of thatched houses, but a few have been built recently of a better description. The land in the vicinity is rich, and possesses

much interesting scenery. Willoughby has derived great advantage from the recent discovery of some saline and sulphureous springs, the properties of which are similar to those at Harrowgate. Establishments for the accommodation of visitors have in consequence been formed, and the village is rapidly rising from obscurity. The waters are principally used for scrofulous and other similar complaints. Its situation on the high road gives it the advantage of easy and direct communication with the metropolis, from which it is about 80 miles distant.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 4s. 4d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The church is ded. to St Nicholas, and is a structure of a plain and neat exterior, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower, with buttresses at the corners. The western window possesses considerable beauty in the details. The north and south porches are handsome, and relieve the general plainness of the edifice. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, the first of which is separated from the rest of the building by an obtusely pointed arch. The aisles are separated from the nave by rows of clustered columns, and from the interior of the tower by a lofty arch. The font is placed in the south aisle, and is a large cylindrical vessel of stone, on a square pedestal of stone, and is slightly ornamented. The church contains some ancient monuments, among others an altar-tomb of the family of Clerke. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here. In this parish various liberal benefactions have been given or bequeathed for charitable purposes; the annual amount is now about £500. The trustees of these charities erected a school-house in 1816, at an expense of £430, adjoining to which is accommodation for a schoolmaster and mistress. Each of these receive £40 per annum. The children educated here receive instruction in reading, writing, &c.; and the girls in needlework, from the mistress. The rest of the money, after paying the expenses of the school, is devoted to keeping the church and roads in repair, to the apprenticing of children, and to the support of the poor. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity. Distance from Dunchurch, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 376. A. P., £3,399.

WILLOUGHBY (SCOTT), a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 1s. 3d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Gwydir. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Falkingham, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 24.

WILLOUGHBY (SILK), a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 8s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Hunting-

ton. The church is ded. to St Denis, and is a structure in various styles of English architecture, the general appearance of which is handsome. The body is in the decorated style, and the chancel is evidently of more recent erection; the latter contains three beautiful stalls, with a wooden screen, exhibiting some elegant specimens of carving. There are some remains of stained glass in the east window. The font is of Norman architecture, and of a circular form. Distance from Sleaford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 193. A. P., £2,400.

WILLOUGHBY-WATERLESS, or **WATER-LEYS**, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Peatling-Magna, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 11s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. John Miles. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Lutterworth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 327. A. P., £2,009.

WILLOUGHBY-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 18s. 6d., returned at £84, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. George Davys. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. In the centre of the village is a cross fifteen feet in height, resting on four steps. A battle, commonly called the battle of Willoughby field, was fought here during the civil war between the royalist and parliamentary parties. The Fosse-road intersected the parish, and the existence of extensive ruins proves the existence of a town, which, from its size, must have been of some importance; antiquaries are, however, at variance as to its name, whether it was *Vernometum*, or *Maryidunum*. According to Horley it was the former, but Stukeley inclines in favour of the latter. The field, where the remains are found, is called the Black field. Distance from Loughborough, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,691.

WILLONCHES, or **WILCHES**, in the co. of Leicester. See **RAGDALE**.

WILLOUGHTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in medietyes, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 4s. 2d., returned at £143 12s. 3d., and alternately in patronage of Lord Scarborough, and the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "Here is said to have been an alien priory. Maude the empress did indeed give the church or a moiety of it, to the abbey of St Nicholas, by Angiers; and that abbey had a pension out of it. And a manor in Willoughton, lately belonging to that abbey, was granted by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge. But it is certain that there was a priory of monks

here. Roger de Baslei and Simon de Canel, in the reign of King Stephen, gave the moiety of the church here and the greater part of the town to the Knights Templars, from whom it came afterwards to the hospitallers, and here was a preceptory of that order, valued in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII. at £174 11s. 1d. ob. per annum as Dugdale; and at £209 19s. 8d., as Le Neve's MSS. Valor, which was granted 37^o Hen. VIII. to John Cock and John Thurgood."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Gainsborough, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 477. A. P., £3,313.

WILLSBOROUGH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenboe, co. of Leicester. Distance from Market-Bosworth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., &c., returned with Temple-hall.

WILL'S-PASTURES, an extra-parochial district in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 7. A. P., £176.

WILLSWORTHY, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter Tavy, hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Distance from Tavistock, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 70.

WILLYBROOK, a hundred in the co. of Northampton. It is at the north-eastern end of the county, having Rutlandshire on the north-west; containing 14 parishes, and, in 1831, 5790 inhabitants.

WILMECOTE (LITTLE), a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Old Stratford, Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. The chapel was ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and is now demolished. Distance from Stratford-upon-Avon, 3 m. N.W. Pop., &c., returned with the parish of Old Stratford.

WILMINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Offwell, co. of Devon. Distance from Honiton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S.

WILMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church is ded. to St Michael, and has a handsome steeple. The hill on which it stands commands an extensive view of the neighbouring country. The great earl of Warwick resided for some time at the manor house, which is beautifully situated. Distance from Dartford, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 724. A. P., £3,229.

WILMINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Boughton-Aluph, co. of Kent.

WILMINGTON, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.

WILMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Longridge, rape of Peversey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8, returned at £96, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord George Cavendish. Church ded. to St Mary. It is principally in the Nor-

man or Saxon style of architecture. "Robert, earl of Moreton, in the time of William Rufus, bestowed this manor on the abbey of Grestein in Normandy, to which it became an alien priory. The monks were of the Benedictine order. Upon the wars with France it was often seized into the king's hands, till Henry IV. gave license to the dean and chapter of Chichester, to buy this priory with the manor, &c., then valued at 240 marks per annum, which they did, and had the same confirmed to them by parliament, 2d Henry V., toward the founding of a chantry of two priests in the said cathedral. This estate being surrendered up by the said dean and chapter, was granted, 7th Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Sackville."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Wilmington gives the inferior title of baron to the marquess of Northampton. Distance from Hailsham, 4½ m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,499.

WILMOTSHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-Pere, co. of Somerset.

WILMSLOW, a parish in the hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. It contains the townships of Bollen-Fee, Chorley, Fulshaw, and Pownal-Fee. The parish lies on both sides of the small river Bollin. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £32 15s., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Clowes. The church is ded. to St Bartholomew, and exhibits a mixture of the decorated and more debased styles of English architecture. It contains several ancient monuments, principally to different members of the Dunham, Trafford, Newton, and Leigh families. The town owes its origin to a branch of the last mentioned family. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Ten poor children receive education at a school founded by the Rev. Henry Hough, and possessing a small endowment. Here is a workhouse, established about 1780, upon Lindan common, and endowed with the rental of lands now producing about £200 per annum. Within the parish are several mills for the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics, which are principally moved by water power on the small river Bollin. Courts leet and baron are held within the parish; the former by the earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the latter at the township of Pownal-Fee by Mr Trafford. Not far from the church are the ruins of a chapel, supposed to have belonged to the lords of the manor. Distance from Macclesfield, 7 m. N.W. by N. Total pop., in 1831, 4296. The returns are given separately under the different townships.

WILNE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. It contains the township of Shardlow, and a large poor-house common to the townships of several different parishes. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendal court of Sawley, not in charge, endowed with £1600, and in patronage of the perpetual curate of Sawley. Church ded. to

St Chad. Distance from Derby, 8 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 1091. A. P., £3,215.

WILNE (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of Sawley, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy subordinate to that of Sawley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patronage with the perpetual curacy of Sawley. Chapel ded. to St Chad. Distance from Derby, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., &c., returned with the liberty of Draycotte.

WILNECOTE, a chapelry in the parish of Tamworth, Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. It contains the hamlet of Dostill. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Tamworth, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £40; patronage with the curacy of Tamworth. The chapel is ded. to the Holy Trinity; and having lately obtained a grant from the society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, amounting to £300, it has in consequence received an addition of 482 sittings, of which number 450 are free. Establishments for the raising of coal and burning of lime and bricks, have existed here for some years. Distance from Tamworth, 3 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 688. A. P., £2,394.

WILPHIRE, a township in the parish and lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Blackburn, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,294.

WILSDEN, a township in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Morley, W. R., co. of York. Here is a chapel, which was finished at an expense of £7,710 13s. 6d., arising from a grant obtained from parliament. In 1828 it was constituted a district church, and the patronage was vested in the vicar of Bradford. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Here are manufactories for the spinning and weaving of worsted, cotton, and linen. Distance from Keighley, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 913; in 1831, 2252. A. P., £2,927.

WILSFORD, or **WIVELSFORD**, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, and in patronage of Viscount Melbourne. The church is ded. to St Mary, and exhibits a mixture of the early and decorated styles of English architecture. It has a tower and spire, and in the interior is an octagonal font, seemingly of a later date than the rest of the church. "Hugo de Evernure, or Wake, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, in the reign of King Stephen, whereupon a priory of Benedictine monks from thence were fixed here. It being seized into the king's hands during the wars with France, it was at length, by the favour of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, settled upon the abbey of Bourn in this county; and as parcel thereof, granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke

of Suffolk."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Sleaford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 393. A. P., £2,473.

WILSFORD, a parish in the hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage consolidated with that of Woodford, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Wilsford and Woodford, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with the vicarage of Woodford. Church ded. to St Michael. The parish lies on the western bank of the river Avon, and contains the tything of Lake. The manor-house of Lake is a handsome building, in the style of architecture prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. Distance from Amesbury, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 119. A. P., £1,012.

WILSFORD-DAUNTSEY, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. It contains the tything of Manningford-Bohune. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 17s. 11d., and in patronage of the master of the hospital of St Nicholas, Salisbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Pewsey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 270. A. P., £1,778, not including the tything of Manningford-Bohune.

WILSHAMPSTEAD, co. of Bedford. See **WILLIAMSTEAD**.

WILSICK, a joint township with Standcill and Wellingley, in the parish of Tiekhill, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Doncaster, 6 m. S. by W. The pop. and other returns are included in those made from Standcill.

WILSLEY (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Distances from Cranbrook, 1 m. N. by E.

WILSTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Grestford, wapentake of Nees, parts of Keesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Grestford, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Grestford rectory. Distance from Market-Deeping, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 69. A. P., £1,168.

WILSTHORPE, WYVELESTHORPE, or **WILSTROP**, a township in the parish of Kirk-Hammerton, in the almsley of the city and E. R. of the co. of York. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and consequently within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury for the recovery of all debts not exceeding 40s. Distance from York, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,394.

WILSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Bridlington, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Bridlington, 3 m. S. by W. The pop., &c., are included in the returns made from Hilderthorpe.

WILSTON, or WILLESTHORNE, a hamlet in the parish of Tring, co. of Hertford. Distance from Tring, 2 m. N.W.

WILSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Breedon-on-the-hill, co. of Leicester. Dis-

tance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N.

WILTON, a parish in the hundred of Grimsboe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hockwold, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 7s. 6d., and in patronage of Caius college, Cambridge. The church—which is ded. to St James—is an ancient structure, principally built of flint and boulder-stone, with a massive embattled tower and spire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. The pop. and A. P. are returned with Hockwold.

WILTON, a tything in the parish of Midsummer-Norton, hundred of Chewton, co. of Somerset. Distance from Bath, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. Pop., &c., returned with the parish.

WILTON, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £95, and, in 1829, in patronage of Webb Stow, Esq. The church is ded. to St George, and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the vicarage of St Mary Magdalene in Taunton. The parish contains the hamlets of Ganton and Therford, and is an extensive suburb to the town of Taunton. A hospital was formerly founded here by the bishops of Winchester. Distance from Taunton, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 795. A. P., £2,697.

WILTON,

A borough, formerly a market-town, and parish, locally within the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts, but exercising separate jurisdiction within itself. It contains also the tythings of Bulbridge and Ditchampton. The name of the place is derived from its situation on the river Wilty. It is a place of great antiquity, and was anciently of considerable importance, having been the *Caer-Guilon*, or capital of the British Prince Carollus, and in the time of the heptarchy the principal seat of the kings of Wessex. Its importance many centuries before the Norman conquest, may be estimated from the fact of its giving name to the county, and from the circumstance of there being a mint here. Camden and many other antiquaries state it to have been the place where a battle was fought between Egbert, king of Wessex, and Beorwulf, king of Mercia, which was decided in favour of the former. This battle, it is certainly known, was fought at a place called *Ellandene* within the county; but it seems uncertain whether this or another place of that name is referred to in the older accounts; the evidence, it is now considered, is rather against Wilton having been the site. King Alfred, in 871, was victorious over an army of Danes, having compelled them to sue for peace on disadvantageous terms. About this time was commenced the monastery, of which a particular account will be found under the proper head. In the beginning of the tenth century, Wilton be-

came the seat of the diocese of Wiltshire, and continued during the lives of 11 successive bishops, until the two bishoprics having been united, the see was removed to Sherborne, and ultimately to Old Sarum. For a considerable time after the Norman conquest, Wilton continued to be a place of considerable importance until the time of King Stephen, in which reign it became the scene of some military operations between that monarch and the Empress Maude, and was burnt by the latter. It again recovered in a great degree, but was materially injured by the growing consequence of Salisbury, and the change in direction of the great western road, which formerly passed through it. It was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, and was made the residence of the court for a short time in 1603.

The town is situated in a valley near the confluence of the rivers Madder and Willy, is partially paved, and consists principally of one long street. The town owes great part of its present affluence to the manufacture of the kind of carpets which are called after its name, and which was introduced from France by a former earl of Pembroke, he having brought workmen to England for the purpose of instructing the inhabitants in the art. Three hundred and fifty persons are now employed in two manufactories; and although the trade is not so extensive as it formerly was, it is now evidently on the increase. The markets were formerly held on Wednesday and Saturday, but they have both now fallen into disuse. On the 4th of May is held a fair for cattle and sheep, and on the 12th of September a very large one for sheep, upwards of 100,000 being sold. Wilton is a borough by prescription, but its privileges have been confirmed and increased by the charters of different monarchs from the time of Henry I. to that of Henry VI. The corporation as it at present stands, consists of a mayor, recorder, high steward, five aldermen, besides an unlimited number of burgesses, the corporation having the privilege of increasing them at will; besides these there are a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, four constables, and other inferior officers. The mayor is chosen on the first Thursday after Michaelmas day, by the corporation at large, from three persons nominated by such members of the corporation as have served the office of mayor. The lord holds an annual court on the 13th of October, at the town-hall, which is an ancient building recently repaired; at this court the mayor and other office-bearers are sworn in. The jurisdiction of the borough is in the hands of the mayor and recorder who possess exclusive jurisdiction, and are justices of the peace *ex officio*. This borough first sent members to the parliament held in the 23d of Edward I., and has continued to do so till the present time. Under the late corrupt system of election, the members were generally returned under the influence of the earl of Pembroke, the right of voting having been exercised by all members of the corporation, in number only about 45. Under the provision of the Reform act it has been deprived of one member. The

number of voters is now above 300, and the mayor is returning officer. Living, a rectory with that of Ditchampton and the vicarage of Bulbridge united, rated at £12 16s. 3d., in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Pembroke. The church is ancient, and is ded. to St Mary. The Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is a free school, founded in 1706 by Walter Dyer, and endowed by him with £600, by William Upton with about £2,100, and by Robert Sumpton with part of the interest of £4,200. The master is paid £40 per annum, and receives a free house. Twenty boys receive education, and a sum of £8 10s. as an apprentice fee on leaving school. The remainder of Mr Sumpton's bequest is appropriated partly to the providing of small marriage portions to deserving young women, and is partly given in annual sums of £6 each, to five poor men and as many women either born, or resident for seven years, in the parish. James Swayne also bequeathed a sum of £2 annually, to each of the same individuals. Thomas Mease bequeathed £4000 in the public funds in 1816, directing the interest to accumulate for years, and afterwards to be appropriated to various charitable purposes. "This monastery owes its original to Weoxstan or Wulstan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltshire, who about the year 773, repaired an old church of St Mary here (which had been almost quite demolished by the Danes) and placed therein a college or chantry of secular priests; but after his death, A. D. 800, his relict S. Alburga, sister to King Egbert, got leave of her brother to make it a nunnery for twelve religious virgins besides the prioress. This king encouraged this project, and is thereupon said to be the first founder of this monastery. King Ælfred (having routed the Danes not far from this town A. D. 871,) on the persuasion of his wife Egwine, built a new nunnery on the site of the royal palace here for an abbess and twelve religious, and caused the nuns from St Mary to come to this new house, which consisted of twenty-six nuns, and was dedicated to St Mary and St Bartholomew. King Edward senior, and King Edgar were great benefactors to this monastery, the latter for the sake of his natural daughter St Edith a nun, and, as some say, abbess here, who was afterwards canonized, and became the patron saint of this abbey, which was of the Benedictine order, and had yearly revenues about the time of the dissolution valued at £601 1s. 1d. q. as Dugd.; and £652 11s. 5d. q. as Speed. It was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Sir William Herbert.—Some have imagined that there was a collegiate church here; but *quære*, whether the prebendaries here were not some few secular clergymen provided for out of the lands and churches belonging to the abbey.—Near, or without the gate of this town, was an hospital of a master or prior and poor brethren, dedicated to St John, as early as A. D. 1217. About the time of the dissolution there were but four poor persons in it, and the revenues of it, with the chapels of

Burcomb, were valued at £16 18s. 4d. per annum in the whole, and £14 13s. 10d. ob. clear. It is yet in being for a master or prior (who is a clergyman nominated by the dean of Sarum,) two poor men and two poor women, who are nominated by the master, and have each of them yearly £4 10s. 6d. for their maintenance and firing, and are clothed every other year.—There was an house of Black friars in this town, which was granted to Sir William Herbert, 1^o Edward VI.—Tanner's Not. Mon. On the site of this ancient nunnery is the princely residence of the earls of Pembroke, designed by Inigo Jones and Holbein; here Sir Philip Sidney composed his *Arcadia*, his sister Sarah being the wife of the earl of Pembroke. Distance from Salisbury, 3 m. W. by N.; from London, 84 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2144; in 1831, 1997. A. P., £3,422.

WILTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Kirk-Leatham, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £19 9s. 6d., returned at £114 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. The castle here belonged to the ancient family of the Bulmers, and in which it continued till Sir John Bulmer, Knt., the last possessor of that family, engaging in the northern insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was attainted for high treason, when this and his other estates were forfeited to the crown. Till within a few years there were some remains of its former grandeur, but the tower being in a very ruinous state, it was taken down, and a new edifice, in the same style of building, erected on its site by the present proprietor. Near the centre of the village are the remains of St Ellen's chapel, founded, according to Torr, by Sir William Bulmer, in the 23d of Henry VIII., for two priests, endowed with some lands, out of the revenue of which four poor men and as many women received a weekly dole. Distance from Gullsbrough, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 411. A. P., £5,836.

WILTON, a township in the parish of Ellerburn, eastern division of the wapentake of Pickering-Lythe, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Pickering, 3½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,858.

WILTON (BISHOP), a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. It contains the townships of Bishop-Wilton with Belthorpe, Bolton, and Yowlthorpe with Gowthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the dean of York, rated at £7 3s. 6½d., and, in 1831, in patronage of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. The church is ded. to St Edith, and consists of a nave and side aisles, a chapel on the north side, a chancel and tower at the west end. The latter is comprised in the plan and is finished with a battlement and pinnacles. The spire is octa-

gonal and of considerable altitude. The south side has a brick porch and several square-headed windows of three lights. The chancel is evidently the most ancient part of the church, probably of the early part of the thirteenth century; it has three circular-headed windows. The window in the east end of the chancel is pointed, of three lights. The interior is in a bad state of repair; it is spacious; the nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches resting on octagonal columns. The village is small and has a brook running through the principal street. The scenery in the vicinity is highly romantic, embracing valleys of considerable length, with hanging wood and several small streams. On the summit of the adjoining wold, on the east side of Bishop-Wilton, is the beacon which gave name to this part of the wapentake. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, erected in 1810, and the Primitive Methodists another, built in 1818. A few poor children receive education from an annual sum bequeathed by Elizabeth Barnett, in 1763. Here is the moat of an episcopal palace which formerly existed here, having been built in the reign of Edward IV. by Bishop Neville. Distance from Pocklington, 4½ m. N. Pop. of the joint-townships of Bishop-Wilton with Belthorpe, in 1801, 413; in 1831, 622. A. P., £3,149. Total pop. of the parish, in 1831, 831.

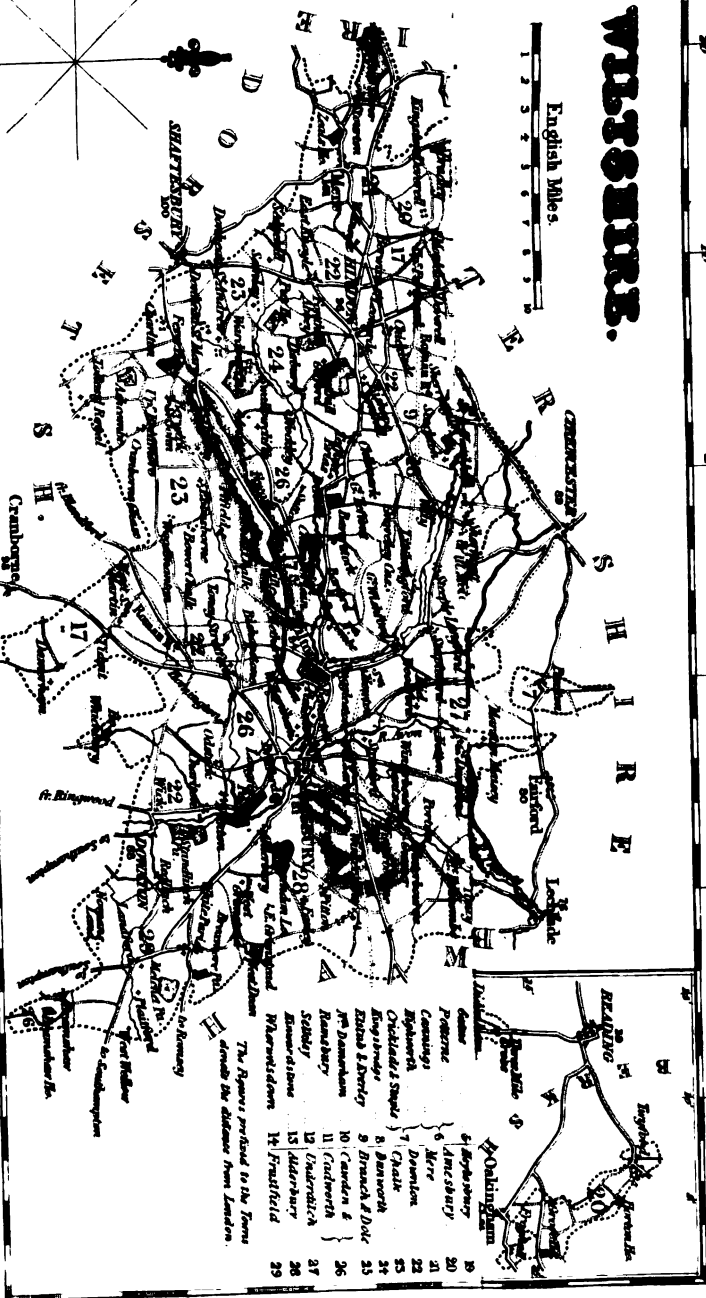
WILTSHIRE,

An inland county of England, having Gloucestershire on the north, Berkshire and Hampshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south, and Somersetshire and Gloucestershire on the west. The boundaries of the county are very irregular, not following the course of any river. It extends from 50° 55' to 51° 42' north latitude, and 1° 30' to 2° 22' west longitude. The area of the county is equal to about 1379 square miles, or 882,560 statute acres.

History.—When Cæsar wrote his Commentaries, Wiltshire was occupied by the Belgæ throughout the greater part of its extent; the rest was possessed by the Hedui and Carvili, the former inhabiting the north-western parts of it; the Cangi are said to have held some territory in the northern division. In the reign of the Emperor Claudius, the Romans having again invaded Britain in the year 44, found the greater part in the possession of the Belgæ, who appear to have subdued the Hedui and Carvili, after the time of Julius Cæsar; the rude barrier called the Wansdike, preserved the Cangi from their dominion. The Romans having conquered Britain, included Wiltshire under their new province of Britannia Prima. About the beginning of the sixth century, Cerdic—afterwards founder of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex—having landed on the coast of Hampshire, succeeded in gaining a footing, and after a continued warfare of nearly 20 years, penetrated this length, but was, however, completely routed by the Britons under Arthur. This defeat prevented the return of

WILTSHIRE.

English Miles.



The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



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|-----------|---------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------|------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |
| Salisbury | Devizes | Marlborough | Chippenham | Wootton Bassett | Amesbury | Westbury | Longleat | Sturton | Calne | Crane | Stratford | High Wycombe | Reading | Wokingham | Andover | Basingstoke | Alton | Barnstaple | Exeter | Truro | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey | St Austrey |



nd Wiltshire was consequently them for 30 years. In 554, nd successor of Cerdic in the /essex, which was now fixed on are footing, having invaded the a numerous army, met the Britons ~~now~~ now called Old Sarum, there defeated them took possession. Another battle was fought afterwards at 'Beranbrig' or Bar-near Marlborough, which decided the Britons in Wiltshire, they being sted and obliged to yield to the Saxons. In consequence, was immediately in-with the kingdom of Wessex, of which d part till the end of the heptarchy. dowing reign, Ceola raised an insur-against his uncle Ceawlin, at that time d having procured the aid of some of ish tribes, succeeded in defeating him /ednesbury, on the Wensdyke, and the crown. In the succeeding reigns anty was often made the scene of mili-perations between the kings of Wessex, one hand, and those of Mercia on the Here was fought a sanguinary contest eat Bedwin, between Wulphere, king of sa, and Eswin, general of the West Saxon s, in which, although Wulphere was oblig- retreat with great loss, Eswin was totally le to pursue him. An indecisive action : place at Wednesbury, between Ina, king Wessex, and Ceolread, king of Mercia. In year 823, Egbert, afterwards sole king of igland, defeated the Mercian army, which d invaded his dominions, under Beornwulf. 'iltshire suffered much from the Danes in is reign as well as afterwards, the Great Al- ed having been defeated at Wilton in 871. About six years afterwards they gained posses- sion of the whole country, and established hemselves at Chippingham, having compelled Alfred to retire to the isle of Athelney in Somerset. From this retreat, however, he soon returned, and succeeded in extirpating the Danes, after a series of splendid victories, which must be known to the most superficial reader of English history. Crushed, but not subdued, the Danes returned under their King Sweyn, in 1003, and having ravaged many of the southern counties, succeeded in destroying the town of Wilton and Sarum. Wiltshire was again visited by invading armies of the same nation in 1006 and 1011, on which last occasion Canute imposed severe burdens on the inhabitants, but was shortly afterwards compelled to retreat by Edmund Ironside. Immediately after the conquest, William held a court at Sarum, at which the inhabitants did homage for their lands. During the civil wars which raged between the empress Maude and Stephen, the latter seized the castles of Salisbury, Devizes, and Malmesbury. He was defeated with great slaughter in the course of this war at Wilton, having on that occasion narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. During the servile war which took place in 1450, under Cade and others, the bishop of Salisbury was barbarously murdered by his tenants. During the great

civil war in 1643, Wardour castle was besieged by Sir Thomas Hungerford, in the interest of the parliament, who succeeded in taking it. Sir William also took the town of Malmesbury in the same year, but did not long retain possession of it. Shortly after the battle of Lansdown, the parliamentary army was defeated on Roundaway-hill, and suffered great loss in their stores, &c. Devizes was taken by Oliver Cromwell in 1646, and Malmesbury by Col. Massie in the same year. Here took place the insurrection, which was intended to be general, in 1665, but which only broke out at Salisbury; it was totally unsuccessful, the leaders being all taken and executed. Salisbury was for some time the head-quarters of King James II. when his affairs were rendered desperate by the landing of the prince of Orange in 1688.

Ecclesiastical and Civil Divisions, &c.—The whole of this county is within the dio. of Salisbury, with the exception of the parish of Kingswood, which is in the dio. of Gloucester, and that of Whitebury, in the dio. of Winchester, and province of Canterbury. It forms the two archdeaconries of Sarum and Wilts,—the former comprising the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Potterne, Salisbury, Wilton, and Wily; the latter those of Avebury, Cricklade, Malmesbury, and Marlborough. It contains 295 parishes; viz. 143 rectories, 104 vicarages, and 48 perpetual curacies.—The county is divided, for the purposes of civil government, into 28 hundreds, which are as follows: Alderbury; Amesbury; Bradford; Branch and Dole; Calne; Cawden and Cadworth; Chalk; Chippenham; Damerham (North and South); Downton; Dunthorpe; Elstub and Everley; Frustfield; Heytesbury; Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; Kingsbridge; Kinwardstone; Malmesbury; Melksham; Mere; Potterne and Cannings; Ramsbury; Selkley; Swanborough; Underditch; Warminster; Westbury; and Whorwelsdown. It contains the city of New Sarum, commonly called Salisbury; the borough and market-towns of Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Westbury; the borough of Wilton; and the market-towns of Amesbury, Great Bradford, Market-Lavington, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Hindon, and Wootton-Basset. These two last named towns, with Great Bedwin, Downton, Heytesbury, Ludgershall, and the well-known Old Sarum, returned members to parliament until the passing of the reform act. Till then the county returned two members, but since that time it has returned four, namely, two for the northern, and two for the southern division. The number of registered voters was, in 1832, in the northern division, 3614; in the southern, 2540. Wiltshire is within the western circuit, the assizes being held at Salisbury, and the quarterly sessions of the Wiltshire magistrates at Devizes in the winter, at Salisbury in the spring, at Warminster in the summer, and at Marlborough in the autumn. There are upwards of 100 acting justices of the peace. The county gaol is at Fisherton-Anger, the

county house of correction at Devizes, and one bridewell at Devizes and another at Marlborough. The parochial rates raised in this county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £192,914 17s., and the expenditure to £190,043 2s.; of which £165,443 2s. was expended on account of the poor. In the year ending Easter, 1832, the money raised was £199,000, or about 16s. from every individual inhabitant.—This county, although now in the diocese of Salisbury, was anciently in the time of the West Saxons included in that of Winchester; in the reign of King Ina it was included in that of Sherborne, and remained so till the beginning of the tenth century, when a diocese was formed co-extensive with the county, the seat of which was for some time at Ramsbury, and afterwards at Wilton. This last was united to the dio. of Sherborne during the bishopric of Hermannus, at the time of the Norman conquest. This bishop removed to Old Sarum, and finally, about the beginning of the thirteenth, to Salisbury, at which time the present cathedral was erected.

Soil, Face of the Country, &c.—The form of the county is somewhat that of an ellipse. There are two small portions detached, viz., the parish of Kingwood, which is a little beyond its north-western border in Gloucestershire, and another in Berkshire, near Oakingham, being nearly 30 miles removed. A small part of the county of Gloucester containing the greater part of the parish of Minety, is situated locally within this county. Wiltshire may be said to be naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from the north-east to the south-west. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire, and differ very materially from each other, not only in appearance, but in almost every distinguishing quality. South Wiltshire, which claims priority of notice, on account of its superior extent, forms the western division of a vast track of chalk hills, comprising a considerable part of Hampshire, and having for its boundaries the rich lands of Berkshire, and the extreme verge of the Marlborough hills on the north; the broken ground of Somersetshire on the west; the New Forest of Hampshire on the south; and the heaths of Surrey and Sussex, together with the West Downs of the latter county, on the east. This portion of Wiltshire presents to the eye, when surveyed from a distance, the appearance of a large elevated plain. On a nearer inspection, however, it appears to be indented by numerous and frequently extensive valleys, and to display an almost continual series of gentle eminences, with now and then a bolder height rising above the others, but never to a mountainous elevation. In some parts the hills assume the form of rotund knolls, and are separated by smoothly sided hollows, which vary considerably both in depth and extent. At other places they range along, for a short distance, in connected ridges, showing on one side of the range rather a rapid declivity, from the top of which, on the other side, the hills sink

in irregular gradation, till at length they frequently shelve into a perfect flat. The whole of this district, generally speaking, is separated into two divisions, the one called Marlborough Downs, and the other Salisbury Downs, or Plain. Both these portions, however, are characterised by precisely the same generic features, excepting, perhaps, that the eminences in the former are more abrupt and elevated than in the latter. Around Stonehenge the greatest level prevails, and the face of the country here flows in the most gentle manner, and exhibits a tamer aspect than even the high wolds of Yorkshire. Throughout this whole extent the surface is usually smooth and naked, but nevertheless beautiful. Many of the scenes are grand; and at particular seasons, or under the influence of peculiar effects of sky, cannot fail to delight the artist. The principal valleys in this division of the county lie along the banks of the rivers, the most remarkable of which diverge like irregular radii from the country around Salisbury and Wilton. These display rich meadow and corn lands, interspersed with seats and villages, and finely covered, at intervals, with plantations of wood.—North Wiltshire differs completely from the southern division of the county in its general appearance. Instead of a constant series of 'chalky waves,' the aspect of this district, which extends from the verge of the Downs to the hills of Gloucestershire, is nearly that of a perfect flat, the few deviations from the ordinary level being for the most part so gradual as scarcely to be perceptible on a cursory view. The country here, moreover, is so extremely close and well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found also to contain many extensive tracts of rich pasture land, situated on the banks of the lower Avon and the Thames, and of such smaller streams as flow into the one or the other of these rivers. It likewise comprises a number of corn-fields, exhibits some very fine scenery of the milder kind, and is abundantly supplied with towns and villages. The soil of this county is various, both in the southern and in the northern districts. In the former, however, a much greater uniformity of disposition is observable than in the latter. All the higher land on the sides of the hills, from which the flints have been washed off, exhibits very commonly a chalky loam, or rather a dissolved chalk. A flinty loam chiefly forms the soil of the lower grounds of these summits; and in the centre of the valleys, which are watered by rivulets, the soil is usually composed of a deep black earth, covering a bed of broken flints; but in some of the more extensive vales there are veins of peat, formed by black earth, without any mixture of flints. The white land prevails most near the sources of the rivulets, where the hills are steepest; and the flinty loams near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is flattest. On those hills, the sides of which are much washed, the soil is of course extremely thin and weak; and, on the contrary, the level tops, which have been little,

if at all washed, frequently possess a very strong and deep soil. Some stiff clays and clayey loams are discovered in different spots on the skirts of this district; and its interior is intersected by several stripes of a sandy soil, following the course of the veins of sandstone already mentioned. One stripe, which is very narrow but very fertile, entering the county in the vicinity of Mere, runs by Maiden-Bradley, Warminster, Westbury, and Lavington, towards Devizes, where it meets and unites with a wider and still more fertile track of similar soil, which stretches through the vale of Pewsey, and terminates at Burbage. From Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, another stripe proceeds by Donhead, Austy, Swallowcliffe, and Fovant, till it is stopped by the high ground in Burcomb field. This vein is likewise met at or near Fovant, by the range of sand hills coming from West Knoyle, by Step-Beacon and Ridge. In North Wiltshire, the soil covering the extensive tracts of corn-grate, under strata, is chiefly a calcareous loam of a reddish colour, and contains a considerable mixture of irregular flat stones. This loam differs much in quality, according to its comparative distance from the rock, and to the absence or presence of an intervening layer of cold blue clay; which, particularly when situated near the surface, renders the soil much less fertile than when it lies upon the pure warm stone, as is the case with all the land extending from Chippenham southward through Melksham and Trowbridge, except where the veins of gravel above-mentioned interrupt the course of the rock. In that event, however, the soil is not deteriorated; but, on the contrary, is much improved. Of the sand veins in this district, one runs from Rodburn, by Seagry, Draycot, and Sutton-Benger, to Langley-Barrel, near Chippenham; and another from Charlcot, through Bremhill, to Branham. Detached masses of the same soil are likewise seen at Bowde and Seend; and there is a third very narrow stripe of it stretching also from Charlcot towards Swindon. Another soil in North Wiltshire, which seems to demand particular notice, is that extending over the greater part of Bradon-Forest: it is a cold iron clay, of the very worst quality; so that the ground here was never so well applied as when in its original state of woodland. The climate of this county is not characterised by any very peculiar quality, except that the air in South Wiltshire, as on all open downs, is generally cold and sharp. Hence that district, though highly favourable to the health both of men and beasts, is not very congenial to agricultural purposes. In North Wiltshire the climate is much milder than in the south parts, but is nevertheless likewise cold; at least winter lingers here longer than might be supposed; a consequence most probably of the chilly retentive nature of the under soil throughout the greater part of it.

Agriculture.—With regard to agriculture, the southern district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep farm; the greater part of its extensive downs, and many portions of the vales, being devoted to the rearing and feeding of that

useful animal. The summer stock of sheep kept in this division alone was formerly estimated at somewhat more than 600,000 head, including lambs, of which at least 150,000 were bred annually. In the south-west portion of Wiltshire, adjoining to Dorsetshire, a considerable number of cows are kept for the purpose of making butter, in order to assist, with the contiguous parts of the latter county and Somersetshire, in the supply of the cities of Bath and Salisbury, and some towns of the northern district, which lie immediately in the neighbourhood of the great cheese dairies, where whey butter only is made. With respect to the arable cultivation of this district, it possesses no very peculiar features. Fallowing is in very general use; and the chief manure is the produce of the sheep-fold. The most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, and on the grounds in the valleys, green crops for the winter maintenance of the sheep and cattle. Potatoes are likewise planted in considerable quantities on the sandy veins which run through the county in this division. On the meadow lands, irrigation is practised perhaps more extensively here than in any county of England, and with signal advantages. Indeed, water meadows are indispensable appendages to a South Wiltshire farm; as without them it would be almost impossible to pursue the present system of sheep breeding, which is certainly more profitable to the farmer, to his landlord, and to the country at large, than any other mode of agriculture that could be substituted in its stead. The distinguishing feature of the agriculture of North Wiltshire is the pasturage or grazing system; which is conducted principally with a view to the supply of the dairy with milk for the manufacture of cheese. Great numbers of cows are therefore kept in that district, and a considerable part of them is likewise reared in it. The cheese of North Wiltshire has long been deservedly famed; though for some time after it became the staple commodity here, it was sold in the London market as the manufacture of Gloucestershire. Now, however, much of it is well known under the appellation of the 'North Wiltshire,' and is very generally esteemed superior to the cheese of the adjoining county, being equally rich as the best sort of the vale of Berkeley, and free from that degree of pungency or sharpness which is so offensive to some palates. In all things relative to the dairy, indeed, the inhabitants of this district probably excel those of any part in England, and evince that the quality of its produce depends fully as much on proper management as on any peculiarity of situation, soil, or climate; as it is well known that few tracts of country vary more, in these circumstances, than the different portions of North Wiltshire; and yet the cheese is almost equally good throughout its whole extent. But though the principal part of the pasture lands in this district is devoted to the purposes of the dairy, a considerable portion of them is also appropriated to grazing cattle for sale. Pigs are also reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county, and particularly constitute

essential appendages to the dairy farms of its northern division. Many of these animals are sold alive to the butchers, for the supply of the neighbouring towns with pork; but the far greater proportion of them are killed by the farmers themselves, and cured as bacon. The last article of Wiltshire produce is no less celebrated than its cheese, at least when the pig has been principally bred on the whey and offal of the dairy, and has received a mixture of barley-meal as fattening food.

Woods.—Wiltshire, like the greater number of the English counties, had formerly abundance of wood, but the forests have now in a great measure disappeared. A little to the south-east of Marlborough is still an extensive forest, being about 16 miles in circumference. It belongs to the earl of Aylesbury, contains many majestic oaks, and is well stocked with deer.—Cranborne-chase occupied formerly a long tract in the most southern part of the county, and contained six lodges. Lord Rivers was lord of the chase, and appointed a ranger, who took charge of the whole.—Vernditch-chase is now almost entirely cultivated. It belongs to Lord Pembroke, to whom also belongs Groveley-Forest, which occupies some high ground between the valleys of the Nadder and the Wilf. Near Salisbury are the grounds now called Clarendon park and woods, but formerly called Penchett, or Pousett-Forest; it belongs to Sir F. H. Bathurst. In the valleys, particularly in the north-western part of the county, small coppices are common. In the western part of the county oaks are common and grow well, the cold soil being favourable to them. Ash is grown principally in the sandy soils, which prevail in the south; and elms in the gravelly valleys, which are distributed through different parts of the county. There are few wastes, and these are principally marshy. Owing to the scarcity of coal, the supply of which is in a great measure derived from the coal fields of Somersetshire, fuel is scarce, and the inhabitants are obliged in many cases to have recourse to the inferior substitute of wood.

The Mineral Productions are of little importance. "Chalk undoubtedly forms the chief part of the substructure of all that extensive assemblage of hills which constitute the Downs. This substance in some places is extremely hard, though it more usually is of a soft marly texture. The under strata, composing the lower grounds of this district, are clays, flints, and sandstone. The two first are likewise frequently interspersed with the chalk in different parts of the hills. Of the last there are several very singular veins running in various directions, both through South and North Wiltshire. In the latter division of the county, however, the substructure is in other respects entirely opposite to that in the southern. Here the chief under stratum consists of a loose irregular mass of flat broken stones, called corne-grate, which lie in horizontal beds, mixed with earth. Under the sand strata at Swindon is found a very singular rock, more regularly stratified than the corne-grate, and of a most excellent quality. This stone likewise serves, with equal advan-

tage, all the purposes of the other sort. Neither coal, nor any of the metallic ores, are at present among the natural productions of Wiltshire. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are many freestone quarries, where vast quantities of fine stone are obtained. The quarries at Box, near Bath, are as famous as any in the vicinity of that city. The stone at Swindon is in much request for paving, for cisterns, tombs, &c. In the quarries at this town is also found a great variety of fossilized sea-shells, and other marine exuvie."

The Manufactures of this county are of considerable importance. Woollens were formerly made to a great extent; at Salisbury the manufacture has greatly fallen off within these 20 years, and very little is now made. Salisbury likewise carries on a considerable manufacture of cutlery and steel goods, which are considered equal in workmanship to any made in the kingdom. Carpets of an excellent quality, kerseymere and linsey are made at Wilton. Broad cloths and other descriptions of woollen goods are made at Bradford, Heytesbury, Chippenham, Westbury, Trowbridge, and all the adjacent towns and villages. Linen is manufactured at Mero; fustians and thicksets at Aldbourn. Linen and silk are made to a considerable extent at Stourton and Maiden-Bradley. The ale called 'Wiltshire' and 'Kennet,' is in great estimation, being principally sent to London. The principal export of the county consists of its agricultural produce; and, besides supplying its own extensive manufactures, it sends a large proportion of its wool out of the county. The imports consist chiefly of what is required for domestic consumption, such as coal, &c.

Rivers.—Wiltshire abounds with rivers and streams, most of which take their rise within itself. None of them are, however, navigable within the county. The Isis, afterwards called the Thames, rises in the Catwold hills in Gloucestershire, enters the county near Ewan, forms its northern boundary for a short distance before it reaches Cricklade, and having again become the boundary, leaves the county at its north-eastern extremity. It receives the small streams of the Swillbrook, the Rey, the Ray, and the Churn, from the northern part of Wiltshire. The Lower Avon rises on the borders of Gloucestershire, proceeds towards Malmesbury, Great Somerford and Dauntsey, and reaches Chippenham, from whence it proceeds in a winding direction to a point, near the borders of Somersetshire, by Bradford and Melksham, and finally turning northwards, enters the last named county a little to the south of Winsley. The Kennet rises near Marlborough, and flows in a direction at first south-west, and afterwards south, to the West Kennet, and passing Ramsbury and Chilton, reaches Hungerford in Berkshire. Trout and eels are found here, and are famous for their size and quality. Several small streams uniting in the vale of Pewsey, form the river called the Wiltshire and Hampshire Avon, which, passing Amesbury, Old and New Sarum, enters

Hampshire near Downton. It receives several streams and small rivers, of which the principal are the Willy, which rises at the foot of the Clay-hills, and after passing Warminster, Heytesbury, and Wilton, joins the Nadder, and discharges itself into the Avon by two channels: the Nadder, which rises near Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, and after passing Wardour castle and the village of Hatch, joins the Willy near Wilton; and the Bourne, which rises near Easton, enters Hampshire, but again emerges from it near Cholderton, and finally passing Newton-Toney and the three Winterbournes, joins the Avon not far from the city of Salisbury. The bed of this last named river is always dry in summer.

Canals.—The Thames and Severn canal, which commences at Stroud in Gloucestershire, and terminates near Lechlade in the same county, only passes through a very small portion of the northern boundary of Wiltshire. "The Kennet and Avon canal, which connects the navigation of these two rivers. The Thames and Avon was first projected in 1794, and after many difficulties and obstacles, and a great expense, was opened for boats in 1809. The present line of this canal, from Bath, crosses the whole of the county of Wilts from west to east, entering it near Winsley, to the north of which it crosses the river Avon, and again at Bradford; it then passes on the south side of Trowbridge, and runs along by Polshott to Devizes. On the north-west of this town it ascends a long and steep hill, by means of several locks. It next proceeds in a valley for several miles, and passes through the parishes of Bishop's Cannings, All-Cannings, Stanton-Barnard, Alton-Barns, Wilcot, and Wootton-Rivers, where it is conveyed through a hill by a tunnel, and is afterwards conducted by the side of a river through Great Bedwin to Hungerford, where it enters Berkshire, and continues along the banks of the Kennet, which it crosses at Newbery, till its junction with that river near Reading. The Wiltshire and Berkshire canal strikes off from the Kennet and Avon canal at Semington, and running in a direction almost due north, passes by Melksham towards Chippenham, with which town, as well as with that of Calne, it is connected by small collateral branches, from whence it proceeds to Foxham. Soon after, it turns almost directly to the east, flowing by Wootton-Basset, Chadderton, and Swindon, to within a mile of Highworth, near which town it leaves this county, and passes into Berkshire, on its way to join the Thames, at a short distance below Abingdon." The Salisbury and Southampton canal was intended to commence at Salisbury, and from thence proceed to Hampshire; but the design was abandoned on meeting with an extensive quicksand.

Roads.—The roads in Wiltshire are both numerous and good; indeed few counties are so well provided in this respect. The great western road which leads from London to the most western part of Cornwall, enters Wiltshire at two points, about a mile distant from one another; the one branch is from Andover, and

the other from Stockbridge; they join about a mile after entering the county, and pass through Salisbury to Blandford. The London road to Bath by Chippenham passes through Hungerford in Berkshire, and immediately after enters Wiltshire, and passes through Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham, to Bath. A branch leaves this road at Beckhampton, and passes through Devizes and Melksham to Bath. Another road to Bath by Sandy-Lane, branches off near Beckhampton, and passes by Laycock, Corsham and Box to Bath-Easton in Somersetshire. Another road from London to Bath by Andover enters the county from that town in Hampshire, and passing through Ludgershall, reaches Devizes, where it joins the road to Bath, which passes through that town. Two branches are given off from the first mentioned road from London to Bath by Chippenham, one branching off at that town, and leading to Bristol, and the other at Beckhampton, through Devizes and Trowbridge to Wells in Somersetshire. The London road to Barnstaple enters from Andover in Hampshire, and passing through Amesbury, Willy and Chicklade, reaches Bruton in Somersetshire. This road gives off a branch a little west from Amesbury, which, passing through Heytesbury and Warminster, reaches Frome in Somersetshire; and this again gives off another branch at Warminster, which passes through Maiden-Bradley to Bruton. The London road to Bruton by Salisbury leaves the great western road to Salisbury at that city, and afterwards passes through Wilton and Hindon. The Romans having had numerous stations in this county, there are, in consequence, numerous roads connecting them. These stations, it may be here remarked, were *Sorbiodunum*, now called Old Sarum; *Verlucio* near Heddington; and *Curretio* near the town of Marlborough, besides many other smaller settlements, particularly at Easton-Grey, Wanborough, near Heytesbury and Littlecot. A continuation of the Roman road called the *Julia Strata* entered from Bath, and proceeding by Medley and Spyepark, reached the station of *Verlucio*, and continued in the same direction till it left the county. The Fosse-way left the above mentioned road at Bath-Ford, and passing Banner-Down, Eastern-Grey, crossed the road between Tetbury and Malmesbury, and from thence proceeded to Cirencester in Gloucestershire; another road entered the county from Cirencester, and passing in a south-easterly direction to Wanborough by Cricklade, at which point it divided into two branches, one of which proceeded towards Speen in Berkshire through Baydon, and the other towards Winchester by Ogbourne, Mildenhall, Manton, and Chute-park. Three roads connected *Sorbiodunum* with other stations; one towards Silchester in Hampshire, by Porton and Idmiston; another towards Winchester by Ford, Winterslow, Buckhold-Farm, and Bosington, and the third towards Dorchester by Bemerton, Stratford-St-Anthony, and Wood-yates-Inn. Another Roman road is mentioned by Whitaker, as running in a north-easterly direction from Avebury to the county of Berks.

Antiquities.—The county of Wilts abounds in great works undertaken by the different nations who have at various times inhabited it. Of these the first in importance and in interest is Stonehenge, of which the following account is given by Grose in *Antiquities of England*. "It was long a dispute among the learned, by what nation, and for what purpose, these enormous stones were assembled and arranged. Geoffrey of Monmouth relates, that they were erected by the ancient Britons at the command of Aurelius Ambrosius, the last British king, by the advice of the sage Merlin, in memory of 460 Britons murdered by Hengist the Saxon. Polydore Virgil likewise says, the Britons erected it; but, according to him, as a sepulchral monument for Ambrosius himself; and others say, it was intended for Queen Boadicea. Inigo Jones supposed it a Roman temple, and Mr Charlton attributed it to the Danes, who were two years masters of Wiltshire: a tin tablet, on which were some unknown characters, supposed to be Punic, was dug up near it in the reign of Hen. VIII. but is lost; probably, that might have given some information respecting its founders. Its common name, Stonehenge, is Saxon, and signifies a stone gallows, to which those stones, having transverse imposts, bear some resemblance. It is also called in Welch, Choir Gour, or the Giants' Dance.

"Doctor Stukely has at length, by a number of irrefragable arguments, clearly proved this to be a British temple, in which their priests, called Druids, officiated. He supposes it, on account of its superior magnitude, to have been the metropolitan temple of Great Britain, and translates the words choir gour, the great choir or temple. The doctor says, the measure used in the constructing of this edifice was the Hebrew cubit, equal to 20 inches four-fifths English: that alone, measuring all its parts without fractions. This venerable structure stands upon Salisbury plain, in the lordship of Little Ambresbury, the property of his grace the duke of Queensberry, about 3 m. W. from the town of Ambresbury; it is situated near the summit of a hill, and enclosed by a circular ditch near 30 feet broad, and upwards of 100 feet from the outward surface; the vallum is placed inwards, and forms a circular terrace; over this ditch are three entrances, the most considerable of which fronts the N.E.: at each entrance, on the outside of the trench, there appear to have been two huge stones, set up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to these on the inside, two other stones of a smaller size.

"This temple was composed of 140 stones—including those of the entrances—of different sizes, forming two circles and two ovals; of these, all but one, supposed to have been the altar, are of the same sort as those called the grey wethers, near Marlborough, distant about 16 miles; these are found lying above ground. It is pretended, that Druidical temples were never built with stones dugged from quarries. One of the largest of these stones is supposed to weigh upwards of 40 tons, and to require

above 140 oxen to move it. The altar is of blue marble, like that sort found in Derbyshire. The outer circle is nearly 108 feet in diameter, and, when entire, consisted of 60 stones, 30 uprights, and 30 imposts; of which there are 17 uprights still standing, and 7 more lying on the ground, either whole or in pieces: the upright stones are from 18 to 20 feet high, from 6 to 7 broad, and about 3 thick, and being placed at the distances of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from one another, were joined at the top by imposts, or stones laid across: the upright stones are made to diminish a little every way, by which means the imposts project no less than 2 feet 7 inches, which is considerable in a height of 18 feet. On the top of each of the upright stones is a tenon, resembling half an egg; they are 10 inches and a half in diameter, and exactly fit the mortices made in the imposts: there are still 6 of these imposts standing, each of which is 7 feet long, and about 3 and a half thick: on the outside, the imposts are rounded a little to humour the circle, but within, they are straight, and originally made a polygon of 30 sides. It is observed, that all the uprights are fixed in a kind of socket, dug in the chalk, having a bed of small flints.

"Somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of this exterior circle is another of 40 smaller stones, which never had any imposts: these are, in general, only half the height, half the breadth, and half the thickness of the outer ones, and consequently measure only one-eighth of their solid contents. Of the 40 original stones, there are only 19 remaining, and of these no more than 11 standing, five in one group, three in another, and two in another. Having passed the second circle, you come to one of the ovals which Doctor Stukely styles the Adytum, or Sanctum Sanctorum, which is composed of certain compages of stones, which he names trillithons, formed by two upright stones, having one impost covering them both. They are all remaining, five in number; not a bit is lost but what has been knocked off with hammers, to see whether, according to the vulgar notion, the stone is factitious.

"The stones of which these trillithons are formed are really stupendous; their height, breadth and thickness being so enormous as to strike the beholder with amazement: each trillithon stands by itself, independent of those that are next to it, and not linked together like the uprights and imposts of the outer circle; the breadth of the stones at the bottom is 7 feet and a half, and there is a cubit of 20 inches four-fifths between them, making on the whole near 17 feet; the upright stones diminish considerably towards the top, deriving great stability from their pyramidal form: these rise in height, from the lower end of each side next the entrance to the upper end; that is, the two first trillithons on the right and left are exceeded in height by the two next in order, and these by the trillithon directly behind the altar; their heights are 13, 14, and 15 cubits, but the imposts are all of the same size, 10 cubits being their medium length. On the inside of this oval is a lesser of 19 stones, of a

form tending to the pyramid; these are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot and a half thick, and on a medium 8 feet high, increasing in height as they approach the upper end of the enclosure. Of these, there are only 6 stones remaining upright. Near the upper extremity of this oval is the altar, which, as has been before observed, is of coarse blue marble; it lies flat on the ground, or rather somewhat pressed into it; it measures about 16 feet in length, 4 in breadth, and 26 inches in thickness. It is remarked, that the insides of most of these stones are smoother than their outsides, the best side being placed towards the heliost of the temple.

"At a small distance from this pile is a huge stone lying on another, but so exactly poised as to be moveable with a very trifling force. The vulgar story is, that the devil threw this stone at a monk who had somehow provoked him, and just touched his heel, the mark of which is shown in the stone, which by a miracle was then rendered as soft as dough. Another vulgar tradition is, that no one has ever been able to number the stones so as to make two reckonings agree. These magnificent remains have suffered much from the ill-judged curiosity and avarice of different persons, who have digged in and about them in search of curiosities and hidden treasure. The former have found heads and bones of animals usually sacrificed, but the latter are not said to have been so successful.

"Doctor Stukeley has written a very curious account of this temple, from which the foregoing has been in part extracted. A perusal of the whole is necessary to understand thoroughly all the beauties and contrivance of its construction."

In the year 1797, three of the stones which formed part of the oval in the centre, fell to the earth; and this appears to have been the only instance on record of any alteration having taken place in these remains of antiquity. For whatever purpose it was erected, or whoever may have been the architects, the immense labour necessarily employed in bringing together the materials, and the amazing mechanical power that must have been used to raise the stones, some of which weigh upwards of 70 tons, to their proper situations, show, that it could have been only constructed for some great national purpose, connected either with religion or the government of the state. The vast earth work commonly called the Wansdyke, is generally supposed to have formed the northern boundary of the Belgæ, and to have crossed the whole county from the northern part of Hampshire to the north of Somerset. Few remains of this work are now in existence, but it can be traced in a few detached spots, and not far from Marlborough it is tolerably perfect for about 10 or 12 miles. The sepulchral remains are very numerous, the hills near Stonehenge being nearly covered with them, 50 having been counted from one station. Some of these have been opened and found to contain dead bodies, arms, and other antiquities. "There are in this county great numbers of Roman, Saxon, Danish, or British en-

campments, viz. at Fripsborough, near Salisbury; at West Kingston, at Burywood, near Chippenham; at Oldborough Hill, near Calne; upon Roundway Hill, near Devizes; at Heddington, at Casterly, near Lavington; on Martinshill Hill, near Marlborough; at Bratton Castle, near Westbury; on Suthbury Hill, near Ludgershall: at Merden, near Devizes; near Old Sarum; at Ogbury Ring, near Vespasian's Camp; at Great Dornford; at Claybury Ring, near Downton; at Old Castle, near Mere; at Chiselbury Ring, on Salisbury Plain; at Grovely Castle, and Bradbury, near Landford; at Clorus's Camp, near Winterborne; at Chisbury Hill; the castle near Ludgershall; at Blunsden Castle Hill, near Highworth; at Yarnbury Castle, near Deptford; on Salisbury Plain; at Laddington Castle, on Beacon Hill, near Chiseldon; at Martenshill Castle, near Watton; at Knook Castle, near Shrewton; at Haydon-hill Castle, near Chute, and one near Westbury."—Grose's Antiquities. The most considerable of these are the fortifications of Old Sarum, which cover a space of 30 acres; the traces of the walls are still visible. Chisbury Camp, near Tidworth, covers 17 acres; and Vespasian's camp, incloses an area of 39 acres. The religious houses in this county amounted, before the reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII., to 57. There still remain some traces of the abbies of Kingswood, Laycock, and Malmesbury, of the priory of Bradenstoke, and the nunnery of Kington-St-Michael. In this county are many splendid specimens of architectural grandeur, including the cathedral of Salisbury. "The antiquities worthy of observation in this county, are Alton Priory, near Stanton-Barnard; Banbury-Castle, near Marlborough; Bedwin Church; Bradbury Castle, Church, and Priory; Bradenstoke Priory, near Chippenham; Chisenbury Priory, near Endford; Clarendon House, on Salisbury plain; Convent, near Mere; Chapel, at Chippenham; Devil's Colts, near Kennet; Devizes Castle; Druidical Temple, on Marlborough Downs; Haresbury Hospital; Hungerford Church; King John's House, in Clarendon Park; Laycock's Nunnery, near Chippenham; Langford Castle, near Salisbury; Ludgershall Castle; Malmesbury Abbey and Castle; Marlborough Castle; Nine Caves, near Bodmington; Old Sarum Castle; Salisbury Cathedral; Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain; Wansdyke, which crosses the county; Wardour Castle; Wolf Hall, near Great Bedwin." Among the seats belonging to noblemen and gentlemen in this county, are Bowood, the residence of the marquess of Lansdown; Charlton House, of the earl of Suffolk; Stowerhead, of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart; Longleat, of the marquess of Bath; Tottenham Park, of the earl of Aylesbury; Wilton House, of the earl of Pembroke; Longford Castle, of the earl of Radnor; and Corsham House, of Paul Methuen, Esq. Here are a few mineral springs, some of which are supposed to possess medicinal qualities, particularly a chalybeate spring near Melksham,

and several of other qualities at Heywood, Holt, and Middle Hill-Spa, near Box. The marquis derives his inferior title from this county. Pop., in 1801, 185,107; in 1811, 193,828; in 1821, 222,527; in 1831, 240,200. A. P., £1,155,459.

WILY, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. It contains the tything of Deptford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £21 14s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Mary. Near the village is an encampment occupying more than 17 acres, called Badbury-Rings or Wily Camp, apparently of British origin. Distance from Hindon, 7 m. E.N.E. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 352; in 1831, 476. Assessed property, £3,767.

WIMBUSH, or **WIMBISH**, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Livings, a sinecure rectory, rated at £12, and in patronage of the Rev. John Dolignon; and a vicarage, united since 1425, with that of Thunderley, rated at £8, and in patronage of the rector; it is in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a school with a small endowment of £4 per annum, bequeathed in 1774 by Sarah Barnard. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 4½ m. E.S.E. Including Thunderley, the population was, in 1801, 709; in 1831, 921. Assessed property, £5,058.

WIMBLEDON, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. It was formerly called *Wymbandune*, *Wymbaldon*, and *Wymbeldon*. A battle was fought here in 568 between the kings of Wessex and Kent, and near the supposed site is an encampment of a circular form, inclosing an area of seven acres, and surrounded with a single ditch very well preserved. The most remarkable feature in this parish is the immense park, which is surrounded by seats belonging to many noblemen and gentlemen. Here are the works belonging to the English copper company, also some manufactories of calicoes, an establishment for the making of Japan ware, and a corn-mill. Near Wimbleton is a well, the water of which has never been known to freeze. The village consists of one street, and in the vicinity are many handsome houses. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £35 2s. 11d., returned at £150, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The church was erected in 1787, in room of an older one which had fallen to decay. It stands near the entrance to the village. It is an edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. The east window contains some remains of painted glass, representing the arms of several noble families. In the church-yard are several handsome monuments; it is watched by a society formed for that purpose about ten years ago. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. A school-house, with a house and garden for the use of the master, was given by John, Earl Spencer, in 1773, and a school, conducted on the

national system, is now held here, at which 120 boys and 50 girls receive instruction, the school being supported by subscription. Dorothy Cecil, daughter of Edward, Lord Wimbledon, bequeathed land, producing an annual sum of £22 2s. 6d., which is appropriated to teaching poor children, and keeping her father's tomb in repair. Distance from London, 9 m. S.W. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 1591; in 1831, 2195. Assessed property, £16,802.

WIMBLEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Ashill, co. of Somerset.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Doddington, northern division of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. About the year 1714, Thomas Eaton bequeathed property for the purpose of providing education for 40 children. The property having, however, become involved in a chancery suit; it has not yet been established. Distance from March, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 965. A. P., £9,761.

WIMBOLDSHEY, or **WILMSLOW**, co. of Chester. See **WILMSLOW**.

WIMBOLDSLEY, a township in the parish of Middlewich, hundred of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester. The celebrated physician, Dr Fothergill, resided here for some years at Lea-hall. Distance from Middlewich, 2½ m. S.W. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 106; in 1831, 102. Assessed property, £1,322.

WIMBORNE-ALL-SAINTS, or **ALL-HALLS**, or **UPWINBORN-CARENTHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Wimborne-St-Giles, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory united since 1732 with that of Wimborne-St-Giles, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 4s. 4½d., and in patronage of the rector of Shaftesbury. The church was pulled down in 1733. Distance from Cranborne, 3 m. S. The population is included in the returns made from Wimborne-St-Giles.

WIMBORNE-ST-GILES, a hundred in the Shaston division of the co. of Dorset, containing the parish of the same name.

WIMBORNE-ST-GILES, or **UPWINBORN-MALMAYNES**, a parish in the hundred of Wimborne-St-Giles, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory with that of Wimborne-All-Saints, united, since 1732, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Shaftesbury. Church ded. to St Mary. It was built in 1732 on the occasion of the union of the two parishes. In it is the burial place of the earls of Shaftesbury, this family having a seat in the parish. Sir Anthony Ashley founded, in 1624, almshouses for eleven poor people, and endowed them with a large farm at Gussage-All-Saints. Distance from Cranborne, 2½ m. S.W. by W. The population of this parish, including Wimborne-All-Saints, in 1801, was 350; in 1831, 384. Assessed property, £2,166.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. It contains the market-town of the same name, and the tythings of Abbotstreet, Barnesley, Cowgrove, Leigh, Petersham, Stone, Thornhill, and Wimborne-Borough. This was a Roman station, subordinate to the camp at Badbury, and known by the name of *Windogladia* or *Ventageladia*. The present name is derived from its Saxon appellation *Vinburnan*, which expresses its situation between or in the vicinity of two rivers, to which the epithet of Minster has been added more recently to distinguish it from other places of the same original name. It has been supposed that this is the place designated in the Saxon Chronicle under the name of *Wicganbeorche*, as the scene of a great battle fought in 851, between the Danes and the king of Devon; but Bishop Gibson refers the scene of the encounter to Wenbury, in the county of Devon. In the beginning of the 10th century, Ethelwald, son of Ethelbert, in opposing Edward the Elder, fortified this place, but was driven from it after a short resistance. In the time of Leland this was a respectable town. That author mentions it in the following terms:—"The town is yet meatly good, and reasonably well inhabited. It hath been a very large thing, and was in price in the time of the West Saxon kings. Ther be in and about it divers chapelles, that in tymes paste were, as I have lernid, parochie chirches of the very town of Wimburne. The soil about Wimburne-Minstre self is very good for corn, grasse, and woodde." The town stands in a fertile valley near the confluence of the rivers Stour and Allen, and consists chiefly of irregular and ill constructed streets. Here are two bridges over the Allen, and the main road from London to Poole passes through the town. Here was formerly a town-hall, which has long since fallen into decay. "The borough contains the north part of the town, and consists of two streets, called East and West Borough streets. Though styled a borough it was never a corporation. It is governed by two bailiffs, chosen yearly about Michaelmas, who collect half yearly 2s. of each tradesman to defray the expenses of the steward's entertainment, and is an acknowledgment for the market's being removed hence, into the heart of the town. The manor of the deanery is situated to the south of the former, and includes all the rest of the town that is not in the borough, and composes the tything of Wimborne-Minster, and is governed by a constable. A manor, called Evans manor, makes a part of it." Hutchins' Dorset. The internal affairs of the town are managed by constables, appointed annually at a manorial court, held at Michaelmas. The magistrates of the county hold the petty-sessions for the Wimborne division here. Friday is market-day; and fairs for bullocks, cheese, and horses, are held on the Friday and Saturday before Good Friday, and on the 14th and 15th of September.

The living is a rectory, a royal peculiar, not in charge, and in patronage of the governors of the free school, who are an incorporated

body. The living is divided into three portions, held by portionists or vicars, who officiate alternately. The king appoints the official and registrar of the peculiar court, and a visitation court is held annually. The church, or minster, is a spacious cruciform structure, ded. to St Cuthberga, whose tomb, as well as that of King Ethelred, is in the chancel. At the intersection of the transept rises a quadrangular tower, which was formerly surmounted by a spire, said to have been as high as that of the cathedral of Salisbury, and which was blown down in a great storm in the beginning of the 17th century. At the west end is also a quadrangular tower. The style of the architecture consists chiefly of a very early Norman, by some called Saxon, with an admixture of early English, of which last the east window presents a good specimen. In the chancel, which is raised several steps above the level of the nave, are 16 stalls, surmounted by canopies of carved oak. Under the chancel is a beautiful but small crypt, to which the name of the Dungeon is given, and which appears to have been used as one of the numerous chantries of this establishment. The roof of this is supported by pointed arches and circular groins. Besides the tombs named above, this church contains an altar tomb with the effigies of the duke and dutchess of Somerset, grandfather and grandmother to Henry VII.; also one to Gertrude, mother of the last earl of Devonshire; and one to Sir Edmund Uvedale, whose effigy, in complete armour, reclines on the tomb. A figure of a soldier, holding two hammers, strikes the hours on the great bell. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. "Before A. D. 705, St Kertlurga, daughter to Kenred, king of the West Saxons, and sister to King Ina, founded here an abbey of holy virgins, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, wherein several of the Saxon kings were buried. This nunnery being destroyed by the Danes, one of the Edwards, kings of England, put in secular canons, so that it became a royal free chapel, and collegiate, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons or secondaries, and five singing men; and since the suppression, there is a sort of choir preserved, and some maintenance still allowed to three vicars, four singing men, six boys, and an organist. This college, which was valued 26th Henry VIII., at £131 14s., with most of the lands belonging to the same, was granted, 1st Edward VI., to Edward, duke of Somerset; 3d Edward VI., to Giles Keylway, and William Leonard; and 5th Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton." Tanner's Not. Mon. While the church was collegiate, the dean and prebendaries maintained four priests and four clerks, to serve in the collegiate church and in the chapels of St Peter, Kingston, and Holt. The possessions appear to have lapsed to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, for we find her in her fifth year founding a free school for the gratuitous instruction of all applicants, which she endowed with the tithes of the church, the revenues of the college, and the possessions of a former

school, founded in 1497, by Margaret, countess of Richmond, and placed under the direction of 12 governors, who are incorporated and have a common seal. The possessions having been surrendered to Charles I., he renewed the grant, and made it incumbent upon the governors to support both the school and the church. "Here was an old hospital, in time of Edward I., dedicated to St Margaret and St Anthony; the lords of the manor of Kingston-Lacy appear to have been founders and patrons: it had originally no endowment, but was supported by casual alms. In the chantry roll, 1st Edward VI., it was valued at £1 9s. 8d. Its revenues have since been increased, and it still subsists under the patronage of the lords of the manor." Tanner. At Pamphill is a school, founded in 1695 by Roger Gillingham, Esq.; the master has a salary of £20 per annum. Matthew Prior is supposed to have been born here; at least he was educated in this school. In the vicinity is the extensive encampment of Badbury. Distance from London, 100 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 3039; in 1831, 4009. A. P., £12,358.

WIMESBOTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, with the vicarage of Stow-Bardolph, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and in 1829, in patronage of Mrs More. Church ded. to St Mary. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Downham-Market. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 476. A. P., £1,993.

WIMESWOULD, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, endowed with £400, and in patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The school has an endowment for the education of ten boys, founded in 1733, by Joseph Thomson. Distance from Loughborough, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1276. A. P., £4,559.

WIMPOLE, a parish in the hundred of Wetherley, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £18, and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Hardwicke. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and contains many monuments to different members of the Hardwicke family. The earl of Hardwicke has a noble mansion here. The school is endowed for the education of 30 poor children. Distance from Caxton, 6 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 583. A. P., £1,934.

WIMPSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Whitchurch, co. of Warwick.

WIMPWELL, formerly a village in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk.

WINCANTON, or WINCANUTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of Norton-Ferriis, co. of Somerset. The name was originally spelt Wyndcaleton, and was derived from its situation on a turn of the river Cale. It is a place of high antiquity, and various relics of the Ro-

mans have been discovered here. It was the scene of many conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, as well as between the Saxons and Danes. It is stated by Bishop Burnet, that during the revolution of 1688 the first blood was shed here; the prince of Orange, soon after landing at Torbay, having attacked and put to the sword a party of the king's dragoons. A large portion of the town was consumed by fire in the year 1747, but it has since been rebuilt in a more regular form and modern style. It stands in a delightful situation on the western declivity of a well wooded hill, at the foot of which flows the river Cale. It commands towards the south a view of the beautiful vale of Blackmore, and the vicinity is an interesting and fertile country, containing many gentlemen's seats. The town consists of four streets pretty regularly built, and containing some very good houses. The parish contains the hamlets of Barrow-Common, Marchcourt, Stavordale, Sutton, the Tything, and Wincanton-Common. The town is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county. It is divided into the borough, governed by two constables; and the tything, governed by a tything-man. These officers are appointed at the court of the lord of the manor. Here is held an annual court leet for the hundred. Wednesday is market day, and fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and September 29th. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of linen and bed-ticking, which were formerly much more important than now, also in a branch of the silk trade, but the chief source of profit consists in the trade in corn, cattle, butter, and cheese; much of the latter is sent to London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £31, returned at £78. Patrons, in 1829, N. and G. Messiter, Esqrs., who are also impropiators of the rectorial tithes. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Independents have a place of worship here. At Stavordale in this parish are some traces of the conventual buildings of a small priory, built and endowed for Augustine canons by Sir William Zouch. It was annexed, 24th Henry VIII., to the priory of Taunton. Near the town are two mineral springs resembling those of Cheltenham. Distance from London, 108 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1772; in 1831, 2123. A. P., £9,105.

WINCEBY, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £120 9s. Patron, in 1829, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Margaret. A battle was fought here in the parliamentary war, in which the royalists were beaten. It is 4 m. E. by S. from Horncastle. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 65. A. P., £650.

WINCH (EAST), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Kent, sen. Esq. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, contains

the chapel of St Mary, the ancient burying place of the Howards, and on the east window of the church are painted the arms of that family and of the Veres. It is 6 m. S.E. by E. from Lynn. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 466. A. P., £2,132.

WINCH (WEST), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 3 m. S. from Lynn. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 394. A. P., £2,100.

WINCHAM, or WINSHAM, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, eastern division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity. It is 2 m. N.E. by E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 589. A. P., £2,005.

WINCHCOMBE, or WINCHELCOMBE, a market-town and parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kistagata, co. of Gloucester. It comprises the chapelries of Great and Gretton, with the following hamlets:—Contes, Cockbury, Comdean, Langley with the Abbey demesnes, Naunton with Frampton, Postlip, and Sudley-Tenements. In the eighth century this appears to have been the residence of the kings, if not the metropolis of Mercia. Offa founded a nunnery in 787, and in 798 Cenulph founded the abbey. Bishop Tanner gives the following account of the latter:—"A. D. 798, King Cenulph laid the foundation of a stately abbey for 300 monks, and commended it to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary; but in process of time it came into the possession of seculars, or otherwise was almost wholly decayed; when, A. D. 985, Oswald, bishop of Worcester, reformed the discipline, and recovered the lands of this religious house, which was dedicated to St Kemlar, (the martyred son of the founder,) and continued in the possession of Benedictine monks till the general dissolution, when it was rated at £759 11s. 9d. per annum, and granted, 1^o Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Seymour; 4^o Edward VI., to William, marquess of Northampton; and 1^o Mary, to Lord John Chandos." This was a mitred abbey, and possessed the parish of Winchcombe with 19 manors besides, but it was spoiled by the Conqueror, in revenge of the opposition made to him by the monks. In the church were buried the founder, Cenulph, and his son, Canelm, who was murdered at the instigation of his unnatural sister, Quendreda. Very few traces of this stately abbey now remain. The town appears to have been originally walled, and formed with a small surrounding district a county of itself, but under the reign of Canute it was annexed to that of Gloucester. Near the church was a castle, the ruins of which were standing in the time of Leland, and gave the name of Joy-castle to the place. Here was anciently an hospital, which had disappeared by the time when Leland wrote. The town is situated at the base of the Cotswold hills, on the northern side, and to the south-east of the river Isip, in a beautiful and sheltered valley. The chief streets are three in

number, and run from east to west, being crossed by a few of smaller extent. The houses are in general old, and of rather an indifferent appearance. The inhabitants were formerly much employed in the culture and manufacture of tobacco, but this was put a stop to by an act of 12th Charles I. It is said that the first tobacco in England was planted here. Here are two large paper, and one silk mill, and a tanyard, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. Some are employed in agriculture, and there is some small manufacture of stockings and thread. Saturday is market day, and fairs for horses, sheep, and horned cattle, are held on the last Saturday in March, May 6th, and July 28th. The town was incorporated as a borough by a charter granted by Edward the Confessor, and had two bailiffs, who were appointed annually by the lord of the manor, and twelve burgesses. The bailiffs continue to be chosen, but have long since ceased to exercise jurisdiction, the town is therefore under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Great and Gretton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18, returned at £61 11s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivera. Church ded. to St Peter. It was founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William, abbot of Winchcombe, and completed at the joint expense of Ralph de Boteler, lord of Sudeby, who had a magnificent residence in the neighbourhood, and the parishioners. It is an elegant and spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, in the later style of English architecture. The south porch is very much admired as an elaborate specimen of the style. Between the church and nave is an ancient screen of carved oak, and the nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and compressed arches. At the end is a lofty quadrangular embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, in which about 34 boys receive instruction on an endowment of £49 4s. 6d. It was founded with an endowment of £9 4s. 6d. by Henry VIII. in 1522, and united subsequently to a grammar school founded by Lady Frances Chandos, and endowed with £40 a year, arising from 20 acres of land. Here is also a school for teaching children to read, which was founded and endowed with £20 per annum by George Townsend, Esq. Here are several almshouses without endowment, founded by Lady Dorothea Chandos. Here are two mineral springs, saline and chalybeate. It is 99 m. W.N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1256; in 1831, 2514. A. P., £1,344.

WINCHELSEA, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, but having separate jurisdiction. This is one of the cinque ports, and is said to have been a considerable place before the arrival of the Saxons in England. The site of the ancient town is now overflowed by the sea; a notice of this inundation is retained in the records of Rye in the following words:—"Be it remembered that in the year

of our Lord 1287, in the even of St Agath, the Virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned and all the lands, climesden, and the vocbes of Hithe." After this tremendous event the inhabitants resolved to build a new town upon the top of a hill, about a mile and a half from the sea, three of the gates of which are now standing, viz. Newgate, Strandgate, and Landgate. The latter is a square building, with circular towers at each angle; the high and pointed arch, (forming the principal entrance to the town from Rye,) was enriched with bold and massive mouldings, parts of which are still to be seen. The ceiling above the gateway was groined, and had rich pendants at the intersection. A flat tablet, inclosed in a trefoil panel, is placed on one side of the gateway, probably to commemorate the date of its erection, but no trace of an inscription remains. The masonry is in good preservation. At the present time this gate is used as a granary, but there can be no doubt that it was formerly a place of confinement as well as of defence. The site of the present town was formerly called Higham, and was given by Edward I., who also contributed largely to the relief of the inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III. it was made a member of the port of Hastings, and contributed ten ships, each containing twenty-one men and a boy. The new town soon rose into importance, but has since suffered in its commerce by the retiring of the sea, whereby the port has been destroyed. It also suffered much from incursions of the French in the reign of Edward III., and of the Spaniards in that of Richard II. The town is about two miles in circumference, consisting of several streets running at right angles to one another, and said to have been built after the plan of the town which was swept away by the sea. It has fallen greatly into decay, so that there is now no trade or commerce of any kind, and even the market, which was held on Saturday, has nearly fallen into disuse. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on the 14th of May. The town was made a borough in the 42d Edward III., and continued to return two members to parliament till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. The only electors were about 11 freemen, and those were under the influence of the marquess of Cleveland. The charter of incorporation is of great antiquity, and under it the town is governed by a mayor and twelve jurats, who are justices-of-the-peace, *ex officio*, within the ancient town and liberties. The town is entitled, with Hastings, to send canopy bearers to every third coronation. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Ashburnham. Here were formerly three churches, which were still in existence in 1575, and were ded. to St Giles, St Leonard, and St Thomas. The present church, which is ded. to St Thomas, is an elegant structure in a mixed style of English architecture, and has gone partly to decay, the chancel alone remaining of the ancient structure. It contains some monuments of remarkable splendour, among which are three adorned with figures of

knights in armour, supposed to be those of Templars. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The family of Finch has the title of earl from this town. Here are the ruins of Cambre castle, which is thus described by Grose. "Winchelsea, or Cambre castle, stands in the marshes, on a pinnacle, about 2 m. N.E. of the town, and half a mile west of the sea, near Cambre point. It was built by King Henry VIII., either in the year 1539 or 1540. This castle is thought to have been built on, or with the ruins of a more ancient fabric, and is said to have cost £23,000. Its main walls are pretty entire; many of them are of brick cased with squared stone. Its plan is similar to several others erected by this king about the same time; that is, one large round tower serving for the keep, surrounded by several small ones of the same figure, connected by short curtains. These buildings show the low state of military architecture in this country at that time, round towers being of all others the least capable of mutual defence. Round about the keep was a low battery, with chinks for firing out of; they are now below the surface of the ground, which proves that the earth must have been prodigiously raised. On the moulding which encompasses this tower are several arms and devices, particularly the cross and the rose at the first coup d'œil on entering the gate. This building strikes one with as idea of something Roman, and is not very unlike the mausoleum of Metella, called Capo di Bovi." "Here was a house of Black friars founded by King Edward II., which after the suppression was granted to Michael Wildbore and William Clifford."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here was also a house of Grey friars, granted on the dissolution to the same, 36th Henry VIII. Distance from London, 64 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 772. A. P., £2,330.

WINCHANDON (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of Ashenden, co. of Buckingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Cave, Bart. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Aylesbury, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 294. A. P., £2,519.

WINCHANDON (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of Ashenden, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s., returned at £33 5s. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Aylesbury, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,981

WINCHESTER,

A city, locally situated in the hundred of Badlesgate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton, but having separate jurisdiction.

History.—By the ancient Britons this was made a principal settlement, and, prior to the Roman invasion, it was the chief town of a tribe of Belgæ, who had expelled the original

Celtic inhabitants. Under Vespasian, the Romans conquered this district of Britain, and, finding this a place of importance, took possession of it, and made it a station under the name of *Venta Belgarum*, under which name it appears in the itineraries of Ptolemy and Antoninus. It was fortified in the year 50, by Ostorius Scapula, along with all the other cities of the Belgæ between the Severn and the Southampton river. On Catherine hill, in the immediate vicinity, there was a smaller encampment, quadrangular in form, and strongly defended, which antiquaries suppose to have been the summer quarters. It communicated with the roads to the stations at Porchester, Silchester, and Old Sarum, and may still be traced. The Romans erected temples to Apollo and Concord in the city of Winchester, supposed to have been near the site of the present cathedral. There are traces of the ancient fortifications of the city, and many Roman coins, urns, and other relics, have been found here at various times. This station was made the headquarters of Carausius and Alectus, who assumed the imperial purple in Britain. Many of their coins are found here. The city appears, even under the dominion of the Romans, to have been partly under the control of native princes, one of whom, named Lucius, is supposed to have founded a monastery here in the second century. At all events, there was a monastic establishment here at a very early period, in which Constans, son of Constantine, entered the ecclesiastical order, but was subsequently induced by his father to take the command of an army in Spain, where he was killed. When, upon the departure of the Romans, Prince Vortigern took the command of the southern provinces of Britain, he made Winchester his chief city, in which respect his immediate successors followed his example. Cerdic, or Cerddic, who commanded the Saxon invaders in the sixth century, and defeated the Britons in the New-Forest, also made Winchester his chief residence, and the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex. He likewise converted the cathedral, or church of the monastery, into a Pagan temple, and dispersed the religious. One hundred years after his death, when Cyne-gils, in conjunction with his son, Cwichelm, reigned over the West Saxons, St Birinus was sent hither by Pope Honorius, and was well received by the reigning monarch. The king suffered himself to be baptized at York, by the persuasion of Oswald, king of Northumberland, and his example was rapidly followed by his son and many of his subjects. He would have built a cathedral, and removed the bishopric held by Birinus hither from Dorchester, but died, and his second son, Cenwace, who soon succeeded his brother, relapsed with his people into paganism. In the course of a few years, however, he was converted, and in 648 completed the cathedral projected by his father, and dedicated it to St Peter, St Paul, and St Birinus. He also founded and endowed a monastery near it, and a few years after divided the see into the bishoprics of Winchester and Dorchester. In 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, was

crowned in the cathedral here, as sole monarch of these countries which formerly were under the Saxon octarchy. Winchester now became the capital of the whole kingdom, a pre-eminence which it appears to have retained till the reign of Athelstan. It was from this city that Ethelwolf dated the celebrated charter, whereby he bestowed on the clergy the tithes which they have ever since received. This was the first place in which a commercial guild was established by royal decree, by nearly 100 years, and about this period it appears to have been in a very flourishing condition. The Danes now began to make inroads upon this part of the country, and in order to defend the cathedral and monastery, they were fortified by Ethelbald. This was scarcely done when the city was ravaged and plundered, but the defences of the cathedral proved sufficient, and it escaped. The Danes carried away from the city a vast quantity of plunder, which appears, however, to have encumbered them, so that when they were attacked on their retreat to the ships, they were routed with great slaughter. In 872 the incursion was renewed, but the monastery was less fortunate than before, for it was taken by storm, and the ecclesiastics were murdered. King Alfred having driven off the Danes, took up his residence here, and the city began to rise into its former flourishing condition. That monarch caused a general survey of the country to be made, which was deposited in the archives of the city, and called the *Codex Wintoniensis*. On the north side of the cathedral Alfred founded a monastery, with a place of interment for himself and his family, but dying before it was completed, he was buried in the cathedral, from which his remains were subsequently removed to the place originally destined for them. Here were six mints for coining the different kinds of money in the reign of Athelstan. In the reign of Edgar, the standard weights and measures of the kingdom were adjusted, and the patterns deposited here. From this circumstance, the weights and measures were called 'Winchester,' till lately, when they were superseded by the 'imperial' weights and measures: the original pattern of the bushel is still preserved in the guild-hall of the city. In the reign of Edgar, the cathedral was partly rebuilt, and a magnificent shrine was erected in it to St Swithin, whose name, on the reconsecration of the edifice, was included in the dedication. When the kingdom was divided between Edmund Ironside and Canute, the latter made Winchester the capital of that division which he retained under his own immediate jurisdiction, and fixed his residence here. Edward the Confessor was crowned here in 1041, and granted a new charter to the cathedral. After the Conquest, William I. resided chiefly at Winchester, where he built a castle, and caused the celebrated Winchester Roll, or Doomsday-book, to be compiled. In 1079, the rebuilding of the cathedral and monastery was commenced by Walkelyn, bishop of the see, and a relative of William's. It was completed and dedicated in 1093. On the death of this bishop, the see was seized by William Rufus, who, two

years after, was buried in the cathedral. Henry I., his successor, was married here to Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland; and on the birth of a son, he conferred many additional privileges on the inhabitants. A dreadful fire, which occurred this year, destroyed the royal palace, the mints, and a large part of the city. Among other losses, the one most to be deplored was that of a large portion of the public records. A new coinage was soon after made; and to regulate lineal measures throughout the kingdom, Henry I. ordered a standard yard to be made, of the length of his own arm, and deposited it here. The palace was now rebuilt, and the city appears to have been at the most flourishing period of its history. It suffered much in the wars between Stephen and Matilda, and the castle was garrisoned for the latter, though the city declared itself in favour of Stephen. Before the conclusion of the war, the half of the city was destroyed, and the treaty between Stephen and Henry was finally ratified here. Henry II. and his queen, Margaret, were crowned here, and held here a parliament in 1172. Many additional privileges were granted to the city by this king. After the return of Richard Cœur de Lion from the crusades, he, though previously crowned at London, held the ceremony of his coronation here. King John held a parliament here in 1207, and in the same year his son, Henry, was born here. He likewise renewed the charter in consideration of a tribute paid by the city, and was subsequently absolved from excommunication in the cathedral here. Henry III. resided here during his minority, and after the battle of Evesham held several parliaments here, as also did Edward I., but the royal residence was now, for the most part, transferred to London. After the death of Edward II., a parliament was held here for the purpose of arraigning Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, who was most iniquitously executed opposite to the castle gate. The city was made a staple for wool by Edward III., whereby its decayed trade was somewhat revived. In 1388, Richard II. visited Winchester, and four years after held his parliament here. Henry IV. was married in the cathedral in 1401; and here Henry V. gave audience to the ambassadors from France. Henry VI. held a parliament here in 1449, and benefited the city much, but its importance and prosperity were now on the decline. Henry VII., and his queen, resided here at the time of the birth of their son, Prince Arthur. In 1522, Henry VIII. entertained here his imperial guest, Charles V. On the dissolution, Winchester suffered severely, and has scarcely since recovered from the shock it then received. Mary was married to Philip of Spain in the cathedral, and restored to it a portion of its original estates. On the death of Queen Elizabeth, the first place in which James I. was proclaimed was Winchester; Sir Benjamin Tichbourne, high sheriff of the co. of Southampton, having taken it upon himself to do so, without orders from the privy-council. Sir Walter Raleigh, Lords Cobham and Grey de Wilton, were tried here on a charge of conspiracy in the

first year of the same reign. In the beginning of the parliamentary war, the castle was held for the parliament by Sir William Waller, but was taken and garrisoned for the king in 1643, by Sir William Ogle. It was not given up till after the battle of Naseby, when Cromwell besieged it, and, after a week, took and destroyed it. The troops of the parliament did great damage to the cathedral, and carried away the valuable plate. After the restoration, Charles II. began the erection of a royal palace on the site of the castle, which was never finished. The following account of the castle is given in Grose's *Antiquities of England*, Vol. VIII. :— "This once strong and stately castle, vulgar tradition reports to have been built by King Arthur about the year 523; perhaps there may have been some ancient Saxon fortress on the spot, but it was greatly repaired, if not rebuilt, by the Normans. By a plan of it, drawn in 1630, it appears to have been quadrangular, with a tower at each angle; and a view of it in Speed, shows that the entrance from the west was over a bridge leading to a gateway, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building. According to the same authority, it had out-works flanked with towers on the south. It is said by the Winchester annalist, that the assizes for the county were held here as early as 1272; and he frequently remarks, that the royal family quitted their residence at this place in order to make room for the judges. The chapel—which alone escaped in the civil wars—was, and still is, a magnificent building, consisting of three aisles, and is 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth: the roof is supported by elegant Gothic pillars of marble, of excellent workmanship. A chantry belonged to it, as appears by its dissolution at the reformation. Over the court of *Nisi Prius*, above the judges' seat, hangs what is commonly called King Arthur's round table, which is 18 feet in diameter. Round it, in the ancient character, are inscribed the names of several of King Arthur's knights, spoken of in old romances, as Sir Launcelot de Lake, Sir Tristram, Sir Pellus, Sir Gawain, Sir Gereth, &c. &c. Although this table is certainly not of the age pretended, it is nevertheless a piece of great antiquity, and was probably made and used for some great festival, wherein those fabulous knights were represented; a matter by no means uncommon on these occasions, one instance of which occurs in the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth-Castle. Paulus Jovius, who wrote above 200 years ago, relates, that this table was shown to the Emperor Charles V., and at that time many marks of its antiquity had been destroyed, the names of the knights being then just written afresh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired. This castle was not only a royal residence, but here also parliaments were assembled, and important cases tried. It was, besides, the scene of divers other remarkable events, of which the following are a few:—In this castle, about 1066, Archbishop Stigand, when degraded, was confined by William the Conqueror, where he remained during his life; and in 1072, in the

chapel, was tried a famous cause concerning the superiority of the see of Canterbury over that of York, before Hubert, the pope's legate, and all the bishops and abbots of the kingdom. In the year 1075, Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, being accused and convicted of high-treason, was beheaded before the gate of this castle. In this castle Henry III. sat as judge, and himself tried many prisoners. Here, too, in the same reign, the citizens found refuge from the cruelties of the army of the barons, commanded by the earl of Leicester." The city was visited by Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark.

Description.—The city of Winchester stands in a pleasant situation on the banks of the river Itchen, which is here navigable for barges to the sea at Southampton, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists of one street of considerable length, spacious and regularly built, crossed at right angles by several streets of nearly equal length, but narrower and less regular. Its limits do not extend beyond those marked out by the ancient walls, which were constructed of flint. Of the four gates, the Westgate alone remains; the others were removed, according to act of parliament, in 1770. Small branches of the river intersect the town at different places. This was formerly a place of much greater importance than at present, as may be seen from the historical account given above. In the 12th century it was the seat of government, contained royal palaces and residences of the nobility, three royal monasteries, and upwards of 40 parish churches. The population greatly exceeded what it at present amounts to, and the suburbs extended a mile in every direction beyond their present limits. It had extensive manufactories, and its fairs were well attended. In the course of the reign of Henry VI., the inhabitants petitioned the king for assistance, and represented that 997 houses were deserted, and 17 parish churches closed; and in a charter which Sir Francis Walsingham obtained from Queen Elizabeth, it is described as having "fallen into great ruin, decay, and poverty." The houses are in many instances ancient, but substantial and well built; the supply of water is good, and the streets are partially paved and lighted. There is a well-supported subscription library, also a neat theatre. Concerts, balls, and assemblies, are frequently held in St John's rooms, and oratorios were formerly performed every third year in the cathedral, but the present dean refuses to permit the cathedral to be used for that purpose. Races are held in July. The unfinished palace of Charles II. has been converted into barracks, capable of accommodating 2000 men. In the centre of the High-street is the city cross, an elegant structure in the later style of Gothic architecture, 40 feet in height. It is of a pyramidal form and consists of three stages, ornamented in a very rich style with arches, niches, and figures. It was erected by the fraternity of the Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 3555; in 1831, 9212. A. P., £17,732.

Municipal Government.—The city of Winchester, though previously possessed of many

prescriptive and other privileges, was first regularly incorporated by Henry II. in 1184. This charter was frequently confirmed and altered by different kings and finally remodelled by Queen Elizabeth. Under her charter, the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, six aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen, with a high-steward, town-clerk, two coroners, sergeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, have magistral jurisdiction, not extending to capital offences, within the city and liberties. They hold quarterly courts of session, and, on Wednesdays and Fridays, a court of record for the recovery of debts. The bishop of Winchester holds a court, whose jurisdiction extends over all places which have ever belonged to the see, or to the convent of St Swithin. It is held weekly in the close of the cathedral, by judges appointed by the bishop and a jury selected from the liberty of the city. It takes cognizance of actions and debts, and is called the Cheyney court, having been anciently held under an oak, the French name for which tree is *Chêne*. Here is a handsome town-hall in the Doric style of Grecian architecture, erected in 1713. Here are kept the records to the city, the original standards of the national weights and measures, and many other relics. Here is a small and ill constructed gaol. The town first returned members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I., and the elective franchise was vested in the corporation and freemen, who, previously to the passing of the reform act, were about 100 in number, chiefly non-resident, and in the interest of the Buckingham family. Since the reform act was passed, the number of voters has been increased to about 680. The mayor is the returning officer. This is the county-town, and here are held the assizes and general quarter sessions for the county, as also the elections of knights of the shire. Here are the county-goal and bridewell, both well-constructed buildings.

Cathedral.—Winchester is the seat of a diocese, including in its jurisdiction the counties of Southampton and Surrey. The following account of the see and cathedral is extracted from the Penny Magazine for August, 1833. "The foundation of this see, and also that of the cathedral of Winchester, have been carried back so far as the middle of the second century after the birth of Christ, when, it is affirmed, the British King Lucius, having become a convert to the true religion, erected here the first Christian church on the site of the chief Pagan temple. This legend, however, rests on too uncertain authority to be entitled to much regard. All that we really know of the ecclesiastical history of those times is, that Christianity was undoubtedly introduced into the island in the course of the first century; that the converts among the Roman settlers were some time after considerable for their numbers; and that it had been generally diffused among the British inhabitants prior to the Saxon invasion. It was not till after the commencement of the seventh century that the Saxon kings and people of Wessex were induced to

relinquish Paganism. The first of the former who was baptized was Kinegils, the great-great-grandson of Cerdic, the founder of the dynasty. His conversion, which took place about the year 635, and which was speedily followed by that of the greater number of his subjects, is attributed to St Birinus, who had been sent over to preach the gospel from Italy by Pope Honorius, and is accounted the first bishop of Winchester. Kinegils began the building of a cathedral, but his death, which took place soon after, prevented him from carrying it much beyond the foundation. The work, however, was continued by his son and successor Kenewalch, and brought to a conclusion in 648, when it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and to the apostles Peter and Paul.

This edifice is described as having been of great extent and magnificence; but any considerable building of stone, which is said to have been the material employed in the present instance, was calculated to excite admiration in that age. It stood, there can be no doubt, on the same spot which is occupied by the existing cathedral. In 871, however, in an attack made upon the city by the Danes, the sacred structure appears to have been, if not entirely demolished, so terribly injured as to have been reduced to little better than a ruin. It is probable that it was repaired by the great Alfred, when, some years after, he regained the throne of his ancestors; but in the middle of the next century we find the fabric to have fallen again into such complete decay, that the then bishop, St Ethelwold, determined to pull it down, and rebuild it from the foundation. St Ethelwold's cathedral was finished in the year 980.

Much controversy has taken place among writers on the architectural antiquities of Winchester, as to whether any or how much of the building erected by St Ethelwold remains in the present cathedral. Some have contended that the entire church was rebuilt about a century after by Bishop Walkelyn, the prelate who was first appointed to the see after the Conquest; and certain of the statements of the old ecclesiastical historians would seem to imply that this was the fact. It seems to be generally acknowledged, however, that the character of the architecture of part of the east end is nearly decisive in favour of its superior antiquity to that of the rest of the church, and especially of the tower and those portions of the transepts and nave which are known to be the work of Walkelyn. Some have even contended, on evidence of a similar description, that parts of both the transepts and the nave must be considered to be of the age of Ethelwold. The central tower, however, was undoubtedly built by Bishop Walkelyn, whose repairs and additions, whatever was their extent, were regarded as so important, that, upon their completion in 1093, the church underwent a new dedication to St Peter, and St Paul, and St Swithin. After this, a portion of the east end was rebuilt towards the close of the eleventh century, by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy. But the most important improvements which were made on the original structure were those which were commenced soon

after the middle of the fourteenth century, by Bishop William de Edyndon, and continued and completed by his illustrious successor the celebrated William de Wykeham, who held this see from 1366 to 1404. The latter prelate may be said to have rebuilt nearly the whole of the cathedral to the westward of the central tower; and to him in particular is to be attributed the construction of the great west front, which is by far the most magnificent part of the edifice as it now exists. Finally, in the early part of the sixteenth century, a considerable part of the church to the east of the central tower was restored by Bishop Richard Fox, another of the most distinguished prelates by whom this see was ever governed.

The cathedral of Winchester, it will be perceived from this sketch of its history, may be regarded as a nearly complete record and exemplification of all the successive changes in the Norman style of architecture, from its rise, or at least its introduction into this country, in the eleventh, till its disappearance in the sixteenth century. The building is in the usual form of a cross; and is one of the largest of our cathedrals, its length from east to west being 545 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 87 feet. The length of the transepts from north to south is 186 feet; and the roof of the nave is 76 feet in height. With the exception of the west front—which, with its noble window, its buttresses and pinnacled turrets, and the canopied statue of Wykeham that crowns its pointed termination, has a grand and imposing effect—the exterior of the church has but little to recommend it. The extreme plainness of its architecture, its long unbroken continuity of roof, and its short and squat tower, give it altogether rather a homely and almost heavy air. Placed as it is, besides, in a low situation, were it not for its immense mass, it would scarcely have anything to distinguish it from the undecorated buildings by which it is surrounded. The interior, however, is such as amply to make up for this deficiency of outward display. The vast length of the vista formed by the nave and choir, with the splendid ceiling overhead,—the lines of columns and arches on each hand,—and the large and beautiful window that casts its light down from behind the choir, at the termination of the view,—all contribute to produce upon the spectator, as he enters from the great western door, an overpowering impression of solemnity and magnificence. And when he proceeds to examine the objects by which he is surrounded more in detail, he discovers everywhere a richness of ornament which it is impossible to look upon without admiration. Not to speak of a profusion of modern monuments, there are placed in different parts of the church various ancient chantries and tombs, exhibiting some of the finest efforts of Gothic sculpture in the world. The chantries, in particular, of William of Wykeham, of Bishop Fox, of Cardinal Beaufort, and of Bishop Wapfote, are structures of the most superb description. Behind the altar also is a stone screen erected by Bishop Fox, a work of wonderful elaboration and beauty.

The altar is ornamented by West's picture of the Raising of Lazarus from the Dead, one of the most successful works of that master."

The chantry of Cardinal Beaufort demands particular notice. It is constructed of Purbeck marble, and is a most beautiful specimen of the later style of English architecture. The roof is beautifully groined and enriched with fan-work, and on the walls are canopied niches, formerly containing statues which were taken away during the parliamentary war. The tomb of the cardinal is here, having his effigy in full dress. Bishop Waynflete's chantry is equally worthy of notice. Among the monuments we may notice those of William Rufus, Hardicate, Earl Beorn, nephew of Canute, many bishops, Dr Joseph Warton, Isaac Walton, and many other distinguished persons.

Living, &c.—This city contains the parishes of St Maurice, St Lawrence, St Mary Kalendar, St Peter Colebrook, and St Thomas. Within the liberty of the soke are those of St Faith, St John, St Michael, St Peter Cheesehill, St Martin Winnal, and St Swithin. The parishes of St Clement, St George, St Mary de Wode, St Peter Southgate, and St Michael in the Soke, and St Peter in Marcellis, have been united with various among these. The close of the cathedral and the college of Winchester are extra-parochial. All the livings are within the archd. and dio. of Winchester. The living of St Bartholomew's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £10, returned at £70, and in patronage of the crown. The church is a plain but spacious building. The living of St Lawrence's is a discharged rectory, rated at £6 5s., returned at £28 9s. 2d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a single aisle and having a lofty quadrangular tower. The livings of St Mary Kalendar, a rectory, rated at £7; St Mary de Wode, a rectory, rated at £2; St Maurice, a rectory, rated at £6 7s. 6d., and endowed with £200; St George, a rectory, rated at £3 5s. 8d.; and St Peter Colebrook, rated at £8 4s. 2d., and endowed with £200, are united, returned at £104, and in patronage of the bishop. The church of St Maurice alone remains; it is an ancient structure and was originally the chapel of a priory. The living of St Thomas, a discharged rectory, rated at £13 17s. 8d., and endowed with £700, is united with that of St Clement, which is not in charge; together they are returned at £110, and in patronage of the bishop. The church of St Clement no longer exists; that of St Thomas is a structure of considerable antiquity, presenting a good specimen of the Norman style. The living of St Faith is a sinecure rectory, held by the master of St Cross. The church not having been in existence for upwards of two hundred years, the parishioners attend the chapel of the hospital of St Cross, which is extra-parochial. The living of St John is a discharged rectory, not in charge, to which has been annexed the rectory of St Peter's Southgate, endowed with £1500, and rated at £3 13s. 4d.; the united value of these benefices is returned at £55, and the lord-

chancellor is patron. St Michael's is a discharged rectory, rated at £5 17s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is a modern structure in the later style of English architecture. The living of St Peter's Cheesehill, is a discharged rectory, rated at £14 9s. 9½d., returned at £75, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The living of St Swithin's is a discharged rectory, with that of St Michael-in-the-Soke annexed, rated at £6 6s. 10½d., returned at £30, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is situated over a postern called the King's Gate, and was formerly the chapel for the servants of the monastery of St Swithin. The living of St Martin's Winnal is a rectory, rated at £5, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the rector. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The chapel of the Roman Catholics is a remarkably handsome Gothic structure. Opposite is a convent, consisting of Benedictine nuns removed from Brussels.

"That munificent prelate, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester," says Tanner in his *Notitia*, "about the year 1367, began to build in the south suburb of this city, a new and noble college to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was to consist of a warden, ten perpetual chaplains or fellows, and 70 scholars in grammar, besides conductors, clerks, choristers, &c. It was, 26th Henry VIII., endowed with lands worth £639 8s. 7d.; and being particularly excepted in the act of 1st Edward VI., for the dissolution of colleges, it flourisheth to this day, and is an excellent seminary for that other ample foundation of the said Bishop Wykeham, St Mary Winchester, commonly called New college, in the university of Oxford." This college holds a prominent rank among the institutions for the education of youth. The laws drawn up by William of Wykeham were considered so excellent as to be copied by Henry VI. for his institutions at Eton and Cambridge. The original buildings still exist, and form two spacious quadrangles, ornamented with numerous sculptures. The chapel is a fine old structure, with an elegantly groined roof and richly painted windows. The altar piece is a painting of the salutation. The school room was erected in 1687, at an expense of £2,600; over the door is a statue of Bishop Wykeham, executed in bronze and presented to the school by Mr C. G. Cibber. The Gothic taste of some person in authority has caused this fine piece of art to be painted and gilt! In the cloisters is a curious old chantry chapel, now used as the library of the college. The fellowships in New college, Oxford, are filled up from this school. About three vacancies take place annually, and in the month of July the bishop holds a visitation for filling them up by examination of candidates. There are also scholarships and exhibitions for such as fail in obtaining fellowships. Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wootton, Sir Thomas Ryves; and the poets Collins, Hayley, Otway, Philips, Pitt, Somerville, Young, and Warton received their early education here.

The hospital ded. to the Saviour, commonly called Christ's hospital, was founded by Peter Symonds, Esq., in 1586. The endowment amounts to £420 per annum, arising from lands, and is appropriated to the support of six unmarried men above fifty years of age, and for the clothing, maintenance, and education of four poor boys. There are two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, at either university, tenable for four years, by boys of this school. Such as do not go to the university are apprenticed with a fee of £30.

The hospital of St Cross, which was founded in 1132 by Bishop Henry de Blois, was endowed for a master, steward, four chaplains, 13 clerks, 7 choristers, and 13 poor brethren, who resided in the house; and for the daily entertainment of 100 poor men of the city, who dined together in a hall erected for the purpose. Henry de Beaufort added to the institution funds for the support of two priests and 22 additional poor brethren, with three sisters or nurses. This establishment, which escaped the dissolution, was rated at £184 4s. 2d., but suffered much during the parliamentary war. It still exists, having a master, chaplain, steward, and 13 brethren. The buildings are ancient and present curious transitions from the Norman to the most highly decorated English style. The church, which is ded. to the Holy Cross, is a very curious "remain of Saxon architecture, and was built in the reign of King Stephen by the first founder: it is in the form of a cross, and consists of three aisles with a transept or cross aisle. The roof is remarkably lofty and is supported by round massive pillars, with round headed arches stronger than the Doric or Tuscan, and there are some paintings upon the pillars and walls, of the same kind as those in the cathedral and in the chapel of St Mary Magdalene. The aisles, from the altar to the west door, are about 150 feet in length, and the transept is 120. The chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with white marble, and on each side of the altar are handsome screens of spire work, carved in stone and neatly ornamented. Upon the desk on the left side of the chancel are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the hospital about the year 1757, among which are those of a chantry of singing men; but at present there is no provision for a choir. The great west window of this church is built in a very ornamental style, and that it was formerly an elegant one, is obvious from the remains of some curious painted glass, with which it was once finished; there remains nothing in it at present legible or at least intelligible, except the words 'Nicholas Bedford.' A window on the east side of the north transept was formerly ornamented in the same style, and still retains an Ave Maria with some fragments, under which is 'Orate pro anima Richardi Buteshall.' He was master of this hospital in the year 1346; and in a south window are these arms: gules, three lions heads passant, fleur de lis reversed; or three eagles, quartering Barry, and a chief. On the roof of the nave are two chevrons between three roses, the arms of Wykeham, also the arms of France

and England quartered. The lodging-rooms of the poor people adjoin to the church, at the west end of the south aisle; and after forming an angle extend from north to south, and from the whole western side of the court. The north side consists of the master's house, which is spacious and elegant; the refectory or brethren's hall, and the gateway. In the hall the brethren meet to share their allowance, and on certain days in the year they dine and sup together in common. The gateway is formed in a square stately tower, over which is a room called the founder's chamber. The north front of the tower is embellished with three niches, in one of which remains the effigy of Cardinal Beaufort in the act of adoration to another figure now destroyed. Beneath these, on each side of the gateway, are the arms of the cardinal, who is supposed to have built the gateway, refectory, master's house, all the lodgings on the west side of the court, and the porter's lodge. The whole east side of the court, from the porter's lodge to the north transept of the church, consists of a cloister, over which is a gallery or range of decayed apartments, supposed to be part of the lodging-rooms of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who was probably in process of time forced out by the master and brethren of the later foundation, or by the decay of their lodging and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive or support them. In the church are several ancient tombs, brasses, and epitaphs, chiefly of the masters and brethren." Grose's Antiquities.

Here is an infirmary for the county, erected in 1736, and supported by subscription. It was the first building of the kind in the kingdom. Here was formerly an hospital dedicated to St John, intended for relieving sick or lame soldiers, pilgrims, and wayfarers, who received food and lodging here for one or more nights. It was founded in 933 by St Brinistr, bishop of Winchester, and afterwards came into the hands of the Knights Templars. At the general dissolution it was given to the corporation, who use the great hall for public purposes. The chapel is used as a school-room, the master of which receives £22 per annum, from an endowment given in 1701 by William Over. Part of the building is used as almshouses for six poor widows. Near the cathedral are almshouses for 10 clergymen's widows, founded in 1672 by Bishop Morley.

Monastic Establishments.—There were many monastic establishments here, of which a short notice may be interesting. Hyde abbey, or the New Minster, is thus described by Grose:—"Alfred, king of the West Saxons, having brought over from Flanders the learned monk Grimbold, founded a house and chapel at Winchester for secular canons under his government. He afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be founded on the north side of the cathedral; this was begun in 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, St Peter, and the Virgin Mary. It was called the New Minster, to distinguish it

from the cathedral, or Old Minster, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein secular canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, (a great favourite of monks,) on account, as was pretended, of their scandalous lives, and an abbot and monks put in possession of the house. But many differences and inconveniences arising from the too near neighbourhood of these great monasteries, their bells, singing, and other matters mutually interfering with each other, the monks of New Minster thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde, on the north side of the city, and to a small distance without its walls; where Henry I., at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately abbey for them. St Peter was generally accounted the patron, though it is sometimes called the monastery of St Grimbald, and sometimes of St Barnabas, and in *Anglia Sacra*, said to have been dedicated to St Peter, St Paul, and St Columbanus. From this time the monastery lost its title of the New Minster. The monks of this house were endowed with very considerable lands, privileges, and immunities, not only by their founder King Edward, but also by several of his successors, kings of England, namely, Athelstane, Edward, Edred, Edgar, Edmund Ironside, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and particularly Henry I. and Maud his queen, as may be seen in their charter in the *Monasticon*. It was likewise not without its misfortunes, for William the Conqueror, at his first coming, finding the abbot and twelve of his monks in arms against him, seized on their estates, and held them above two years; and in the reign of Stephen, they were so plundered and oppressed by Henry de Blois, his brother, then bishop of Winchester, that their number was reduced from forty to ten monks; this arose partly from his jealousy of their increasing wealth and power, and partly from a design of making them subservient to his intended project of raising the see of Winchester to an archbishopric, and the abbey of Hyde to a bishopric, which, with the diocese of Chichester, was to be subordinate to Winchester. This abbey was the burial place of divers princes and great personages; viz. King Edmund and his son Elfred, St Eadburgh, daughter of King Edward, Aelfred, son of Edulph, King Aelfred, and as some say, King Edred, notwithstanding there is an inscription for him in the cathedral of Winchester. Before the dissolution this monastery was valued at £865 1s. 6d. per annum; and the site was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Richard Bethell. That this building was destroyed soon after the Reformation, appears from Leland, who, speaking of it, says, 'In the suburb stood the great abbey of Hyde, and hath yet a parochie church. This abbey was called Newen Minster, and stood in the close hard by St Swithin's, but when it was translated to Hyde it took the name of Hyde. The bones of Alfridas, king of the West Saxons, and of King Edward his son, and kind, were translated from Newen Minster and laid in a tomb before the high al-

tar at Hyde; in which tomb were of late found two little tables of lead inscribed with their names; and here lay also the bones of St Grimbald and Indoece.' Of this once noble edifice very little remains, except the precinct walls, some out buildings towards the street, and a gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit on each side the head of a king; the same head occurs on a wall towards the south. The church, which was built of flint cased with square stone, appears, from traces of its walls, to have consisted of three aisles, and to have been at least 240 feet long; most of the buildings hereabout seem to have some materials of the abbey about them, and the tower of St Bartholomew is supposed to have been erected with stones collected from its ruins." The abbot of Hyde sat in parliament. Many interesting relics were lately exhumed from its site in digging the foundation of a new bridewell. Here was an abbey ded. to St Mary, founded by Alswitha, widow of King Alfred. The endowment was augmented by bishop Ethelwold, who placed here nuns of the order of St Benedict. At the dissolution its revenue was rated at £179 7s. 2d. In 1300, bishop Pontoyo founded a college ded. to St Elizabeth, for a provost, six chaplains, six clerks, and six choristers; at the dissolution its revenue was £112 17s. 4d. The hospital of St Mary Magdalene was founded by Edward I., it was rated at £42 16s. Here were various Augustine, Dominican, and other convents of lesser note. The residence of the bishops is thus described by Grose:—"Wolvesey-castle was a place belonging to the bishops of Winchester, situated at a small distance south-east of the cathedral, on a pleasant spot watered by a branch of the river Itching, and by some is supposed to be that where the Saxon kings had their residence. Its appellation of Wolvesey is said to have been derived from the Wolphan kings and the word Eye, signifying the corner of a meadow. This castle was erected A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester. Its ruins show it was a structure of considerable extent, and from the known magnificence of its founder, demonstrated in his other erections, there is reason to believe that it also was very elegant, though at present its remains scarcely exhibit the least trace of ornament, consisting mostly of the inner or groundwork part of the walls, stripped of the squared stones with which they were faced, clearly evincing that the hand of man has contributed more to its demolition than both the tooth of time and the injuries of the weather. It remained entire till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was plundered and demolished by the parliamentary army under Sir William Waller, who sold the lead and other saleable materials. The chapel still exists, and from its style seems to be more modern than the time of Henry de Blois. The time of its erection is unknown, but pretty high up, on the north side, a little to the eastward of the centre buttress, there is carved in alto relievo the head of a bishop with his mitre; this most probably was meant to represent the builder. That this chapel was part of the ancient structure is evidently apparent; two cir-

cular arches in a ruined stone wall, with which it is connected, are seen over the roof of a modern shed built up against it. The chapel measures in length 37 feet by 30 broad; it is lighted by three windows on the south side and one on the east; but it has neither painted glass, ancient monuments, nor inscriptions; if ever there were any of these articles, they in all likelihood did not escape the fury and mistaken zeal of the demolishers of the castle, and, indeed, the inside of this building seems to have undergone divers modern repairs, perhaps in consequence of depredations committed on it at that time; among which is being paved with black and white marble, done in all probability by bishop Morley when he built the present palace, which has given rise to the vulgar opinion that this chapel was erected by that prelate. Its communication with the palace is by a long gallery of 6 feet by 16 on the first story, out of which a door opens into a gallery containing the episcopal seat. This being the private chapel of the palace, divine service is not performed there except when the bishop is resident." Winchester gives the title of marquess to the Paulet family. It is 62 m. S.W. by W. from London.

WINCHFELD, a parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory, rated at £8 16s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. H. F. St John. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is crossed by the Basingstoke canal. Distance from Odiham, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,552.

WINCHMORE-HILL, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Edmonton, co. of Middlesex. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and subordinate to the vicarage of Edmonton. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The chapel was erected at an expense of £5000, partly raised by subscription, and partly contributed by the parliamentary commissioners. Upwards of one-third of the sittings are free. The chapel is ded. to St Paul. Distance from London, 8 m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

WINCKLEY, a parish in the hundred of North-Tawton and Winekley, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 8s. 9d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is an almshouse for poor widows, with an endowment. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Monday in August, and Michaelmas-day. Distance from Chulmleigh, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1214; in 1831, 1596. A. P., £4,327.

WINCKTON, a hamlet, formerly a borough, in the parish of Alfriston, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. It is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

WINCLE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Kestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual

curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £45, and subordinate to the vicarage of Prestbury. The chapel was erected in 1642. Distance from Macclesfield, 4½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,585.

WINDALE, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and annexed to the rectory of Gillingham-All-Saints. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Beccles, 2 m. N. by W. Pop. returned with Gillingham-All-Saints.

WINDEHAM, a place in the hundred of Windeham and Ewhurst, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Here was an hospital ded. to St Edmund, and in the patronage of the crown.

WINDER, a township in the parish of Lampleigh, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. It is 5½ m. E. by S. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, with parish.

WINDER (Low), a township in the parish of Barton, West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Pop., in 1801, 12.

WINDER (High), a township in the parish of Barton, West ward, co. of Westmoreland. It is 5 m. S.S.W. from Penrith. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WINDERMERE, a parish in the ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. It comprises the chapelry of Troutbeck, and the townships of Appletwhaite and Under-Milbeck. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £24 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Sir R. Fleming, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Martin, and containing a large and curious window of stained glass, which originally belonged to the abbey of Furness. Anciently this parish, like that of Grassmere, was part of the parish of Kendal, but in process of time it was made a separate parish. The large lake, called Windermere, is in the Appletwhaite division, and the islands are all in this parish. The rector hath from time immemorial had a pleasure-boat upon it; and he hath a prescription of so much a boat, in lieu of all the tithes fish that are caught in the lake. It contains the fish called char, which is said to be caught only here and in Conistone lake. A further description is given under Appletwhaite. Distance from Kendal, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1158; in 1831, 1682. A. P., £6,867.

WINDERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Brailes, co. of Warwick.

WINDERWATH, a hamlet in the parish of Clyburn, co. of Westmoreland.

WINDHAM AND EWHURST, a hundred in the rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, near the centre of the county. It contains two parishes.

WINDLE, a township in the parish of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the hamlets of Hardshaw and St Helens. It is 4 m. N.E. from Prescot. Pop., in 1801, 3252; in 1831, 5825. A. P., £14,534.

WINDLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of

Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 9s. 7d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The parish contains the township of Bagshot. Here is a mill, founded in the reign of Edward III., by an abbot of Chertsey, and burdened with a rent charge of £8, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 1060; in 1831, 1912. A. P., £4,184.

WINDLESTONE, a township in the parish of St-Andrews-Auckland, south-eastern division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 201. A. P., £1,532.

WINDLEY, a township in the parish of Duffield, hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. This township is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. It is 6½ m. N.N.W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,312.

WINDRIDGE, a ward in the parish of St Stephen, hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Distance from St Alban's, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

WINDRUSH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £5, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Sherborne. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from North Leach, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 291. A. P., £2,015.

WINDSLEY, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Ripley, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop. returned with Hartwith.

WINDSOR (NEW), a borough, market-town, and parish, locally situated in the hundred of Ripplesmere, co. of Berks. The ancient Saxon name was *Windleshora*, derived from its vicinity to the windings of the river Thames. The town stands in an agreeable situation, on the side of the same hill on which the royal palace of Windsor Castle is built. It contains many handsome houses, chiefly of brick, and the streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The neighbourhood is beautiful, especially along the banks of the Thames, and a portion of ground near the High-street is used as a place of public recreation. Here are extensive barracks. The infantry barracks, which were erected in 1795, are capable of containing 1000 men: those for cavalry, which are also extensive, stand near the road to Winkfield, about half a mile from the town. Here is a theatre, open during the Eton vacation and the Ascot races. Here are good public and subscription libraries. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, when there are considerable dealings in corn; and fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool, are held on Easter-Tuesday, July 5th, and August 24th. Here is a commodious market-place for provisions. The

town is famous for ale, and much is sent to London. The river is navigable, but the place has little trade.

The town received its first charter of incorporation from Edward I., and continued the county town till 1314, when Edward II. conferred that distinction on Reading. The charter received its last modifications from Charles II., and is now governed under it by a mayor, a high-steward, two bailiffs, and 28 burgesses, with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. Ten of the burgesses are chosen aldermen, and from them the mayor is annually elected. The mayor and one alderman are justices within the borough, and hold courts of quarter session for all except capital offences. The mayor is also coroner and clerk of the market. The common gaol and house of correction is a small building, which was erected at the expense of George III. The guild-hall was built in 1686. On the front are statues of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, and the council-chamber contains portraits of the kings of England, from James I. to George IV., with some other distinguished individuals. The town was made a borough in the 30th Edward I., but did not return members regularly to parliament till the 25th Henry IV., since which, till the passing of the reform act, the scot and lot payers regularly sent two members. By the passing of the reform bill, the number of electors has been increased to about 800. The mayor is the returning officer. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £15 3s. 4d., returned at £130, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, ded. to St John the Baptist. The interior is remarkably handsome, and contains much curious carving, supposed to have been the work of the celebrated Gibbons. Above the altar is a painting of the Last Supper, found in St George's chapel, and given to this church by George III. in 1788. The erection of the church cost £14,040 17s. 3d., and it contains 600 free sittings. Here are some fine old monuments, which were carefully preserved on taking down the old church in 1820. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a charity school, in which 36 boys and 24 girls receive clothing and education, on an endowment of £167 4s. per annum, augmented by subscriptions and collections; the dean and two senior canons, the vicar, and the mayor and two aldermen, are trustees, and nominate the children. Here is a ladies' charity school, in which 20 girls are clothed and educated on an endowment of £56 7s. Here is a national school for 200 children of each sex. There are various minor benefactions for education; and £50 per annum, left by Archbishop Laud, is applied for two continuous years to the apprenticing of boys, and every third year, in giving marriage portions to poor maidens of this town. An equal sum arises from an estate bought with £1250, left by Theodore Randue, Esq., which is divided among those who participate in the

above. An hospital for 12 poor people, each of whom receives 10s. a quarter, was founded and endowed in 1570 by Mr Thomas Brotherton, the endowment being augmented afterwards by Mr Richard Gallis. Here are also some other almshouses, with trifling or no endowments, a general dispensary, an hospital for invalid soldiers, a charity for the relief of lying-in women, and various other charitable institutions. This town gives the title of earl to the marquess of Bute. It is 20 m. E. by N. from Reading; and 22½ m. W. by S. from London. Pop., in 1801, 3361; in 1831, 7103. A. P., £14,938.

WINDSOR CASTLE, a royal palace in the above parish. The following spirited description of this noble structure is extracted from the Penny Magazine for June, 1833.

"On a hill which is somewhat precipitous to the north, but is of gentle ascent in other directions, stands the castle of Windsor, situated in Berkshire, about 22 miles from London. 'It enjoyeth,' says our old English topographer Camden, 'a most delightful prospect round about; for right in the front it overlooketh a vale, lying out far and wide, garnished with corn fields, flourishing with meadows, decked with groves on either side, and watered with the most mild and calm river Thames: behind it arise hills every where, neither rough nor over high, attired as it were with woods, and even dedicated as it were by nature to hunting and game.' The magnificent castle which crowns this eminence is associated with some of the most interesting events and persons in the history of our country. It has witnessed all the pomp of chivalry, and its courts have rang with the feasts and tournaments of the Edwards and Henries. Kings were born here, and here they are buried; and after every change of fashion and opinions, it is still the proudest residence of the sovereign of England, as it was seven centuries ago. The parliament, within these few years, has thought fit to bestow nearly £800,000 upon the complete repair of this castle. There is scarcely a point within a few miles distance where the castle of Windsor is not seen to great advantage. To the traveller upon the Bath road it presents its bold northern front, which comprises the longest continuous range of its buildings. On the road to Windsor, by Datchet, the eastern front, with its four grand towers, appears of itself to exceed most other edifices in magnitude. To the great park the southern front is displayed; and when this part is viewed from the extremity of the fine avenue called the Long Walk, nothing can appear more stately. In every situation the Round Tower rises above the other buildings, and arrests the eye by its surpassing dimensions. Burke has well characterized it as 'the proud keep of Windsor.' Sir John Denham, in his poem of Cooper's Hill, (an eminence overlooking Runnymede) describes the majestic appearance of Windsor in the quaint and exaggerated tone of the poetry of his day:—

"Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the basis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears
But Atlas only which supports the sphere."

The visitor to Windsor, upon turning up the street (Castle-street) which leads to the castle, will have the south front presented to him. The improvements that have been made in this part within the last few years are most striking. The road now leads boldly up to the castle; and the observer looks without interruption upon the rich woods of the adjacent parks. A very short time ago a number of contemptible buildings were scattered about the castle; and even the superb avenue, the Long walk, was deprived of its natural object—the object doubtless for which it was planted—that of forming a road to the principal entrance to the castle, by the avenue and the entrance being crossed by a large plastered house and offices called the Queen's Lodge. All these excrescences have been judiciously removed. The southern entrances to the castle are reserved for private use. The visitor will approach it through what is called the lower ward. He enters into this ward by a noble gateway, with two towers, built by Henry VIII. The first object which arrests his attention is the chapel of St George—a building unrivalled in England or in Europe, as a perfect specimen of that richly ornamented Gothic architecture which prevailed in the latter end of the 15th century and beginning of the 16th. Immediately to the east of this fine chapel is an ecclesiastical building of later erection, called Wolesey's tomb-house; which is now used as the dormitory of the royal family. The buildings opposite to St George's chapel are the residences of the decayed military officers, called the Poor Knights of Windsor. The bold tower which terminates this row of buildings, as well as the opposite tower called the Winchester, (from its being the residence of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, the architect of the castle,) are the best preserved, without much change, of the more ancient parts of the whole fabric. On the right as he proceeds, the visitor looks down over a low battlemented wall, upon what was once the moat of the Round tower. It appears to have been in part a garden as long since as the time of James I. of Scotland, who was detained here for some time, and has celebrated this solace of his imprisonment in one of his poems. The tower itself rises in stern grandeur out of this depth. The mound upon which it is built is no doubt artificial. This immense tower has been considerably elevated within a few years, in common with many other parts of the castle. Proceeding through a gateway of two towers, whose low portal indicates its antiquity and its employment for defence, the visitor finds himself within the magnificent quadrangle of the palace. On the north are the state apartments, in which is included the celebrated hall of St George;—on the east and south the private apartments of the king and his court. Nothing can be more imposing than the general effect of this quadrangle. Every part is now of a uniform character. We look in vain for the narrow grated windows and pierced battlements of the time of feudal strife, when convenience was sacrificed to security. These characteristics of a martial age were swept away by Charles II.

who substituted the architectural style of the age of Louis XIV., than which nothing could have been in worse taste. In the recent alterations of the castle, the architect has most judiciously preserved the best characteristics of old English domestic architecture. Returning a short distance, the entrance to the terrace presents itself to the visitor. After descending a flight of steps, the scene is totally changed. A prospect, unrivalled in extent and beauty, bursts upon the sight. Few persons can look upon this scene without emotion. The eye delightfully wanders over the various features of this remarkable landscape. It traces the Thames gliding tranquilly and brilliantly along, through green and shadowy banks—sometimes presenting a broad surface, and sometimes escaping from observation in its sudden and capricious windings;—it ranges as far as the distant hills—it counts the numerous turrets and spires of the neighbouring villages—or it reposes upon the antique grandeur of Eton college. Gray has beautifully described this magnificent prospect in well-known lines:—

— “ From the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way.”

The north side of the terrace is constantly open to the public; and this is by far the finest part. To the eastern side, admittance is only granted on Saturdays and Sundays.

“ The earliest history of Windsor Castle, like that of many other ancient buildings, is involved in some obscurity. It is doubtful whether in the time of William the Conqueror, and of his son Rufus, it was used as a residence; but it was certainly then a military post. At Old Windsor, a village about a mile and a half from the present castle, there was a Saxon palace, which was occasionally inhabited by the kings of England. Henry I. held his court there in 1105 and 1107; but having enlarged the adjacent castle with ‘ many fair buildings,’ he, according to the Saxon chronicle, kept the festival of Whitsuntide there in 1110. In the time of Stephen, the castle, according to Holiingshead's Chronicle, was esteemed the second fortress in the kingdom. Henry II. and his son held two parliaments there. Upon the news of his brother Richard's imprisonment in the Holy Land, John took possession of the castle; and after his accession to the throne remained there as a place of security, during his contests with the barons. Holiingshead says, that the barons, having refused to obey the summons of the king to attend him in his own castle, he gave them the meeting at Runnemede, which ended in the signature of Magna Charta. The fortress sustained several changes of masters during the wars between the crown and the nobility, which broke out again in the reign of John, and of Henry III. Windsor castle was the favourite place of residence of Edwards I. and II., and here Edward III. was born. During the long reign of this monarch, the castle, according to its present magnificent plan, was

commenced, and in great part completed. The history of the building furnishes in many respects a curious picture of the manners of the feudal ages.

“ At a period when no man's possessions were thoroughly assured to him by equal laws,—when the internal peace of kingdoms was distracted by the pretensions of rival claimants to sovereignty,—and when foreign wars were undertaken, not for the assertion of national honour or the preservation of national safety, but at the arbitrary will of each warlike holder of a throne, personal valour was considered the highest merit; and the great were esteemed, not for their intellectual acquirements and their moral virtues, but for their gallantry in the tournament and their ferocity in the battle field. Amongst the legends of the old chroniclers and romance writers (and there was originally small difference in the two characters), the most favourite was the story of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Froissart, the most amusing of chroniclers, says, that Windsor was the seat of the solemnities of the Round Table in the sixth century; and later historians affirm that Edward III. in a solemn just (tournament) held at Windsor in the 18th year of his reign, revived the institution. Walsingham the historian states, that upon this occasion Edward built a round chamber 200 feet in diameter, for the deliberations and festivals of the companions in arms that he gathered about him. This strange house was itself called the Round Table. It is probable that it was a temporary structure; for, within a short time after, various commissions for appointing surveyors and impressing workmen were issued; and in 1356, William of Wykeham, then one of the king's chaplains, was appointed architect of the various buildings which Edward's taste for magnificent display had projected. In one year 360 workmen were impressed, to be employed at the king's wages. Some of them having left Windsor to engage in other employments for greater wages, writs were issued for their committal to prison, and to prohibit all persons from engaging them under severe penalties. Such were the modes in which the freedom of industry was violated before the principles of commercial intercourse were fairly established. Had workmen been at liberty to engage with whom they pleased there would have been no want of workmen for the completion of Windsor castle, or any other public or private undertaking. The capital to be applied to the payment of wages, and the workmen seeking the capital, would have been equally balanced. Impressments of various artificers appear to have gone on for the same object till the year 1373, after which there are no records of more commissions being issued. It is probable, therefore, that this immense work was completed, as far as Edward III. had contemplated, in about 17 years from its commencement. Before it had been begun, Edward had founded the order of the Garter; and during its progress, and after its completion, the festivals of this institution were celebrated at Windsor with every pomp of regal state. Knights-

strangers were several times invited from all parts of the world, with letters of safe-conduct to pass and repass the realm; and one of these festivals is particularly described by the chroniclers as exceeding all others in splendour, which was given in honour of John, king of France, who was then a prisoner at Windsor. John, who appears to have been a shrewd observer, is recorded to have said, that he never knew such royal shows and feastings without some after-reckoning for gold and silver.

"Edward III. erected at Windsor a chapel dedicated to St George, for the especial service of the order of the Garter; but the present beautiful chapel is of later date. It was begun by Edward IV., who found it necessary to take down the original fabric on account of its decayed state. The work was not completed till the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. So beautiful a monument of architectural skill could not have been hurried forward as the ruder buildings of the castle were.

"With the exception of occasional high pageantries on the festival of St George, Windsor Castle does not appear to have been the scene of many public solemnities after the reign of its chivalrous founder. Richard II., however, heard here the appeal of high treason brought by the duke of Lancaster against the duke of Norfolk. But it was often the favourite country residence of our kings; several of whom, particularly Henry VII., continued to make various additions and improvements. Elizabeth built the north terrace, and a gallery, still called after her name, and retaining the peculiar style of the architecture of her day. We have seen some original orders for various repairs of the castle, which show how little private accommodation was regarded in these days of public pageantry. The maids of honour requested to have the boarded partitions of their chambers carried up to the ceilings, as the pages could otherwise gaze in upon them, as they passed through the passages. There can be no doubt that an English palace of the 15th and 16th centuries had much fewer comforts than the most unpretending dwelling of a tradesman of the present day. The furniture was scanty and cumbrous; the linen was exceedingly scarce; of porcelain there was none; of glass scarcely any. The floors were covered with dirty rushes; the doors had crazy fastenings. Henry VIII. carried a smith about with him, with padlock and chain, to fasten 'the door of his Highness' chamber;' and the cost and quality of the various materials for a new gown which the same king presented to Anne Boleyn, are recorded with a minuteness and solemnity which the humblest servant-maid would now scorn to bestow upon her finest holiday suit.

"Windsor castle was garrisoned by the parliament during the great civil war of Charles I.; and it was the last prison of that unfortunate monarch. Upon the restoration, Charles II. bestowed upon the castle the doubtful honour of repairing it according to his foreign taste. We have no accurate records of what he destroyed; but the probability is, that in remodeling the interior he swept away some of the

most valuable memorials that existed of the style of living amongst his predecessors. St George's hall was covered with paintings by Verrio, as were the ceilings of all the other state apartments; and truly nothing can be more disgusting than the nauseous flattery and bad taste of these productions. Most of the miserable improvements, as they were called, of this king, have been swept away from the exterior of the castle; and, in many particulars, from the interior. St George's hall is once more a Gothic room, such as the 'invincible knights of old' might have feasted in. Charles II., however, carried the terrace round the east and south fronts.

"Queen Anne frequently resided at Windsor. In the reigns of the first and second Georges, it was neglected. George III. dwelt for many years in a white-washed house at the foot of his own palace; till at length he determined to occupy the old castle. The apartments were little adapted to the notions of modern comfort, but the royal family continued to reside here till the death of the king. George IV. inhabited the castle as it was, for a few months in 1823; but in 1824, its general decay and want of accommodation were brought under the notice of parliament. Commissioners were appointed for superintending the alterations, and a large sum was voted for the first outlay. Mr Wyattville (now Sir Jeffery) was appointed the architect; and from that time till the present, the works have been carried on with unremitting diligence. Little now remains for the completion of the architect's noble design.

"It does not fall within the object of this article to give any minute description of the interior of Windsor castle. The apartments of the king and his court are as numerous as they are splendid. Round the east and south sides of the quadrangle runs a corridor, forming a magnificent gallery above, and connecting the various parts of the immense range of offices below. The principal floor of this corridor is superbly furnished with pictures and statues. The chief apartments of the king and queen are in the south-eastern tower, and the eastern front. The dining, drawing, and music rooms are of extraordinary dimensions, forming that fine suite whose grand oriel windows look out upon the eastern terrace. They are connected, at the north-eastern angle, with the state apartments, some of which, particularly St George's hall, are used on occasions of high festival.

"The state apartments are exhibited daily to the public. Several of them have been completely remodelled, under the parliamentary commission for the repairs of the castle. The guard-room is now fitted up with great appropriateness: one of the most remarkable objects is a bust of Lord Nelson, having for its pedestal a portion of the mainmast of the Victory, his own ship, on the deck of which he gloriously fell. St George's hall, as we mentioned before, has been entirely purified from the productions of the false taste of the time of Charles II. An adjoining chapel has been added to the original hall; so that it is now an oblong room of vast length, with a range of tall pointed-

arch windows looking upon the square. Its walls, panelled with dark oak, are hung with the portraits of successive sovereigns of the Order of the Garter; and heraldic insignia of the ancient knights are borne on shields which surround the splendid room. Of the other new state apartments, the principal are the ball-room, glittering with burnished gold; and the Waterloo gallery, in which are hung the fine series of portraits painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of the princes, warriors, and statesmen, who were instrumental in forwarding that great victory.

"The remaining state apartments are pretty much in the same condition as they exhibited during the reign of George III. They present an assemblage of such objects as are usually shown in our palaces and noble mansions. Here are state beds, whose faded hangings have been carefully preserved from periods when silk and velvet were the exclusive possessions of the high-born; chairs of ebony, whose weight compelled the sitter to remain in the place of the seat; and tables of silver, fine to look upon, but worthless to use. Here are also the gaudy ceilings of Verrio, where Charles II. and his queen are humbly waited upon by Jupiter and Neptune; and the profligate who sold his country to Louis XIV. for a paltry bribe, and degraded the English court by every vice, is represented as the pacificator of Europe, and the restorer of religion. But there are better things to be seen than these in the state apartments. There are many pictures of great beauty, and several of transcendent excellence. Here is the celebrated 'Misers' of Quentin Matsys, painted, as it is said, by a blacksmith of Antwerp, as a proof of his pretensions to aspire to marry the daughter of a painter of the same place. The blacksmith, however, was no mean artist in other lines; for he is said to have executed the iron tomb of Edward IV. in St George's chapel—a most remarkable specimen of elaborate ingenuity. Here is the 'Titian and Arcton,' one of the finest specimens of the great master of the Venetian school; the 'Death of Cleopatra,' and the 'Venus attired by the Graces,' of Guido; the 'Charles I. and the duke of Hamilton,' and 'the Family of Charles I.' of Vandeyck; and 'the Silence' of Annibal Caracci. These are paintings, with many others that we cannot afford space to mention, which the best judges of art may come from the ends of Europe to gaze upon. Those who are captivated by gaudy colours, applied to the representation of meretricious charms, may gaze upon 'the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.'

"The Round Tower is also exhibited to the public. There is nothing very remarkable in the apartments, except in the armoury, where there are some curious specimens of the cumbersome fire-arms that were carried by the infantry in the early days of gunpowder warfare, when matches held the place of flints, and the charge of powder was borne in little wooden boxes, hung about the shoulders. Here are two suits of mail, said to have belonged to John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland,

who were prisoners in this tower. The legend is appropriate, but not trustworthy.

"The object at Windsor which is most deserving the lingering gaze of the stranger, and which loses none of its charms after the acquaintance of years, is St George's Chapel. The exquisite proportions, and the rich yet solemn ornaments of the interior of this unrivalled edifice, leave an effect upon the mind which cannot be described. The broad glare of day displays the admirable finishing of its various parts, as elaborate as the joinery work of a cabinet, and yet harmonising in one massive and simple whole. The calm twilight does not abate the splendour of this building, while it adds to its solemnity; for then

"The storied window, richly dight,"

catches the last rays of the setting sun; and as the cathedral chaunt steals over the senses, the genius of the place compels the coldest heart to be devout in a temple of such perfect beauty. The richly decorated roof, supported on clustered columns, which spread on each side like the branches of a grove—the painted windows, representing in glowing colours some remarkable subjects of Christian history—the banners and escutcheons of the Knights of the Garter, glittering in the choir above their carved stalls, within which are affixed the armorial bearings of each Knight Companion from the time of the Founder, Edward III.;—all these objects are full of interest, and powerfully seize upon the imagination. Though this building and its decorations are pre-eminently beautiful, it is perfectly of a devotional character; and if any thing were wanting to carry the thoughts above the earth, the observer must feel the vanity of all greatness and all honour, save the true and imperishable glory of virtue, when he here treads upon the graves of Edward IV. and Henry VI., of Henry VIII. and Charles I., and remembers that, distinguished as these monarchs were for contrasts of good and evil fortune, the pride and the humility, the triumphs and the degradations of the one and the other, are blended in the grave—

"Together meet th' oppressor and th' oppress'd"—

and they are now judged, as they wanted or exhibited those Christian excellencies which the humblest amongst us may attain.

"There are not many monuments possessing merit as works of art in St George's Chapel. The cenotaph of Princess Charlotte is a performance of some excellence in particular figures; but, as a whole, it is in vicious taste. Edward IV. is buried here, beneath the steel tomb of Quentin Matsys; his unhappy rival, Henry VI. lies in the opposite aisle, under a plain marble stone. Henry VIII. and Charles I. are entombed under the choir, without any memorial. At the foot of the altar is a subterranean passage communicating with the tomb-house, in which is the cemetery of the present race of kings.

"The Round Tower, the ancient keep of the castle, is famous in the romance of history as the prison, for many years, of King James I. of Scotland, a true, as well as a royal poet. The

youth of this prince was passed in the castle of St Andrews, under the care of one of the finest spirits of that age, Bishop Henry Wardlaw, who founded the oldest university of Scotland. In 1405, when James had reached the age of fourteen, being then, by the death of his elder brother, David, duke of Rothsay, the heir to the crown, it was determined to send him, for greater security, to the court of France. On his voyage, however, although a truce then subsisted between England and Scotland, he was seized near Flamborough Head by the ships of Henry IV., and carried with all his attendants to London. He remained in captivity during all the reign of that king, and also throughout that of his successor, although he had become king of Scotland by the death of his father, Robert III., who died of a broken heart, about a year after thus losing his only remaining son. During this prolonged detention, James, although treated with the show of respect appertaining to his rank, appears to have been, for a considerable time at least, held in strict durance. He was confined for two years in the Tower of London; but Windsor, according to tradition, was the place in which his years of captivity were mostly spent. This at least is the spot upon which his love and genius have left their immortal light. It was while imprisoned here, that, looking from his high window in the keep, he first beheld walking in the garden below, the Lady Jane Beaufort, the grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, and consequently a near relation of the royal house. This lady, who was a person of distinguished beauty, made an immediate impression on the heart of the captive prince. He has himself related the story of his passion, in his poem called the *King's Quhair*."

To this long extract we have to add the following particulars respecting the chapel of St George, from the works of Bishop Tanner and Mr Grose:—"In the castle here," says Tanner, "was an old free chapel, dedicated to King Edward the Confessor, in which King Henry I. placed eight secular priests, who seem never to have been incorporated, nor endowed with lands, but to have been maintained with pensions paid yearly out of the king's exchequer. And in the park here, was, in the beginning of King Edward II.'s reign, a royal chapel for 13 chaplains and four clerks, who had yearly salaries out of the manors of Langley-Mark and Sippenham, in the county of Buckingham. King Edward III., in the fourth year of his reign, removed those chaplains and clerks out of the park into the castle, and shortly after added four more chaplains and two clerks to them. But this victorious prince, being afterwards desirous of raising this place of his nativity to much greater splendour, refounded this ancient free chapel royal, and, in 1352, established it as a collegiate church, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, St George, and St Edward, King and Confessor, consisting of a custos—since called a dean—12 great canons, or prebendaries, 13 vicars, or minor canons, four clerks, six choristers, 26 poor alms-knights, besides other officers; their yearly revenues

were rated, 28th Henry VIII., at £1002 2s. 1d. This free chapel was particularly excepted out of the act for suppressing colleges, &c., 1st Edward VI., and still subsists in a flourishing condition." The chapel is situated in the lower court. "This ancient structure, which is in the purest style of Gothic (English) architecture, was first erected by Edward III., in the year 1337, soon after the foundation of the college for the honour of the order of the garter, and ded. to St George, the patron of England; but however noble the first design might be, King Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the present structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the dean and canons, situated on the north and west sides of the chapel. The work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII., who finished the body of the chapel, and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, and favourite of the king, assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the interior has always been admired for its neatness and great beauty; and, in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis, supported by Gothic pillars, whose groins and ribs sustain the whole ceiling, every part of which has some different device, well finished; as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.; also the arms of England and France quartered. In a chapel in the south aisle is represented in ancient paintings, the history of St John the Baptist; and, in the same aisle, are painted on large panels of oak, neatly carved and decorated with the devices peculiar to each prince, the portraits, at full length, of Prince Edward, son to Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., and Henry VII. In the north aisle is a chapel ded. to St Stephen, wherein the history of that saint is painted on the panels, and well preserved. In the first of these panels St Stephen is represented preaching to the people; in the second, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is stoning; and, in the fourth, he is represented dead. At the east end of this aisle is the chapter-house of the college, in which is a full-length portrait, by a masterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of state, holding in his right hand a sword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over those nations. On one side of this painting is kept the sword of that great and warlike prince. But what appears most worthy of notice is the choir. On each side are the stalls of the sovereign and knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each knight, set up over his stall, on a canopy of ancient carving, curiously wrought, and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each knight, properly blazoned on silk; and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned in copper. The sovereign's stall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy

and complete furniture of the same valuable materials; his banner is likewise of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the other knights companions; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions and colleagues, equal in honour and power. The altar-piece was, soon after the restoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damask, by King Charles II., but on removing the wainscot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's Supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, was repaired and placed on the altar-piece. Near the altar is the queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation. In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, King Charles I., and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the south aisle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI., and the arch near which he was interred, was sumptuously decorated by Henry VIII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time. In this chapel is also the monument of Edward, earl of Lincoln, lord-high-admiral of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, erected by his lady, who is also interred with him: the monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. Another, within a neat screen of brass work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, and knight of the garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William, earl of Huntingdon. A stately monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, and knight of the garter, who died in 1699. There are here also tombs of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, that of the Lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edward IV.; and several others." This chapel, having been used by James II. as a popish chapel, was ravaged by the populace, who destroyed the decorations and windows, and it continued in a dilapidated condition till George III. ordered it to be repaired. Under the choir has been constructed a mausoleum for the royal family. In this have been buried Princess Amelia, the dutchess of Brunswick, Princess Charlotte and her infant, Queen Charlotte, the duke of Kent, George III., the Princess Elizabeth of Clarence, the duke of York, George IV., and Princes Alfred and Octavian. Windsor palace is distant from London 22 m. W. by S.

WINDSOR (OLD), a parish in the hundred Ripplesmere, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Many persons of rank have been interred in the churchyard, to whom some handsome monuments have been erected; here also lie the remains of Mrs Frances Sheridan and Mrs Mary Robinson, both distinguished authoresses. Here is a female school of industry, and the parochial school, erected in 1797, has an annual income from land. Here are four cot-

tages, given as residences for indigent persons. The parish is crossed by the Roman road from Silchester. It is said that during the Saxon heptarchy this was the seat of a palace. It is mentioned in Domesday book as having been a royal demesne from the time of the Confessor, and at the Conquest it came into possession of William the Conqueror. Distance from New Windsor, 2 m. S.E. by E. It contains the hamlet of Coworth. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 1453. A. P., £5,986.

WINESTEAD, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in patronage of T. B. Hildyard, Esq. The church is an ancient structure ded. to St German, and consists of a nave, a chancel, and a sepulchral chapel on the south side. The west end has a large pointed window of five lights, with trefoil heads and perpendicular tracery in the sweep. The chapel is stuccoed and has two immense buttresses, and the east end of the chancel had formerly a pointed window of three lights with trefoil heads, now filled up. Between the nave and chancel is a screen of five pointed arches with perpendicular tracery. On the floor of the chancel are two large slabs, one has the brass figure of a lady, the other of a knight; half of the latter is gone. Beneath are the effigies of six boys and six girls, kneeling. A pointed arch between the chapel and nave rests on attached octagonal columns. Before the entrance to this chapel, and almost filling up the space, are three monuments. The first, on the floor of the nave, is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, his hands joined in prayer, and above his head are the remains of a crocketed canopy. Behind this is a handsome altar tomb, much disfigured with paint. On the dado are panels containing shields of arms, with foliage between, and small basso relievo figures at each end. On the table is the recumbent effigy of Sir Charles Hildyard, Knight, in plate armour, his head resting on a mat rolled up and his feet against a cock. His hands are joined in prayer, and on his left side is a sword. Adjoining this monument is a low altar tomb without any inscription. In the chapel is a font, a modern basin of wood on a circular pedestal. Here are also several tablets to the family of Hildyard, including Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart., born July 10th, 1716., and died February 1st, 1781, and Sir R. D'Arcy Hildyard, Bart., died 1814, aged 71. The vaults of this family, consisting of 27 cells, are situated on the west side of the chancel. Sir Robert de Hilton founded a chantry here in 1347. On the outside of the walls to the east of the south window of this erection, next to the modern vault of the Hildyards, is a shield bearing the arms of Hilton, carved in stone; and on the other side of the same window is a shield bearing the arms of Hildyard, carved in the same manner. Winestead-hall is an elegant mansion, the seat of J. Moyser, Esq. Winestead-house belongs to A. Maister, Esq. The manor came into possession of the Hildyard family in the reign of Richard II. Sir Robert

D'Arey Hildyard, the last Baronet, dying in 1814 without issue, bequeathed his estate to his niece, Anne Catherine Whyte, who married, in 1815, Thomas Thornton, of Flintham-house, Notts, who, in compliance with Sir Robert's will, assumed the name and arms of Hildyard. Distance from Patrington, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 145. A. P., £3,016.

WINFARTHING, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Albemarle. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 4 m. N. from Diss. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 703. A. P., £3,614.

WINFIELD, a township in the parish and hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent.

WINFORD, a parish in the hundred of Hartcliffe and Bedminster, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £21 12s. 11d., and in patronage of the rector and fellows of Worcester college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary and St Peter. The parish contains the tythings of Felton, Regil, and Winford. It is 6½ m. S.W. by S. from Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 641; in 1831, 865. A. P., £4,031.

WINFORD-EAGLE, a parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, and annexed to the vicarage of Toller-Fratrum. Church ded. to St Lawrence. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr Thomas Sydenham. The parish receives the adjunct to the name from its having been formerly held of the *Honor de Aquila*; Pevensy-castle being the head thereof. On Farnham-down are several tumuli or barrows, one of which was opened some time ago, when 17 urns, containing bones and ashes, were brought to light. Distance from Dorchester, 8 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 134. A. P., £2,414.

WINFORTON, a parish in the hundred of Huntingdon, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the heirs of the late John Freeman, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school, founded and endowed by the late John Freeman, Esq. The lord of the manor holds an occasional court-leet. The parish is crossed by the public road from Kington to Hay, and is distant from the latter 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 158. A. P., £3,007.

WINFRITH, a hundred in the Blandford division of the co. of Dorset, containing 8 parishes. It is situated on the south side of the county.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH, a parish in the above hundred, to which it gives name. It is of great extent, and formerly contained a residence of the family of Newburgh, to whom the manor belongs, but of which no traces now exist. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the curacy of West Lullworth, in the archd. of

Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £23 14s. 4½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The church, which presents some interesting remains of Norman architecture, is ded. to St Christopher. Here are the hamlets of Bromhill, Burton, Foreshill, Knighton, Lacotes, Bindon, Burngate, and Hamburgh. Over a rivulet near Bromhill are three bridges. Here is a small school erected and supported by subscription. It is 8 m. W. by S. from Wareham. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 891. A. P., £1,842.

WING, or WENGE, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Chesterfield. The church is an elegant building ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Here are almshouses for eight poor persons, founded in 1596, and endowed with £30 per annum, by Lady Pelham, to which an annuity of £6 10s. was bequeathed in 1772, by Sir Wm. Stanhope. This parish contains the hamlets of Ascot, Bureot, Cottesloe, and Crofton. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. "The church and other lands here having been given by the Empress Matilda to the monastery of St Nicholas, at Angiers in France, a cell of Benedictine monks from thence settled at a hamlet in this parish, since called Ascot. After the parliament had dissolved the alien priories, 4th Henry V., this was granted to the prioress and nuns de Pratis, near St Albans, which was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, in order to be annexed to his commendatory abbey of St Alban, but he afterwards getting a grant of it for himself, upon his attainder, this manor and rectory were given, 23d Henry VIII., to John Pen, and 35th Henry VIII. were granted as parcel of the late abbey of St Alban, to Sir Robert Dormer." Tanner's Not. Mon. It is 4 m. S.W. by W. from Leighton-Buzzard. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1052. A. P., £9,607.

WING, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 5s. 5d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor, or marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. It is 4 m. N.E. by E. from Uppingham. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,795.

WINGATE, or WINDEGATE-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Kelloe, southern division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. It is 6½ m. E.S.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 115. A. P., £2,044.

WINGATES, a township in the parish of Long Horsley, western division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. It comprises the hamlets of Chirm, Garrootee, Wholm, and Wingates-Moon. Here is a school in which five children are educated on a small endowment, given in 1816, by Peter Silcock. It is 9 m. N.N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 163.

WINGERWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a perpe-

tual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £16, returned at £62 15s., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a handsome mansion called Wingerworth-hall, erected in 1728, on the site of a more ancient structure which had been garrisoned on the part of the parliament in 1643. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are found in abundance here. Here is a school with a revenue of about £20, for which 20 children receive education. The parish is crossed by the Ikfield-street. It is 2½ m. S. by W. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 471. A. P., £3,240.

WINGFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Chalgrove, co. of Bedford.

WINGFIELD, a township in the parish of Wrotham, co. of Kent.

WINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. The church is a handsome edifice of high antiquity, constructed of flints and stone, and ded. to St Andrew. It contains a beautiful chancel, in which are some splendid monuments and brasses to various members of the Wingfield and De la Pole families. Here was anciently a castle, built by Michael de la Pole, first earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Richard II. The south front yet remains; the north has been converted into a farm house. The whole is surrounded by a moat. "The Lady Eleanor, relict of Sir John Wingfield, and Thomas Wingfield, brother to the said Sir John, being his executors, in performance of his desire and intents, procured, A. D. 1362, the parish church of this place to be made collegiate, for a provost, or master, and several priests, at first only three, but afterwards increased to nine priests and three choristers. It was ded. to St Mary, St John the Baptist, and St Andrew, and was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £69 14s. 5d. per annum. After the dissolution it became part of an augmentation which King Edward VI. made to the bishop of Norwich." Tanner's Not. Mon. The west side of the quadrangle of this college yet remains, on the south side of the church, having been converted into a farm house. Distance from Eye, 5½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 521; in 1831, 668. A. P., £3,791.

WINGFIELD, or WINKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Bradford, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £21 6s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Spencer. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Trowbridge, 2 m. W.S. W. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 288. A. P., £3,050.

WINGFIELD (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. It comprises the townships of Claylane, Stretton, Tupton, and Woodthorpe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £21 6s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, R. Collet, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to St Laurence. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This

parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and is subject to a court of pleas held there every third Tuesday for the recovery of debts under 40s. Here is a school with a small endowment. In Stretton is a school in which 25 children are educated, on an endowment of £15 15s. per annum. The parish is crossed by the ancient Roman road called Ikfield street, and is 4½ m. S.S.E. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 256; total in 1831, 1691: the other returns are given under the several townships. A. P., £1,974.

WINGFIELD (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of stockings, the trade in which has been advancing rapidly. Coal is found here, and the parish is crossed by the Ikfield street. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum, arising from land bought with £200 bequeathed in 1638 by Samuel Newton. At Okertorpe is an estate left for charitable purposes by Mr Strelley, and yielding £55 per annum, of which £20 are employed in apprenticing poor boys, and £10 in assisting two poor scholars in the universities. Here are the interesting ruins of the manor house, which was originally built by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. It afterwards was a seat of the earls of Shrewsbury; and here Mary, Queen of Scots, lived some months in 1569. During the parliamentary war this building was a post of some importance; at first in the hands of the parliament, it was taken in 1643 by the earl of Newcastle, but was retaken after a siege the following year, and in 1646 it was dismantled by order of the parliament. In 1774 it sustained a farther demolition. Distance from Alfreton, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 898; in 1831, 1091. A. P., £4,877.

WINGHAM, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, containing 5 parishes.

WINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wingham, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £46 10s., returned at £100, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Oxenden, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. The Independents have a place of worship here. This was formerly a market town, but the market has fallen into disuse. Fairs for cattle are held on May 12th and November 12th, and are very well attended. The high road from Canterbury to Deal passes through the parish, and in the vicinity there are many handsome houses. There are held the petty sessions for the division. William de Wragham, bishop of London, and lord-chancellor in the reign of Henry III., was born here. "A college of a provost and six secular canons, in the parish church of St Mary here, was intended by archbishop Kilwardby, but actually settled and endowed by his successor, John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in

1286. The whole revenue was valued at £65 1s. 8d. per annum, the clear at £33 6s. 8d.; but Leland saith it was able to dispense at the suppression £84 per annum. The site was granted, 7th Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Palmer.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 6 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 844; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £5,092.

WINGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d., returned at £115. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school partly supported by subscription. There was formerly a chapel at Rowsam in this parish. Distance from Aylesbury, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 783. A. P., £3,688.

WINKBOURNE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a donative curacy, certified at £18. Patron, in 1829, P. Burnell, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, which formerly belonged to a fraternity of Knights Hospitallers, settled at Newland in the co. of York. Their possessions here were granted in the reign of Edward VI. to the family of Burnell. Distance from Southwall, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,863.

WINKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Ripplesmere, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 5s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school for 21 boys and 21 girls, founded and endowed in 1710 by the earl of Ranelagh. Three sums of £500 each were added to the endowment by Thomas Maule, in 1715; Thomas Hatch, in 1788; and John Tow, in 1809. The annual revenue now amounts to upwards of £250, for which the children are clothed and educated. An apprentice fee of £5 is given with each boy. Annexed to the school is a chapel, also founded by the earl of Ranelagh, in which the schoolmaster, who must be in holy orders, performs divine service every day. This parish contains the hamlets of Ascot, Bulbrook, and Hateley. Distance from New Windsor, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1465; in 1831, 2009. A. P., £7,084.

WINKSLEY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Ripon which is in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £35, returned at £70, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Ripon. Patrons, the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Ripon. The chapel—which is ded. to St Oswald—has lately been enlarged, 195 of the new sittings being free. It is within the constabulary of Grewelthorpe, and 4½ m. W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 259. A. P., £741.

WINKTON, a hamlet in the parish of Peabworth, co. of Gloucester.

WINKTON, a tything in the parish and hundred of Christchurch, New Forest division of the co. of Southampton. Distance from Christchurch, 2½ m. N.W. by N.

WINLATON, a parochial chapelry and township in the parish of Ryton, and western division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Ryton. Here was formerly a chapel, erected in 1705, but which having gone to ruin, the rector of Ryton was wont to perform divine service occasionally in a school room. In 1828 the township was made parochial, and an elegant church was erected at an expense of £2,500, in which are 637 free sittings; £2,000 of the cost was defrayed by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. At the village of Blaydon are places of worship for Presbyterians, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Here is a subscription library, also a school on the national system, in which above 100 children are educated, each paying three half-pence a week. Here are extensive iron works, belonging chiefly to Messrs Crawley, Millington, & Co., of Thames-street, London, in which edge-tools, nail-roads, files, and the heavier articles are manufactured. On the banks of the Tyne are works for refining lead. The owners of the iron works constantly employ two vessels of 300 tons burden each in transporting their goods to London and Newcastle. Distance from Gateshead, 6½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 3021; in 1831, 3951. A. P., £7,619.

WINMARLEIGH, a township in the parish of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Garstang, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 275. A. P., £3,158.

WINNALL, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5, returned at £119 5s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Distance from Winchester, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 115. A. P., £780.

WINNERSH, or WINHURST, a liberty in the parish of Hurst, hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Here is a school partly supported by subscription. Distance from Wokingham, 3½ m. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 531.

WINNIBRIGGS AND THREO, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, containing 17 parishes, and in 1831, 6149 inhabitants.

WINNINGTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hundred of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a bridge over the river Weaver. Distance from Northwich, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,846.

WINNINGTON, a township in the parish of Mucklestone, northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 249.

WINNOWE (Str), a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage, to

which is annexed the curacy of Knighton, rated at £5, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the river Fowey, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge, over which is the high road from Bodmin to Plymouth. At Resprin in this parish was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now in ruins. A square battery was erected here on Beacon-hill by the royalist party, a short time before the capitulation of the army of the parliament in 1664. Distance from Lostwithiel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 1048. A. P., £4,304.

WINSKALES, a township in the parish of Workington, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Workington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,147.

WINScombe, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 2s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. The church is an elegant structure, ded. to St James. Here is a school with an endowment of about £15 per annum, arising from a bequest by Symons Cardinbrooke in 1761. Distance from Axbridge, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 922; in 1831, 1526. A. P., £7,350.

WINScot, a hamlet in the parish of St Giles, co. of Devon.

WINSFord, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 13s. 9d. Patrons, the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. This parish contains the hamlets of Northern-Mill and Garleycombe, also the ancient, though now depopulated, villas of Quarum-Kitnor and Quarum-Monceaux. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish is crossed by the river Ax, and partly extends into the hundred of Carhampton. Distance from Dulverton, 5 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,503.

WINSHam, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage, rated at £14 13s. 4d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and in patronage of the dean of Wells. The church is an ancient building, with a central tower. There is an extensive manufacture of narrow woollen cloth. Here is a school in which 24 boys, and as many girls, receive instruction, on an endowment of £6 per annum, arising from premises given in 1680, by Sir Matthew Holworthy. It is four miles S.E. by E. from Chard. Pop., in 1801, 864; in 1831, 932. A. P., £5,978.

WINSHILL, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Grisley, co. of Derby. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 342. A. P., £2,313.

WINSKILL, a township in the parish of Addingham, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland.

WINSKILL, a hamlet in the parish of Giggleswick, W. R., co. of York.

WINSLADE, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 12s. 1d., returned at £97, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Bolton. Church ded. to St Mary. This parish contains the tything of Kempshot. It is 3 m. S. by E. from Basingstoke. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,277.

WINSLEY, a joint hamlet with Snitterton, in the parish of Darley, hundred of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Matlock. Pop., with Snitterton, in 1801, 620; in 1831, 671. A. P., £3,688.

WINSLEY, a joint chapelry with Lindley-Stoke, in the parish and hundred of Bradford, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, and subordinate to the vicarage of Bradford. The chapel is ded. to St Nicholas. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bradford. Pop., in 1831, 2847.

WINSLOW, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Cottisloe, co. of Buckingham. This town has existed from a very remote period, and is mentioned as having been given, in 794, to the abbey of St Albans, by Offa. It stands in a fertile and highly cultivated country, and is situated on the brow of a hill, commanding an agreeable prospect. It consists chiefly of three streets, almost built of brick, and containing some very good houses. The inhabitants are partially employed in the manufacture of lace. Thursday is market-day, chiefly for provisions. A small quantity of corn is also sold here. Fairs for cattle, hiring servants, &c., are held on February 18th, March 20th, Holy Thursday, August 21st, September 22d, November 26th, the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the first and second Thursdays following. Attempts have been made to obtain opium from the white poppy in this neighbourhood, and with considerable success. In 1822, 60 pounds weight of opium were obtained from poppies grown on four acres of land, producing £75; and in the year following, 11 acres yielded 143 lbs. To encourage the exertions of the proprietor, the sum of £30 was each year granted to him by the society for the encouragement of arts, commerce, and manufactures. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £11 5s. 10d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a spacious Gothic building of considerable antiquity, ded. to St Lawrence. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists, have places of worship here. Here is a school founded and endowed with £600 in 1724, by Joseph Rogers; the endowment was invested in land, now yielding a rental of £22, for which 12 poor children receive instruction. At Hanging-Styles is a charity school, to which some unknown benefactor gave £27 10s. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Buckingham, and 50 m. N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1101; in 1831, 1290. A. P., £4,681.

WINSLOW, a township in the parish of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. It is 2½ m. S.W. by W. from Bromyard. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 450. A. P., £2,963.

WINSON. See **WINSTON**.

WINSTANLEY-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township in the parish of Wigan, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 631; in 1831, 731. A. P., £3,399.

WINSTER, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Youlgrave, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. The town is situated about three miles from the river Darwent, and was formerly inhabited chiefly by miners. An attempt was made, some time ago, to establish manufactories of cotton goods, but it did not succeed, and was recently abandoned. Saturday is market-day, but the market is very ill attended. Four fairs, formerly held, have fallen into disuse, with the exception of that held on Easter-Monday. The parish is in the duchy of Lancaster and honour of Tutbury, and is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £12, returned at £136 11s. 1½d., and in patronage of the freeholders of the town. The minister draws one-fourth of the tithes of corn and hay raised in the township, the same having been bestowed on the living in 1702, by Mrs Anne Phemeys and Mrs H. Fenshaw. The chapel is an old structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture, and ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a school in which 20 children receive education on an endowment of £20 per annum, bequeathed in 1717, by Thomas Eyre; and five more are educated from an annuity of £5, given, in 1718, by Robert Moore. The parish is very ill supplied with water. The Cromford and High-Peak railway passes within three miles, and it is proposed to carry a branch from it to this place. On the neighbouring commons are several barrows. One of these was opened in 1768, when a silver bracelet, various trinkets, glass beads, and two vessels of glass, containing fluid, were found. It is 150 m. N.N.W. from London.

WINSTER, a chapelry in the ward and parish of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £5 1s., returned at £42 13s., and in patronage of the landowners. This chapelry was originally a part of that of Crook, and the inhabitants still pay towards the repairs of Crook chapel. Though in the parish of Kendal, it is held to be in the constabewick of Undermillbeck, in the parish of Windermere. Part of Cartmell fells, though in another parish and county, pays to the curate of this chapel, as part of the chapelry, on account of the distance of the parish church. It is 7 m. W. from Kendal. The pop., and

other returns, are included in those made from Undermillbeck.

WINSTON, a parish in the south-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £9 18s. 1½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is ded. to St Andrew. Here are the hamlets of Burford, Newsham, Osmundcroft, and Stubhouse. The river Tees runs along the south side of the hill on which the village stands, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1764, and consisting of a single arch of 111 feet span. There is a school with an endowment of £70 per annum, given by the earl of Bridgewater. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 6½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 327. A. P., £3,067.

WINSTON, a parish in the hundred of Bisle, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The parish is crossed by the ancient Ermyng-street, and is 6 m. N.W. by N. from Cirencester. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,277.

WINSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Bibury, hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a peculiar, and subordinate to the vicarage of Bibury. The chapel is ded. to St Michael. Distance from Northleach, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 176.

WINSTON, or **CASTELL-GWYS**, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddan, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It contains the town of the same name, which is incorporated, and contributed with Pembroke in returning a member to parliament. A fair is held November 8th. It is 5 m. N.E. from Haverford-West. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 745. A. P., £3,012.

WINSTON, a parish in the hundred of Thredling, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is 7 m. W. by S. from Framlingham. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 398. A. P., £1,920.

WINSTREE, a hundred in the eastern end of the co. of Essex, containing 13 parishes, and in 1831, 4411 inhabitants.

WINTERBOURN, a chapelry in the parish of Chevely, hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Chevely. Here is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum. Distance from Speenhamland, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,344.

WINTERBOURNE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, co. of Gloucester. It contains the hamlet of Hambrook. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at

£28 7s. 6d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. About 180 children are educated in a National school, founded a few years ago, and supported by subscription. An annuity of £2 10s., given in 1741 by John Silcocks, is applied for the education of poor children. Distance from Bristol, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1592; in 1831, 1939. A. P., £4,347.

WINTERBOURNE-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of Eggerton, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed that of Winterbourne-Steepleton, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £18 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. Many tumuli exist in this vicinity, leading to the supposition that at a remote period this has been the scene of some important conflict. Here is an ancient structure, supposed to have been a Druidical temple, consisting of nine huge stones set so as to form a circle of nine feet in diameter. Many erect stones are scattered about the vicinity, and not far from the temple are the remains of a cromlech. The stream called the South Winterbourne rises near the temple and runs through the parish, which is distant from Dorchester, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,464.

WINTERBOURNE-BASSETT, a parish in the hundred of Selkley, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 9s. 7d., and in patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Catherine. Here are some Druidical remains, such as a circle of large stones, a barrow surrounded with large stones, and traces of what are regarded as houses of archdruids. It is 8 m. N. W. by W. from Marlborough. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 288. A. P., £2,601.

WINTERBOURNE-CLENSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Coombe-ditch, Blandford (North) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 18s. 1½d., returned at £141 8s., and, in 1829, in patronage of E. M. Pleydell, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is the commencement of Coombs-ditch, supposed by Dr Stukeley to have been a rampart of the first colony of the *Belge*. It gives name to the hundred, and here the courts were formerly held. This parish was formerly much more populous than now; it was, in fact, originally divided into three parishes, the livings of which were rectories. Two of the churches have disappeared, but many foundations of houses are yet visible. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,424.

WINTERBOURNE-DANTSEY, a parish in the hundred of Alderbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy, a donative, not in charge, returned at £115, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute, in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Edward. It is 4

m. N.N.E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 161. A. P., £682.

WINTERBOURNE (EARLS), a parish in the hundred of Alderbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £21, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Chute and Chisenbury, in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Michael. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. In the vicinity is an ancient earthwork of a circular form, inclosing an area of about 15 acres. It is called Chlorus' camp, or Figbury ring. Distance from Salisbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,670.

WINTERBOURNE-FARRINGTON, or ST GERMAN'S, a district, formerly a parish, in the hundred of Culliford-Tree, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. The living, which was united in 1751 to the rectory of Winterbourne-Came, was a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 3s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lady C. Damer. This district now claims to be extra-parochial. It is 2½ m. S. from Dorchester. The population and other returns are included under those made from Herringstone.

WINTERBOURNE-GUNNER, or CHERBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Alderbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 16s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. C. J. and Mrs Coleman. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 4 m. N.N.E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,356.

WINTERBOURNE - HOUGHTON. See HOUGHTON-WINTERBOURNE.

WINTERBOURNE - KINGSTON. See KINGSTON-WINTERBOURNE.

WINTERBOURNE (ST MARTIN), a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 15s., and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The church has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. A fair is held on St Martin's day. The market, which has fallen into disuse, was granted by Henry III. In this parish is Marden castle, one of the strongest and most extensive camps of the Romans in the west of England. It is mentioned by Ptolemy as the summer encampment (*castra aestiva*) of the garrison stationed at *Dunium* or *Durnovaria*, the capital of the *Durotriges*. It consists of a central area of an irregular oval form, 40 acres in extent, surrounded by a treble ditch and rampart. The whole extent covered by the works is above 115 acres. Five ditches and ramparts defend the eastern, and six, the western entrance. The vicinal road from Dorchester to Weymouth passes near the former, and the latter communicates with a branch of the *via Icenaria*. The summit commands an extensive prospect of barrows, stretching for many miles to the southward along the tops of the hills. Distance from Dorchester, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 369. A. P., £3,667.

WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON, or **WAST**, a parish in the hundred of Culliford-Tree, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8, returned at £130, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Ilchester. Here was an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, or that of *de Vasto*, to which this manor and other estates hereabouts were given A. D. 1214. It is 2 m. S.W. by S. from Dorchester. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 101. A. P., £880.

WINTERBOURNE-STEEPLETON, or **STAFLETON**, a parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the hundred of Dorset. Living, a rectory, united to that of Winterbourne-Abbas, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £10 4s. 7d., and in patronage of the master and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to St Michael, was erected in 1401. The church has a stone spire; there is only one other spire in the county. It is 4 m. W. by S. from Dorchester. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,699.

WINTERBOURNE-STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 12s. 8d., returned at £121 7s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. It is 5 m. W. by S. from Amesbury. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 272. A. P., £3,245.

WINTERBOURNE-STRICKLAND, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16 6s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lady C. Damer. It is 4 m. W.S.W. from Blandford-Forum. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 401. A. P., £1,345.

WINTERBOURNE-WHITCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Coombs-Ditch, Blandford (North) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 16s. 10d., returned at £40, and in patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, consists of a long narrow nave, with a south transept, and contains a curious font of great antiquity. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, was born here during the incumbency of his father. It is 5½ m. S.W. from Blandford-Forum. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 513. A. P., £2,208.

WINTERBOURNE-ZELSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Rushmore, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 11s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Sir J. Hanham, Bart. The church is ded. to St Mary, and has a lofty embattled tower. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 6 m. S. by S. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,406.

WINTERBURN, a joint township with Flasby in the parish of Gargrave, W. R. of the co. of York. The Independents have a place of wor-

ship here. "Before I take leave of Winterburn, I am bound to notice two obscure names, *Solsat* and *Leflat*, in the Domesday survey of the manor. The former is conjectured, by a respectable friend, (the Rev. F. Wilkinson, vicar of Bardsey,) to be *Skeldyet*, a farm within this manor, partly within the township of Hetton, and parish of Burrial, and partly within the township of Wallerburne. On the subject of the latter I have no information."—Whitaker's Hist. of Craven. Distance from Skipton, 7 m. N.W. by N. Pop. returned with Flasby.

WINTERCOT, a township in the parish of Leominster, co. of Hereford.

WINTERHAY, in the parish of Ilminster, co. of Somerset. Distance from Ilminster, ½ m. N.W.

WINTERHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Shipham, co. of Somerset.

WINTERINGHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. This place is thought to have been anciently called *Abramfus*. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £28. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. and Rev. J. L. Saville. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 7½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 726. A. P., £7,166.

WINTERINGHAM (LOWER), a hamlet in the parish of St Neots, co. of Huntingdon. Distance from St Neots, 2½ m. E.S.E.

WINTERINGHAM (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of St Neots, co. of Huntingdon. Distance from St Neots, 2½ m. E. by S.

WINTERSET, a township in the parish of Wragby, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Wakefield, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,252.

WINTERSHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Durlley, co. of Southampton. Distance from Bishops-Waltham, 2½ m. N.W.

WINTERSLOW, a parish including the tything of East Winterslow, or Easton, West Winterslow, or Weston, and Middle Winterslow, or Middleton, in the hundred of Alderbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £18 13s. 4d. Patron, Lord Holland. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. A few years ago were discovered near Winterslow-hut, three barrows, in one of which, containing a vault built in a remarkably secure manner by means of flints wedged together so as to form an arch, were found relics supposed to be those of some British female of distinction, and consisting of some beautiful brown hair in a state of perfect preservation, ashes enclosed in linen cloth, burnt bones, a lance-head of brass, beads of amber, and other similar antiquities. A Roman road passed through this parish from Winchester to Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 748. A. P., £3,529.

WINTERSTOKE, a hundred in the co. of Somerset, and situated on the north-western side of it. It contains 26 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 19,511.

WINTERSTOKE, a village in the parish of Banwell, co. of Somerset. It is now depopulated.

WINTERTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, returned at £99. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is no regular market held here, but a meeting of farmers takes place every Wednesday for the sale of agricultural produce. There is a fair for cattle held on July 6th. Here is a school for the instruction of ten poor children, with an endowment of £3 8s., bequeathed in 1728 by Richard Beck. Within this parish is the termination of the Fosse road. Here were discovered three remarkable tessellated pavements in 1747. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 8 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1295. A. P., £5,942.

WINTERTON, a parish in the hundred of West Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of East Somerton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, E. Cooper, Esq. The church is ded. to All Saints, and has a lofty steeple, which is well known, and commonly used as a land-mark. There are also two lighthouses on a part of the coast called Winterton-Ness. Here were held formerly a fair and market, which have, however, long fallen into disuse. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Some gigantic bones were found here in 1665, one of which, seemingly that of a man's leg, weighed about 57 pounds, and measured the enormous length of 3 feet 2 inches. Distance from Caister, 5½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 631. A. P., £1,136.

WINTHORPE, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, united since 1729 to that of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. It is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Spilsby, 11 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 244. A. P., £3,627.

WINTHORPE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 11s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Rastall. The Fosse road traverses the parish, which is situated on the banks of the river Trent. Distance from Newark, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,905.

WINTNEY (HARTLEY), in the co. of Southampton. See **HARTLEY-WINTNEY**.

WINTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Stephen, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a free school erected by subscription in 1659, and afterwards in 1681, endowed with an annual income of £11 by Robert Waller, and with a legacy of £112 by Richard Menckhouse in 1722. It is free to all children belonging to the township on

payment of a small quarterly fee. Here were born and educated John Langhorne, D.D., author of "Fables of Flora," and joint translator of Plutarch with his brother, William Langhorne, M.A.; and Richard Burn, LL.D., the learned author of several works on law and history. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,167.

WINTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Siggerton, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Northallerton, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 145. A. P., £1,547.

WINTRINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York, comprising the township of Winttringham and chapelry of Knapton. Living, a donative in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £17 6s. 8d., returned at £17 6s. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Strickland, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from New-Malton, 7 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 589. A. P., £5,018.

WINWICK, a parish partly in the hundred of Polebrook, co. of Northampton, but chiefly in that of Leightonston, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 16s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Montague. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Oundle, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 326. A. P., £1,575.

WINWICK, a parish and township in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The living, which is said to be the largest in England, is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £102 9s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Derby. The church, which is ded. to St Oswald, has a lofty spire, and is of such antiquity that it is supposed to have been erected on the first introduction of Christianity into the island. It contains the townships of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Calcheth, Golborne, Haydock, Houghton, Middleton and Arbury, Kenyon, Southworth and Croft, and Winwick; the chapelry of Lowton, and the borough and chapelry of Newton-in-Mackerfield. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and the Roman Catholics employ as a chapel, a building of the name of Southworth-hall, which formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst. Here is a free grammar school which was founded in 1618, by Gualter Legh, Esq., with an annual income of £10, which has been increased to £34 by the bequests of subsequent benefactors. By the conditions of the bequest, it is provided that in case of the school being vacant for more than one year, the income will revert for such time as it may be so to the heirs of Francis, Thomas, and Peter Legh. The school room was built by Sir Peter Legh. It is an established custom in this parish for the rector to pay the cottage rents of six industrious poor people, the date of which benefactions is inscribed on a board fixed over the door of each cottage. Here is an eminence called Redbank, situated between the village of Winwick and Newton, on which the Scots received a terrible defeat from Oliver Cromwell.

Distance from Warrington, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 12,290; in 1831, 17,961. A. P., £55,242.

WINWICK, a parish in the hundred of Guildsborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Michael. The Grand Union canal crosses this parish. There is a curious gateway here, which formerly belonged to an ancient mansion, part of which is now used as a farm-house. Distance from Daventry, 9½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 159. A. P., £3,267.

WIRINGTON, or **WITHERINGTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Paston, liberty of Peterborough, formerly the hundred of Nassaburgh and co. of Northampton. Living, a chapel to the rectory of Paston; not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Mary and St John the Baptist. Distance from Peterborough, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,049.

WIRKSWORTH, a hundred situated nearly in the centre of the co. of Derby. It contains 19 parishes. It is a great mining district; "But to give a clear illustration of this matter (the mineral customs and laws of Derbyshire,) it will be necessary first to remark, that the principal part of the county, where lead-ore is found in considerable quantity, is known by the name of King's-field. Nearly the whole wapentake of Wirksworth comes under this denomination. This does not appear always to have been the case, for in the time of the Saxons it belonged to the abbey at Repton. But Mr Pegge imagines that in the year 874, when this religious house was destroyed by the Danes, it was escheated to the crown, since it appears to have been in its possession when Domesday book was compiled. As to that part of the King's-field, which is situated in the High-peak, I apprehend, that at least ever since the Norman Conquest, it has been the property of the crown, and in the same custody with the castle. Now all that part of the county which comes under the denomination of the King's-field, has been from time immemorial let upon lease. The present farmer of the mineral duties in the High-peak, is the duke of Devonshire, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth the widow of the late — Rolles, Esq. They have each a steward and bar-masters in the different districts, which they hold under the crown. The steward presides as their judge in their barmote courts, and with 24 jurymen chosen every half year, determines all disputes which arise respecting the working of the mines. For this purpose they meet twice in the year, and, if requisite, may, upon proper notice, be summoned still oftener. In the High-peak the courts are held at Moneyash, and in the wapentake of the town of Wirksworth. The office of the bar-master consists of various branches. But the most material are putting miners into possession of veins, which they have discovered, and collecting that proportion of ore, to which the lessee of the crown, or lord of the manor has a claim. That part of the

King's-field which is situated in the wapentake of Wirksworth, is divided into eight liberties. Now these, though under the same jurisdiction, leased by the same person, and subject to the same duties, pay in very different proportions. In Bonsal and Brassington every thirteenth dish is due, but a twenty-fifth only is taken. Neither of them is subject to a tithe. Cromford pays every thirteenth dish. The tithes, Smitham and Bellsand excepted, is every fortieth. In Elton the twenty-fifth is taken, and every tenth dish is due as tithe to the duke of Rutland. At the capital mines he takes every nineteenth, but at the smaller ones, at discretion. One half of the liberty of Matlock pays a thirteenth, and the other a twenty-fifth, but neither of them any tithe. In Wirksworth, which produces a larger quantity of ore than any other liberty, a twenty-fifth is taken in some places, and a thirteenth in others. A fortieth is due to the vicar as tithe. The reason why a larger proportion of ore is taken in some places than in others, is, that the former resisted the claims of the lessee of the crown, when he asserted his right to every thirteenth dish of all kinds of ore. These observations have solely a reference to the King's-field. But in the Low-peak there are mines also in grounds which are private property. In this case, agreements are made between the owner of the land, and the labouring miners; and it concerns each party to engage on terms the most advantageous to themselves. Besides the claims which have been mentioned, there is another called *cope*. In the wapentake it is fourpence, and in the High-peak sixpence per load, and is paid by the buyer of the ore to the farmer of the mineral duties, or to the lord of the manor." Pilkington's Derbyshire. Pop., in 1831, 23,267.

WIRKSWORTH, a parish, including the market-town of Wirksworth, the townships of Cromford, Hopton, and Idle, and the hamlets of Callow and Middleton, in the hundred of Wirksworth; the townships of Alderwasley, Ashleyhay, Biggin, and Idridgebay with Allton, in the hundred of Appletree; and the hamlet of Iron-Brook-Grange, in the hundred of High-peak, and co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £42 7s. 8½d., and in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. The vicar has a right to every fortieth dish of lead ore found in the parish, but this is not so lucrative as it formerly was. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is a handsome building in the later style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, transepts, and two aisles, with a square tower supported in the centre by four large pillars. The Baptists, Independent and Wesleyan Methodists have here places of worship. Here is a free grammar school, which possesses an income of about £250, bequeathed by Anthony Gell, Esq., of Hopton, in 1576; the school-house was lately rebuilt, at an expense of about £2,000, in the English style of architecture. The boys who enjoy the benefit of this institution receive a classical education free, but a small fee is paid for instruction in writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. In

1520 the Rev. James Beresford, sometime vicar of this parish, founded two scholarships and two fellowships at St John's college, Cambridge, to which the above mentioned school, along with those of Ashbourne and Chesterfield is entitled, after the relatives of the founder. The benevolent founder of the school also established six almshouses for poor men. There are also many other bequests for the benefit of the poor of the parish, in particular, one left by Elizabeth Bagshaw in 1797, being £2,000 in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, producing about £56 per annum, which, under the superintendence of a body of trustees, is distributed in sums of £1 each.

Wirksworth, which name was formerly written *Wirceworth*, *Wirchestecorde*, and *Wyrkysworth*, is a place of considerable antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been so called from the lead mines which were wrought here so early as the time of the Emperor Adrian. The Saxons also carried on mining here to a great extent. In 835, Kenware, the abess of Repton, within whose demesnes Wirksworth then was, granted it to Humbert, on condition of his supplying lead to the annual value of £15 for the use of Christ-church, Canterbury. In Domesday book this place is made mention of as belonging to the crown, and having within its boundaries three lead mines and a church. It continued one of the royal demesnes till the reign of John, and was by that monarch granted to William de Ferrars, but again lapsed to the crown in the reign of Henry III., by whom it was presented to his son, Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and the manor has since that period remained part of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster. It is situated in a valley, and is well supplied with water from the neighbouring hills by means of pipes; it is by no means either well paved or lighted. The principal portion of the inhabitants are employed in mining operations, but the manufacture of cotton goods, principally gingham, has been recently introduced, and is on the increase. Here are also establishments for the manufacture of hats, hosiery, tapes, &c., and for wool-combing. The Cromford canal has its commencement about a mile and a half to the north of the town, and crosses the river Derwent by means of an aqueduct of one arch, the span of which is about 80 feet. The Cromford and High-peak railway also commences about half a mile to the north. Here is held the barmote court for the determination of disputes which arise in the working of the mines; it is held by the steward in a handsome building erected in 1814 for that purpose by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, lately chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In this hall, which is called the Moot-hall, is preserved an ancient brazen measure, by which are corrected twice a year the dishes used for measuring the ore by the miners. The mines are regulated by ancient customs and laws, somewhat similar to those in force in the mining districts of Cornwall; some details of these may be found under the head of the wapentake of the same name. Courts leet and baron are held here by the lessee of the crown, the former

annually at Easter, and the latter biennially at Easter and Michaelmas. A court for the rectorial manor is also held by the dean of Lincoln, as impropiator of the larger tithes. No courts are held for the other manor within the parish, called the Holland, or Richmond manor, which was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to Ralph Gell, Esq., and which is still in the possession of his descendants. Here is held a petty session for the wapentake by the county magistrates. The town is governed by a constable and headborough. There were formerly some mineral springs within the parish, but they have been destroyed by the draining of the mines. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here, in particular in 1736, when a number of Roman coins were found. Distance from London, 140 m. N.W. by N.; from Derby 13 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the market town, 2978; in 1831, 4082. A. P., £17,708. Pop., of the parish, in 1801, 5862; in 1831, 7754. A. P., £31,836.

WIRRAL, a hundred in the north-western extremity of the co.-palatine of Chester, having the river Mersey on the north-east, and the Dee on the south-west. It contains 18 parishes and 74 townships, with the town of Great Neston. Pop., in 1831, 13,881.

WIRSWALL, a township in the parish of Whitechurch, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester, having the Chester on the west. Distance from Whitechurch, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,283.

WISBEACH, a hundred in the Isle of Ely, at the northern extremity of the co. of Cambridge, bordering upon Lincolnshire, and containing 9 parishes.

WISBEACH, or WISEBECH, a market-town and sea-port in the hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. This is an ancient town, and is mentioned under the name of *Wisbece*, in a Saxon charter granting some lands in this neighbourhood to the abbey of Medehamstead, by Wulfhere, son of Peada, king of Mercia. The first part of the name is clearly derived from the river Ouse, formerly called the Wise, but it has been disputed whether the latter syllable refers to its situation on the sea-coast, or beach, or whether it is rather derived from the Saxon word *bee*, which signifies either a river, or a tongue of land situated at the confluence of two rivers, thus referring to its position on the Ouse at its confluence with the Nene. The latter supposition is partly justified by an ancient charter of Edward VI., in which it is called Wisbeche. William the Conqueror here erected a strong fortress for the purpose of restraining the disorderly conduct of his male-content barons, and the irruptions of the numerous outlaws in the fens, who, finding refuge in these swamps, at that time almost impenetrable, often burst out, and committed great devastations in the adjoining country. This castle was well maintained with a strong garrison of soldiers, till, in 1236, it was in a great measure destroyed by an inundation of the sea. It was, however, soon after rebuilt by Bishop Morthmer, and by him, and his successors in the see of Ely, occasionally used as an episcopal

palace. In the reign of Elizabeth it was occasionally used as a state prison, and was afterwards, during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, purchased by his secretary, Thurloe, and by him used as his occasional residence. After the restoration of Charles II. it again came into the possession of the see of Ely, and having been by them sold, soon fell into total decay, and no remains of it are now visible. The inhabitants were, in 1690, exempted from tolls throughout the kingdom, which, on King John's visit, was confirmed, and other privileges granted. It was on this occasion that that prince, in attempting to cross the Wash at an unfavourable time, lost the greater part of his baggage, together with his treasure and regalia.

The town is in general well built, and consists of several handsome streets, with a circus erected in 1816. It is well paved, supplied with abundance of good water, and lighted and watched at the expense of the corporation. The river Nene, on both sides of which the town is situated, is here crossed by a bridge, consisting of one arch, of an elliptical form, and about 72 feet in span. Here are assembly rooms, and a theatre, which is occasionally opened by a company from the larger towns. There are also spacious baths, comfortably fitted up and provided with dressing-rooms, and similar conveniences. There has existed in the town a literary society, which possesses a library of about 3000 volumes, and is well supported. The parochial library is an excellent collection, containing many valuable works on divinity. Large quantities of oil were prepared here about a century ago, in seven large mills; as also butter to the extent of about 8000 firkins, which were principally shipped to London. About 120,000 quarters of corn are annually shipped here for Lynne, Cambridge, and other places; this is grown in the neighbourhood, the amount of which has of late years been very much increased by the recent inventions in agriculture, much of the land which was formerly covered with fens, having been lately recovered. The remaining exports consist chiefly of rape seed and long stapled wool, which is shipped for Yorkshire, and timber for the use of the British navy, which is shipped to Chatham and other naval ports. In 1828, the number of vessels which cleared out from the port was 109, namely, 45 foreign, and 64 British, the latter being principally employed in the coasting trade; the tonnage of these amounted to 70,320 tons, and the receipt at the custom-house was almost £30,000. Vessels of 100 tons can approach the quay, the navigation of the Nene having been greatly improved by a straight cut from Peterborough. The custom-house forms part of the town-hall, which is situated on the old Firkin cross. Every Tuesday and Friday a packet leaves Peterborough for Wisbeach, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday. A canal extends from the river at Wisbeach to the old Nene at Outwell, and thence to the Ouse at Salter's-Lode sluice, thus affording a means of communication with Norfolk, Suffolk, and the other eastern counties. The vicinity abounds in rich pasturage, from

which many sheep and cattle are sent to the London market. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on Palm-Sunday, and Saturday before Lady-day, for hemp and flax; on the second Wednesday in April for horses; on August 1st, 2d, and 12th; for hemp, flax, and cattle. The last mentioned is greatly frequented, and 3000 head of cattle have been sold there.

The town was incorporated by Edward VI. who restored the Guild of the Holy Trinity, originally founded in 1379. The government is vested in 10 capital burgesses, one of whom is appointed town-bailiff, and who are annually elected by such inhabitants as are freeholders, or occupy houses of the value of 40s. per annum. The corporation is not invested with magisterial authority, and their duties extend merely to the management of the estates of the guild, which yield from £2000 to £3000 per annum. The magistrates of the county hold the petty sessions here twice a week, and the quarter sessions and summer assizes, alternately with Ely. On the second Friday of every month, a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held in the shire-hall. This building forms part of the gaol, which was erected in 1807, at an expense of £600. It contains 17 wards, a yard, chapel, and tread-mill. The town of Wisbeach is divided into the parishes of St Mary and St Peter, both in the archd. and dio. of Ely. The living of St Peter's is a vicarage, to which are annexed the perpetual curacy of St Mary and the chapelry of Guyhirn. It is rated at £36 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is a handsome structure, presenting a fine combination of the English and Norman styles of architecture. The date of its erection is unknown; the nave bears the date of 1586, but many circumstances render it probable that it is much older. The tower was erected in 1500. The living of St Mary's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, and subordinate to that of St Peter. The church stands about two m. N.W. from the town, and is a plain structure in the early English style of architecture. A chapel of ease for 1000 persons, including 300 free sittings, was lately erected; Dr Jobson, the incumbent, endowed it with an estate valued at £200 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Johnsonians, Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Here is a free school for instructing in the classics all boys of the town who may apply, supposed to have been founded in the 14th century, by the Guild of the Holy Trinity. The master receives a salary of £160; the bishop of Ely is visitor. Attached to this school are four by-fellowships in Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, in 1628, by Thomas Parka, who also gave funds for providing six scholarships at Magdalene college, four of £10, and two of £70 per annum. Here are a national school for 250 boys, and a girls' school for 125 scholars, endowed with £55 per annum. Here are six almshouses, erected in 1813. Distance from Cambridge, 44 m. N.; and from London,

94 m. N. by E. Pop. of St Mary's, in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1524. A. P., £9,961. Pop. of St Peter's, in 1801, 4710; in 1831, 7253. A. P., £28,333.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN, a parish in the hundreds of Bury, Rotherbridge, and West Easwith, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. It contains the chapelry of Loxwood-End. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 18s. 0½d., and in patronage of the prebendary of Wisborough in the cathedral church of Chichester. The church—which is in the early style of English architecture—is ded. to St Peter. The Arun and Wey canal crosses the parish. The Independents have a place of worship here. It is 6 m. N.E. by E. from Petworth. Pop., in 1801, 1307; in 1831, 1782. A. P., £5,091.

WISEDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Bentham, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7, and subordinate to the rectory of Bentham. It is 14 m. N.W. by N. from Settle. The pop., and other returns, are included in those made from the parish.

WISETON, or WISTON, a township in the parish of Clayworth, North Clay division of the wapentake of Basetlaw, co. of Nottingham. The Chesterfield canal passes in the vicinity. It is 5 m. E.S.E. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,847.

WISHAW, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 5s. and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Folliott. The church is ded. to St Chad. The parish is crossed by the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, and contains the hamlet of Moxhall. Six poor children are educated for the interest of £100, given for the purpose in 1710, by Lady Hackett. Here is also a rent charge of 10s., given in 1744, for the education of one poor boy, by Thomas Bayliss. Distance from Sutton-Coldfield, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,102.

WISHFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 10s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Giles. Here is a school in which a number of poor boys and girls receive education, on an endowment of £32, given in 1722, by Sir Richard Howe. Distance from Wilton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 361. A. P., £2,121.

WISHFORD (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of South Newton, hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. It is 3 m. N.N.W. from Wilton. The population is returned with that of the parish.

WISLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged rectory, to which is annexed the vicarage of Pyrford, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £40 19s.,

and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Onslow. Distance from Ripley, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 155. A. P., £904.

WISPINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, of the clear yearly (certified) value of £40, endowed with £400, and, in 1829, in patronage of Edmund Turner, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Horncastle, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 91. A. P., £1,361.

WISSETT, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £20, returned at £118, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. The church, which is ded. to St Andrew, has a round tower and two curious Norman doors. Distance from Halesworth, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 419. A. P., £2,551.

WISTANSTOW, a parish partly in the hundred of Purnlow, and partly in that of Munselow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Craven. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Ludlow, 9½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 989. A. P., £3,924.

WISTASTON, a parish in the hundred of Nantwich, co. of palatine of Chester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 0s. 3d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. W. Hammond, Esq. The church, which has lately been enlarged, is ded. to St Mary. Of the new sittings, 121 are free, the expense of erecting which, was in part defrayed by £100 granted for the purpose by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. Distance from Nantwich, 2½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,719.

WISTASTON, a chapelry in the parish of Marden, hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £40, subordinate to the vicarage of Marden, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Hereford, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. C. Hayton, Esq. It is 7 m. N. by E. from Hereford. The population and other returns are included in those made from the parish of Marden.

WISTON, or WISSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 19s. 4½d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. One of the doors is a remarkably curious and rich specimen of the Norman style. The parish lies on the north bank of the river Stour, over which is a bridge. It is 1 m. W. S.W. from Nayland. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,889.

WISTON, a parish in the hundred of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of C. Goring, Esq. The church,

which is in the decorated style of English architecture, is ded. to St Mary. Distance from Steyning, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 296. A. P., £1,594.

WISTOW, a parish in the hundred of Huntingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Torkington, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Ramsey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 404. A. P., £2,804.

WISTOW, a parish in the hundred of Gar-tree, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 18s. 4d., returned at £123 18s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Church ded. to St Winston. The parish is crossed by the Union canal. Here is Wistow-hall, seat of Sir Henry Halford, which, when in possession of Sir Richard Halford, afforded a retreat to Charles I. For his adherence to the royal cause, Sir Richard was condemned to death by Cromwell, but escaped on payment of a fine of £30,000. Here is the chapelry of Newton-Harcourt. Distance from Leicester, 7 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 298. A. P., £3,461.

WISTOW, a parish partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, and partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, E. and W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York. Patron, the prebendary of Wistow in the cathedral church of York. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish lies near to the river Ouse. The school has an endowment for the free education of ten boys. Distance from Selby, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 666. A. P., £5,855.

WISWALL, or **WISWELL**, a township in that part of the parish of Whalley which is in the higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. There are manufactories of calico, spinning, weaving, and printing establishments, which give employment to the inhabitants, and have been the chief cause of the prosperity of the place. Over the door of the old manor house are the arms of the Parlew family, one of which was that last abbot of Whalley who was hanged for taking part in the rebellion of the pilgrimage of grace in 1537. Distance from Clitheroe, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 724. A. P., £1,136.

WITCHAM, a parish in the southern part of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £8 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £140. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ely, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 519. A. P., £8,745.

WITCHAMPTON. See **WICHAMPTON**.

WITCHFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage exempt

from visitation, rated at £9 18s. 9d., returned at £103, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Ely, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 461. A. P., £3,479.

WITCHFORD (NORTH), a hundred, situated near the southern point of the isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. It lies near the centre of the county, and contains three parishes, the united population of which was included in that of the isle of Ely.

WITCHFORD (SOUTH), a hundred, situated to the south of the above. It contains nine parishes, and the population, in 1831, was included in that of the isle of Ely.

WITCHINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 17s. 11d. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Reepham, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 582. A. P., £3,052.

WITCHINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5, and annexed to the vicarage of Great Witchingham. Church ded. to St Faith. Distance from Reepham, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,133.

WITCHLING. See **WICHLING**.

WITCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Corton-Dinham, co. of Somerset.

WITCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Mar-tock, co. of Somerset.

WITCOMBE (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £4 6s. 8d., returned at £62. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Hicks. Church ded. to St Mary. In this vicinity is Cooper's-hill, where, in 1818, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered, and many coins, utensils, &c. were found. Distance from Painswick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 174. A. P., £954.

WITCOMBE (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of Badgeworth, upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Painswick, 4 m. N.E. by N. The population is returned with that of the parish.

WITHAM, a hundred in the co. of Essex, containing 15 parishes, and, in 1831, 10,990 inhabitants.

WITHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of Witham, co. of Essex. This town is supposed to have been erected by Edward the Elder on the site of the Roman station mentioned by Antonine under the name of *Cannium*. The town was subsequently in possession of the Knights Templars, whose preceptory was situated at Cressing, about three miles distant. The notion of the Roman origin of the place is chiefly founded on the discovery of numerous Roman coins of different dates found in leveling

the old fortifications, and from the number of Roman bricks which have been found, and employed in the erection of part of the church. In the vicinity of the town is a camp with double ramparts, which, from its circular form, is presumed to be of Danish origin. The town stands in an agreeable situation near the confluence of the rivulet Braine with the river Blackwater. It consists principally of one long street of a respectable aspect, through which runs the high road from London to Colchester. It is partially paved and lighted, and the supply of water is good. The inhabitants derive their chief emolument from travellers. Here is a mansion, formerly the property of the earl of Abercorn, in which George II. rested in his progress to and from Hanover, and Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., was received on her arrival in England. The lord of the manor holds occasional courts, for the appointment of constables and other officers, who regulate the internal affairs of the town. The petty-sessions for the division are held here every Tuesday by the magistrates of the county. Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Monday before Whitsunday, June 4th, and September 14th. The market was granted by Richard I. to be held at Cheping-hill, from which it was removed by license of Richard II. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, which was formerly in considerable repute.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester, and dio. of London, rated at £22 0s. 7d., and in patronage of the bishop of London. The church, which is ded. to St Nicholas, stands in the ancient part of the town, on Cheping-hill, about half a mile to the north of the present town. It is an ancient structure in the later style of English architecture, containing some interesting monuments. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. In 1630, Dame Catherine Barnardiston bequeathed a house, the rent to be appropriated to the education of children, which, with voluntary contributions, is now applied to the support of a national school, in which 82 boys and 55 girls receive instruction. In 1491, Thomas Green, Esq., bequeathed a farm in Springfield, yielding upwards of £50 per annum, for the foundation of two almshouses for four poor widows, each of whom receives an allowance of money. By some mismanagement this bequest was lost for upwards of 80 years, but it was recovered by a suit in chancery, chiefly conducted through the exertions of Dr Warley, vicar of the parish. That gentleman also founded, in 1719, a school for poor children, and endowed it with £100. Here are various almshouses: two, founded by George Armond, Esq., in the reign of Charles I.; two, by Mr Green, for poor widows, endowed with £35 per annum; six, for persons of the Independent persuasion, by Matthew Hervey, Esq.; five, founder unknown, for 10 poor widows, having an income of £67 per annum, arising from two farms at Goldhanger and Fairstead. It is 8 m. N.E. by E. from Chelmsford, and 37 m. N.E. by E. from London. Pop., in 1831, 2736. A. P., £9,403.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. It contains the hamlets of Manthorpe, and Toft with Lound. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 1s. 0½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. W. Johnson, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Seventeen poor children are educated here in the school, on an endowment, given in 1719 by James Thompson, and consisting of a rent charge of £4, and the produce of certain lands. Distance from Bourne, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 540. A. P., £3,631.

WITHAM (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 19s. 2d., and in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Downe. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish contains the hamlet of Lebthorpe, and is crossed by the river Witham. Distance from Colsterworth, 1½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,722.

WITHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 12s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingtown. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. In the school here are educated three poor children, on an endowment of £3 per annum, given by the Rev. Mr Troughton. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, said to have been founded in 1164, which subsequently came into the possession of a fraternity of the Knights Hospitallars. Distance from Colsterworth, 3½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 410. A. P., £1,429.

WITHAM-FRIARY, or **CHARTERHOUSE** **WITHAM** IN SELWOOD, a parochial chapelry, formerly an extra-episcopal liberty, consisting of the district of Witham-Friary in the hundred of Frome, and the district of Charterhouse-on-Mendip in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £40, returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Somerset. The church, which formed part of the ancient monastery, is ded. to St Mary. It has recently been enlarged, the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense of the construction of 100 free sittings. It would seem that although the parish was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, the right was not exercised till 1785, when an official was appointed. In 1826, the duke of Somerset resigned his peculiar rights, on condition of the governors of Queen Anne's bounty contributing to the endowment, and charged his own estate with an annual sum for the clergyman, so that the district became parochial, and the bishop of Bath and Wells entered upon his jurisdiction in 1827. "Here is said to have been at first a nunnery, but it is more certain that upon the Carthusian monks

coming over to England, A. D. 1181, this was the first house of that order, built and endowed by King Henry II. to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, St John the Baptist, and All Saints. It had at the dissolution revenues worth £227 1s. 8d., according to Mr Speed. The site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Ralph Hopton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. No trace of the conventual buildings now remains, the ruins having been removed in 1764; the site is now occupied by a farm house. Distance from Frome, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 574. A. P., £6,290.

WITHAMSHAW, a hamlet in the parish of Bowdon, co.-palatine of Chester.

WITHCALL, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 16s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Louth, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 72. A. P., £1,092.

WITHCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Framland, but locally situated in the eastern division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 9s. 4½d., returned at £45. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Henry Palmer. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 32. A. P., £930.

WITHERIDGE, a hundred on the northern side of the co. of Devon, containing 21 parishes, and, in 1831, 9567 inhabitants.

WITHERIDGE, a parish, formerly a borough and market town, in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, R. Melhuish, Esq. The church, which contains a curiously carved pulpit of stone, is ded. to St John the Baptist. The weekly market has long ago fallen into disuse, but great markets for cattle, &c. are still held on the Wednesday after September 21st, and the first Wednesday in November. Here is a school in which 40 poor children are educated gratuitously on an endowment of £500 stock, given in 1799 by Richard Melhuish, Esq. This parish was the birth-place of William Chapple the antiquary. Distance from Chumleigh, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 875; in 1831, 1263. A. P., £5,271.

WITHERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of London, rated at £16 2s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Chapman, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter; the tower, surmounted by a spire, is 156 feet high, and is considered the finest in the county. Here is Mancetter, the site of the Roman station of *Manduessodum*. The counties of Leicester and Warwick are here separated by the Watling-street, which here crosses the river Anker at Witherley-bridge. Distance from Atherton, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 492. A. P., £2,074.

WITHERNE, a parish in the Wold division

of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 10s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, Robert Vyner, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. In 1726, £100 were bequeathed by George Stovins, which, with £50 given by the Rev. William Jones, yields a small sum annually, which is applied to the education of poor children. Distance from Alford, 8½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 390. A. P., £3,787.

WITHERNSEA, a chapelry in the parish of Hollym, southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Hollym. The church, now in ruins, is a spacious structure, ded. to St Nicholas, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and western tower. It was erected in 1488, but the time of its consecration is not known. In the centre of the church is a tombstone, the inscription of which has been defaced. The tower now serves as a landmark for sailors. Distance from Patrington, 2½ m. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1821, 130. A. P., £1,163.

WITHERNWICK, a parish in the E. R. of the co. of York, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness. Living, a vicarage, rated at £6 7s. 1d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Archbishop Holme in the cathedral of York. The church is a small mean edifice, ded. to St Alban, and consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a small belfry on the roof. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Hedon, 8 m. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 443. A. P., £4,478.

WITHERSDALE, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s., annexed to the vicarage of Tressingfield, and in the patronage of the master of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Harleston, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 194. A. P., £1,268.

WITHERSDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Wye, co. of Kent.

WITHERSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 17s. 1d., and in 1829, in the patronage of G. T. W. H. Duffield, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Clare, 9 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 543. A. P., £2,346.

WITHERSLACK, a township and chapelry in the parish of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £31 1s. 8d., returned at £94, and in patronage of the vicar of Beetham. The chapel—which is ded. to St Paul—was built and endowed in 1664, by John Barwick, dean of St Paul's, and a native of the village. The

river Belo passes through the chapelry, on which is a fishery belonging to the earl of Derby. A manorial court is held by the earl at the Derby Arms Inn, on the second Tuesday after Trinity. The ancient manor-house is now occupied by a farmer. In 1656, a mineral spring was discovered near the chapel, and called Holywell. It has since disappeared. Dr John Barwick, and his brother, Dr Peter Barwick, a physician, left estates for the endowment of schools, and for the apprenticing of children belonging to the parish. The original endowment consisted of £26 to the curate, for teaching 40 poor boys, £4 for the repair of the chapel, and £10 for apprenticing boys and portioning poor maidens. Since that time the lands have risen in value, and now yield about £400 per annum, so that, a girl's school has been founded, and the sums given as marriage portions to deserving females have been augmented. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Milthorpe. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 488.

WITHERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Eggerton, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £2 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the earl of Dorchester. "This ancient little parish is now depopulated, and reduced to one farm-house, and the manor extinct; but it is still a tything, and almost included in the parish of Poorstock, to which the inhabitants pay church and poor rates, and attend divine service, and bury their dead there, since their own church is gone to ruins. It is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Poorstock." Hutchins' Dorset. Distance from Bridport, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop. returned with that of Poorstock.

WITHIAL, a hamlet in the parish of East Pennard, co. of Somerset.

WITHIEL, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir R. R. Vyryan, Bart. Church ded. to St Uvell. At Brynn, in this parish, was born Sir Beville Grenville, who distinguished himself in the royal cause during the parliamentary war. It is 5 m. W. by S. from Bodmin. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 486. A. P., £2,109.

WITHIELL-FLOREY, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, of the certified value of £14, returned at £44 5s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Dulverton, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 89. A. P., £1,187.

WITHING, a small hamlet in the parish of Aylesbeare, co. of Devon.

WITHINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated at £30, and in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester. The church is a cruciform structure, ded. to St Michael. It is partly in the Norman, partly in the early English style of architecture, and contains a number of

monuments, the handsomest of which, is one to the memory of Sir John How, his wife, and nine children. Here are several schools with small endowments. A sum of £200, given by the Rev. Dr W. Osborn, and John Rich, Esq., has been placed at interest, for the purpose of apprenticing poor children. The river Colne crosses the parish. In 1811, a Roman pavement was found here; part of it was sent to the British museum. Distance from North Leach, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 743. A. P., £4,384.

WITHINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Preston-Wynne, rated at £5 1s., returned at £106 15s. 8d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Hereford. Church ded. to St Peter. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The overseers remark, "that the women and the infirm were formerly employed in spinning for the clothiers, by which they got a comfortable subsistence; but since the introduction of machinery this has totally failed, and there is no other employment for them but occasional assistance in agriculture." Distance from Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, with the chapelry of Preston-Wynne, 503; in 1831, 723. A. P., £3,471.

WITHINGTON, a township in the parish of Manchester, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Manchester, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 748; in 1831, 1048. A. P., £5,008.

WITHINGTON, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £64, and subordinate to the rectory of Upton-Magna. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The parish is crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. Distance from Shrewsbury, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,377.

WITHINGTON (LOWER), a township in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a school for poor children, chiefly supported by Mr Parker. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is supposed that an ancient town stood here, from the name of a hill, *Tunstet*, in Saxon, *the site of a town*. Distance from Congleton, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 584. A. P., £3,355.

WITHINGTON (OLD), a township in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Congleton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,266.

WITHNELL, a township in the parish and hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Chorley, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 1251. A. P., £3,104.

WITBYBROOK, a parish in the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at

£72 3s., and in the patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish includes the hamlet of Hopsford, and is crossed by the Oxford canal. Distance from Coventry, 8 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 318. A. P., £3,495.

WITHYCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 11s. 5½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Timothy Hutton, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a curious Druidical structure formed of rude stones disposed in a circle; in the vicinity are two cairns or barrows. It is 2½ m. S.E. from Dunster. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 332. A. P., £1,978.

WITHYCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Budleigh, co. of Devon. It contains a portion of the town of Exmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £34, returned at £97, and annexed to the vicarage of East Budleigh. The church was rebuilt in 1745. Here are almshouses for poor persons, with a small endowment. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Exe, which is here navigable. The manor was formerly held on the tenure of presenting to the king two good arrows stuck into an oaten cake, whenever he should hunt in Dartmoor. Distance from Exmouth, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 692; in 1831, 1063. A. P., £5,763.

WITHYHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hartfield, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £25 5s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Dorset. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary, erected in 1624, by Richard, earl of Dorset, who was buried here. Here was formerly Buckhurst, for six centuries the seat of the Saville family, ancestors of the duke of Dorset, whose first title was taken from it. When it was demolished, part of the materials were employed in the construction of Sackville college, East Grinstead. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from East Grinstead, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1074; in 1831, 1610. A. P., £5,091.

WITHYPOOLE, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £17 10s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Hawkridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Dulverton, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 212. A. P., £955.

WITLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Godalming, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Thursley, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £17 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. F. Chandler. The church is in the early style of English architecture,

and ded. to All Saints. Many ancient gold and silver coins have at various times been dug up here. Distance from Godalming, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1039; in 1831, 1376. A. P., £5,282.

WITLEY (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddington, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 6s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Foley. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to St Michael. The windows contained stained glass by Price, and the roof paintings by Verrio, which were formerly in the chapel at Camons, the seat of the late duke of Chandos, and were purchased for this place on the demolition of that princely mansion. The church contains monuments to the first lord and lady Foley, by whom it was erected in 1760. Here is the hamlet of Ridmarley, which formerly gave its name to the parish. The magistrates of the county occasionally hold the petty-sessions here. Distance from Stourport, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 386. A. P., £2,876.

WITLEY (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of Holt, lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, and annexed to the rectory of Holt. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Distance from Worcester, 8½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 287. A. P., £1,701.

WITLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. The living, which is now a sinecure from the decay of the chapel, is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £6. The chapel was ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Norwich, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 45. A. P., £866.

WITNESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Carleford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory is the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 13s. 4d. Patrons, the master and fellows of the college of Peterhouse, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. A few years ago, when some workmen were making excavations in the earth, they discovered the skeletons of a man and horse, the former clad in armour and seated on the animal. It has been supposed from the character of the armour that the individual was buried in the course of the parliamentary war. Distance from Ipswich, 4½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 562. A. P., £2,993.

WITNEY, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. It contains the market town of the same name, the chapelry of Hailey, and the hamlets of Crawley and Curbridge. This place existed long before the Conquest as a town of some importance, under the name of *Whitney*, or *Whitney*. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor was given by bishop Adwyn to the monastery of St Swithin at Winchester, in gratitude for the deliverance of Emma, mother to the king, from the fiery ordeal which she underwent in the cathedral of that city. It was formerly a royal borough, and sent two

members to parliament from the 5th Edward II. to the 39th Edward III., when the inhabitants petitioned to be released from the burden, a petition by no means uncommon in the early periods of the history of the House of Commons. The town, which is situated on the river Windrush, consists principally of two streets, containing many well built houses, arranged with considerable regularity. The road from London to Cheltenham and Gloucester passes through it, and the vicinity abounds in agreeable scenery. Here is a neat stone bridge of three arches over the Windrush, erected in 1822. The town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, and its internal affairs are regulated by two bailiffs, with constables and other officers, for the election of whom a court leet is held annually. The duke of Marlborough, as lessee under the bishop of Winchester, holds a court baron annually. Thursday is market day, and fairs for cattle, cheese, &c. are held on the Thursday in Easter week, the Thursdays after July 9th and 24th, the Thursday following the first Sunday after September 8th, the Thursday before October 10th, and that after December 1st. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of gloves, malt, and in various branches of the woollen manufacture. But the chief source of emolument is the manufacture of blankets, for which Witney has long been celebrated. About 2000 persons receive employment from this source, and the consumption of wool exceeds 6000 packs annually. The manufacture is by no means in such a flourishing condition as it once was. In the reign of Queen Anne, the blanket weavers in the town, and within twenty miles around it, were incorporated by the style of "The Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of the blanket weavers of Witney, in Oxfordshire." At that period, 150 looms and 3000 persons were constantly employed, and the weekly consumption of wool amounted to about 1000 packs. The charter was found to lead to bad consequences, the rules framed by the corporation having retarded the interests of the trade, so that for many years the privilege has not been acted upon. For the convenience of the manufacturers a handsome blanket-hall was erected about 1721. In the market place is a neat town-hall, the lower part of which consists of piazzas for the use of the market.

The living consists of a rectory and vicarage, which are stated in Bacon's Liber Regis to have been "united, 9th Caroli I., into one benefice by the name of the rectory of Whitney, but all dues and fees were reserved as if they were still separate." They are both in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, and patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The rectory is rated at £47 9s. 4thd., and the vicarage at £9 12s. 6d. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, ded. to St Mary, presenting a combination of the early and decorated styles of English architecture. A tower springs from the intersection of the nave and transepts, surmounted by octagonal turrets and a richly ornamented spire. The clerestory windows of the nave are in the later style, and there is an elegant window of

seven lights in the north transept. In the church are many curious monuments, and the chancel contains an ancient piscina of elegant form. The Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, to which the grocers' company are trustees, and the provost and four senior fellows of Oriel college, Oxford, are visitors. It was founded in 1663 by Henry Box, who endowed it with a rent charge of £63 on an estate at Longworth, in the co. of Berks. There are a principal and sub-master. The scholars, who must be native of Witney, are limited to thirty. The buildings, which are surrounded by a spacious play ground, consist of a school room, library, and dwelling house for the principal. In 1723, Mr John Holloway founded a free school, and endowed it with lands, now producing about £135 per annum. It is intended for the instruction of the sons of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey, ten being sent from the former and five from the latter. The boys receive also clothing, a new suit once a year, and an apprentice fee of £15 is given with each on leaving the school. Mr Holloway also founded and endowed almshouses for six widows of blanket weavers, each of whom has two rooms and a garden, with a weekly allowance of 4s.; the endowment consists of £85 per annum, arising from land. Here is a school in which 30 girls receive instruction, on an endowment of £6 per annum, founded in 1693 by Mr William Blake of the parish of Cogga. Here is a national school, supported by subscription, in which 80 boys and 70 girls are educated. In Church-street were formerly six ancient almshouses, which in 1796 were demolished. On the site were erected six good houses, the rents of which are distributed to certain poor persons. In 1828, Mrs Townsend erected six good almshouses for aged unmarried females. Distance from Oxford, 11 m. N. by W.; from London, 65 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 2584; of the entire parish, 4349: in 1831, of the former, 3190; of the latter, 5336. A. P., £3,204.

WITTENHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. F. Hilliard. Church ded. to St Peter. The north side of the parish is bounded by the river Isis, into which the Thames flows on the opposite side. Here are traces of an ancient encampment, the origin of which is involved in doubt, but is generally attributed to the ancient Britons. It was subsequently possessed by the Romans. The site is called Sinodun-hill. Distance from Wallingford, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 113. A. P., £1,839.

WITTENHAM (LONG, or WEST), a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 12s. 6d., returned at £113 7s. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists

have a place of worship here. Here is a national school, supported by subscription. The river Thames flows along the north border of the parish. Distance from Wallingford, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 547. A. P., £3,976.

WITTERING, or WHITTERING, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 0s. 10d., returned at £104, and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was a priory founded about 1308. Distance from Wansford, 2½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,556.

WITTERING (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 18s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Chichester, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,791.

WITTERING (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10, returned at £149, and in the patronage of the prebendary of West Wittering, in the cathedral church of Chichester. The church presents a combination of English architecture of various dates. This parish has the privilege of sending four boys to a school at Chichester, founded and endowed in 1702 by Oliver Whitby. Here is a school in which six poor boys receive education on an endowment of £3 per annum, given by the same person. The English channel bounds the parish on the south-west, and the mouth of Chichester harbour lies on the north-west side. Distance from Chichester, 7½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 608. A. P., £3,606.

WITTERSHAM, or WITTESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £15 8s. 6½d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an irregular structure, ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Tenterden, 4½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 919. A. P., £5,005.

WITTINGDON, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, containing five parishes.

WITTINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Northwold, co. of Norfolk.

WITTON, a parochial chapelry, locally in the parish of Great Budworth, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It contains the township of Twambrooke and part of that of Rudheath. The village, which forms a suburb to the town of Northwich, stands on an elevated spot near the banks of the river Dane. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £20 3s., returned at £85, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord de Tabley. The chapel, which is an ele-

gant structure in the later style of English architecture, is ded. to St Helen. Here is a free grammar school, of which the king and bishop of Chester are visitors. It is free to the descendants of the founder and to such children whose parents reside in the chapelry. They are educated in Greek, Latin, and the doctrines of Christianity, and are governed by statutes resembling those of Harrow school, and St Paul's school, London. The government is vested in 12 fellows, who appoint the master, subject to the approval of the bishop of Chester, and the master of the king's school, Chester. The buildings, which were rebuilt in the commencement of last century, stand near the church, and consist of a school-room, porter's lodge, and residence for the master. It was founded in 1588, by Sir John Deane, and endowed with property which had formerly belonged to the college of St John the Baptist and Guild of St Anne, in the city of Chester, to the priory of Norton, in the county of Chester, and to that of Basingwork, in the county of Flint; also with a salt work in the town of Northwich. The income arising from these now amounts to £400 per annum. Connected with this institution was formerly some exhibitions in the university of Oxford, founded in 1624 by Thomas Farmer, A. M., who had been master of the school for 40 years; also an annuity in augmentation of the master's stipend, founded in 1715 by Peter Cotton. These bequests have, from some cause or another, been lost. Distance from Northwich, ¼ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1531; in 1831, 2912. A. P., £5,316.

WITTON, a parish in the hundred of Huntingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, and subordinate to the rectory of Houghton. Church ded. to All Saints. The river Ouse bounds the northern side of the parish. Distance from St Ives, 2½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 277. A. P., £2,242.

WITTON, a township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in some cotton-spinning manufactories. The river De-went runs along the south boundary of the township. Distance from Blackburn, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 1047. A. P., £2,503.

WITTON, a parish in the hundred of Blodfield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, to which are united those of Brundel and Little Plumstead, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £118 12s., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Musket, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Norwich, 3½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,694.

WITTON (EAST), a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 8s. 6½d., returned at £111, and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Aylesbury. In this parish are the remains of Jervaux abb. Akarius Fitz-Dardolph, in the time of K.

Stephen, gave to Peter de Quinciano, a monk, and to other monks of Savigny, certain lands at Fors and Worton, in Wensleydale, being part of his possessions; where, in 1145, they began to lay foundations of a monastery of their order, Cistercians, which was successively called the abbey of Fors, Wensleydale, and Charity. The donations that were made by Akarius and others appeared to have been confirmed by Alan, earl of Richmond. Serlo, then abbot of Savigny, disapproved of the foundation, as having been made without his knowledge and consent; neither did he choose, though repeatedly solicited by Peter, to supply it with monks from his convent, on account of the great difficulties experienced by those whom he had before sent into England. He therefore, in a general chapter, proposed that it should be transferred to the abbey of Byland. This being agreed to, twelve monks, with Joker de Kingstons for their abbot, were sent to them from that house. After undergoing great hardships for some time from the smallness of their endowment and the sterility of their lands, (during which they received occasional relief from the abbot of Byland,) Conan, son to Alan, earl of Richmond, greatly increased their revenues, and, in 1156, they removed their monastery to a pleasant and healthy valley in East Witton, the present situation. This was done with the consent of Harocus, son of Akarius the founder, who took care to reserve to himself the patronage of the abbey as well as the prayers of the monks, usually offered up for the founder and his relations, and that the bones of his father and mother should be removed to an honourable place in the new monastery. In this place the monks erected a magnificent church and monastery, which, like most of the Cistercian order, was dedicated to St Mary. At the dissolution, it was valued according to Speed at £455 10s. 5d. The site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Matthew, earl of Lennox, and Lady Margaret his wife. What little remains of this ancient structure had become nearly overgrown with rough wood and briars, and scarcely any trace of it as a building was seen, except some few arches, nearly level with the ground, when, in 1805, the late earl of Aylesbury visited this place, and among a great variety of improvements projected on his estate, was much pleased to find that his steward had dug down to the bottom of one of the arches, which proved to be the door of the church, and discovered a beautiful floor of tessellated pavement. His lordship caused the whole of this ruin to be explored and cleared out, which was done in 1806 and 1807; when the abbey, church, and choir, with the transepts and high altar, several tombs, the chapter house, abbot's house, kitchen, &c., were discovered. Distance from Middleham, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 687. A. P., £5,631.

WITTON (GILBERT), a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory, to which is united that of Kimblesworth, not in charge, certified at £55 11s., in the archd. and dio. of Durham, and in the patronage of the dean and

chapter of Durham. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school, in which eight children are educated on an endowment of £12 per annum, arising from land given for the purpose in 1728, by Jane Tinney. Here was an hospital for five lepers, founded at a remote period by Gilbert de la Ley. It is bounded on the south by the river Browney. Distance from Durham, 3½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 417. A. P., £3,648.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a parish in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £11 10s., returned at £103 18s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Chaytor, Esq. The chapel is an ancient structure, ded. to St Philip and St James. The vicinity abounds in coal. The river Wear—on the north bank of which stands the village—is here crossed by a bridge. Here is a grammar school, founded by John Cuthbert, Esq., and endowed with the interest of £200. The school-room erected by the founder is now occupied as a private boarding school. Here are remains of Witton-Castle, founded in 1410, and recently burnt down during some repairs. It was the baronial residence of the Lord de Eure, and was held for the king during the civil war by Sir William D'Arcy, but was besieged and taken by a detachment of the parliamentary army, under Sir Arthur Haslerigg. The building was an oblong keep, flanked with towers and turrets. Distance from Bishop-Aukland, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 502. A. P., £3,852.

WITTON (LONG), a township in the parish of Hartburn, western division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, 8 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 143.

WITTON (NETHER), a parish in the western division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, and annexed to the vicarage of Hartburn. Church ded. to St Giles. Here are the townships of Coat-Yards, Ewesley, Healy-with-Comb-hill, Nether Witton, Nunnikirk, Ritton-Coltpark, and Ritton-Whitehouse. Distance from Morpeth, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 520. A. P., £4,084.

WITTON (UPPER), a chapelry in the parish of Aston, Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Distance from Birmingham, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., returned with that of the parish.

WITTON-SHIELDS, a township in the parish of Long Horsley, western division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. Here is a strong tower, erected in 1608 by Sir Nicholas Thornton; it has been converted into a chapel for Roman Catholics, in which service is performed once a month. Distance from Morpeth, 7 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 63.

WITTON (WEST), a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy

in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £5 16s. 8d., returned at £75, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Bolton. The church is of considerable antiquity, being attributed by some to the reign of Henry I. It commands a beautiful view of Wensleydale. Here is a school in which poor children are educated on an endowment of £12 per annum arising from £250, given in 1790 by Charles Robinson. "Here standithe the ruine of a castlet or pill, on the toppe of a hill which is callid Penhill. It longed to Rafe Fitz-Randol, as Midleham dyd." Leland's Itinerary. "The king granted to Ralph, erle of Westmoreland, free chace in all his lands of Burton in Bishopsdale, Walden, West Witten, and Wensleydale." Bibl. Haw. No. 793. p. 17. Distance from Middleham, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 552. A. P., £3,555.

WIVELISCOMBE, a market-town and parish, situated with three other parishes, in a detached portion of the western division of the hundred of Kingbury, co. of Somerset. The town has existed from a remote antiquity, but its history presents nothing worthy of notice; the name is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon words *Willis* or *Fili*, *many*, and *Combe*, a *dell* or *ravine*; many of which exist in the vicinity. The town is situated on a low hill, in the midst of a valley of some extent, bounded by lofty hills which are interrupted by numerous ravines. The town consists of several streets, containing some handsome modern houses, as well as a number which bear the stamp of considerable antiquity. The streets have of late received a number of improvements, having been widened and partially paved, so that they have a respectable air. Water is brought in pipes from a spring at the distance of about a mile. The interests of the town have been considerably promoted by the recent diversion of the mail road through it. The town is governed by a bailiff and portreeve, chosen, with ale-tasters and other officers, at a court-leet held annually. These officers have no magisterial authority, but the magistrates of the county have jurisdiction. One part of the town is called the borough, and at an early period the inhabitants sent members to parliament, but were relieved from that burden at their own request. The inhabitants are employed to a considerable extent in the weaving of blankets and in other branches of the woollen manufacture. Tuesday and Saturday are market-days, and are well frequented by corn-merchants and others. Fairs for oxen, sheep, &c., are held on May 12th, and September 25th. A great market for oxen is also held on the last Tuesday in February, on which occasion a great deal of business is usually done.

The living is a vicarage, rated at £27 0s. 10d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Wiveliscombe, in the cathedral church of Wells. The church is a handsome structure in the early style of English architecture, and ded. to St Andrew. It was erected a short time ago at an expense of £6,000, and contains 558 sittings, 457 of which are free. The money was raised on the

security of the parish rates, to be paid off in 20 years, aided by subscriptions, and a grant of £500 from the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches. Here is an infirmary for the reception of the sick poor. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are traces of two ancient encampments, and remains of an episcopal palace. In digging the foundations of the church some Roman and Saxon coins were found. Distance from Somerton, 28 m. W.; and from London, 155 W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 2571; in 1831, 3047. A. P., £11,615.

WIVELSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20, returned at £28, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the improprators of the rectorial tithes. The church is a Gothic structure, ded. to St John. Here is a school, in which six poor children are educated on an endowment of £5 per annum, for the foundation of which, Francis More, Esq., bequeathed £100 in 1723. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Distance from Cuckfield, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 559. A. P., £1,767.

WIVENHOE, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. N. Corsellis. Church ded. to St Mary. A few poor boys are educated in the school here, on an endowment of £2 per annum, given by Mr Potter. The river Colne bounds the parish on the west and south. Here is a custom-house, and this is regarded as the port to Colchester. The quay is very commodious, and vast numbers of the celebrated Colchester oysters are shipped from hence for London and other markets. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Colchester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1093; in 1831, 1714. A. P., £3,299.

WIVETON, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15, and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Wyndham, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Clay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 218. A. P., £726.

WIXAMTREE, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Bedford. It contains eight parishes, and the pop. in 1831, was 6547.

WIXFORD, or WICKLESFORD, a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barchway, co. of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Exhall. Distance from Alcester, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 106. A. P., £860.

WIX, or WEEKS, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Colchester, and dio. of London, endowed with £1900, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Hickeringham. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school, with a

endowment of £5 per annum, arising from a bequest by Mr Clarke. In the time of Henry L., Walter Mascherell and others, founded here a monastery for nuns of the Benedictine order, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with property. At the dissolution its revenues were rated at £92 12s. 3d., and its possessions were granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his projected colleges. Distance from Manningtree, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 573; in 1831, 832. A. P., £5,208.

WOBURN, or OLD WOBURN, a market-town and pariah in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. The town is chiefly of modern erection, having suffered extensively from fire in 1594 and 1724. It stands on the high road from London to Leeds, and consists of several streets, broad and well-built, intersecting one another at right angles, and partially paved. The supply of water is chiefly obtained from wells. The magistrates of the county have jurisdiction over the town, and hold petty-sessions for the hundred here, on the first Friday of every month. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, partly in the manufacture of straw-plait and thread-lace. Friday is market-day; and fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, are held on January 1st, March 23d, July 13th, and September 25th. The market-house is a handsome structure of brick, situated in the centre of the town. It was erected in 1724 at the expense of the Bedford family, on the site of a former structure destroyed in the great fire which happened in that year. The lord of the manor holds occasional courts here, for the appointment of constables. During the winter season assemblies are occasionally held here. "Near this place," says Tanner in his *Notitia*, "Hugh de Bolbec, A. D. 1145, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. The whole income of this monastery was certified, 26th Henry VIII. to be £391 18s. 2d., according to Dugdale, or £431 13s. 11d. according to Mr Speed. The site, with great part of the lands, was granted, 1st Edward VI. to Lord John Russell." On the site of this abbey was erected a stately mansion for the duke of Bedford, about the middle of last century. It was built under the superintendence of Mr Flitcroft, and subsequently considerably enlarged after plans by Mr Holland, the well-known architect of Drury-lane theatre. The form of the whole is quadrangular, inclosing a spacious court, and situated in an extensive park well-stocked with deer and game. The west front, which is of Ionic architecture, contains the principal rooms. This place was visited in 1572 by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1645 by Charles I. Several stone coffins have at different times been found here; and in 1744, on taking down a part of the ancient conventual buildings, a corpse was found in a remarkable state of preservation, though it had probably been buried upwards of 200 years before. The building still retains its name of Woburn-abbey. With a distinguished liberality the present noble proprietor permits the inhabitants of the vicinity to walk at plea-

sure in the grounds. About a mile from the town is a petrifying spring. Living, a perpetual curacy of the certified yearly value of £60, returned at £135 5s., formerly subordinate to the vicarage of Birchwood, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, and in the patronage of the duke of Bedford. The church, which was erected by Robert Hobbs, the last abbot of Woburn, is a curious structure ded. to St Mary. It is nearly covered with ivy, and has a detached quadrangular tower about 50 feet in height. It contains a fine representation of the Nativity, given for an altar-piece by the present duke of Bedford, and some curious monuments of considerable antiquity, among which may be noticed one of the family of Stanton, on which are twelve figures in the attitude of prayer. The pulpit is supposed to have belonged to the abbey from an early period of its existence; it is richly ornamented with niches, pillars, and tracery. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a free school, founded in 1582 by Francis, fifth earl of Bedford, and further endowed by one of his successors. The duke contributes £50 per annum, and the remainder of the sum required for its support is raised by subscription. It is conducted on the system of Mr Lancaster, and is open to an unlimited number of children of both sexes, of whom about 150 at present receive education. Here are 12 almshouses for 24 poor widows, founded and endowed in 1672, by John, duke of Bedford. Distance from Bedford, 15 m. S.W. by S.; and from London, 41 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1563; in 1831, 1837. A. P., £7,390.

WOBURN (WEST, or BISHOP'S), a pariah, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. It stands in a pleasant valley, near the bank of the small river Wycombe, on which are several corn and paper mills. The pariah contains 2596 acres of land and was inclosed in 1802. The market, which was held on Friday, has fallen into disuse; fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on May 4th and November 12th. Here is a small manufactory of lace. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of James Dupré, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Paul, is a spacious ancient structure, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a strong tower. It contains some interesting monuments and a curious font covered with carving. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a school on the Lancastrian system, supported by voluntary contributions. Here was formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. In the sixteenth century a mansion, now occupied by the lord of the manor, was erected upon its site, including some portions of the original structure. In one of the rooms was imprisoned Thomas Chaer of Amerham, in 1506, on account of his religious opinions. Distance from Beaconsfield, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1401; in 1831, 1927. A. P., £4,923.

WOKEFIELD, a tything in the pariah of

Stratfield-Mortimer, hundred of Theale, co. of Berks. Pop., in 1831, 160.

WOKING, a hundred on the western side of the co. of Surrey. It contains 14 parishes, and the pop. in 1831, was 12,069.

WOKING, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of the same name, co. of Surrey. It is divided into the tythings of Townstreet, Goldsworth, Heathside, Kingfield, Mayford, Shackelford, Hale-end, Crastock, and Sutton; all of which, Crastock and Sutton excepted, are in the manor of Woking. The town stands on the river Wey, and the parish is crossed by the Basingstoke canal. This was one of the royal demesnes in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was afforested by Henry II., in 1154, and given by his successor to Lord Bassett. It passed through the hands of several families, as the Despencers, Edmund of Woodstock, the Zouches, and the mansion was often honoured with the presence of royalty. It belonged to Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Charles I., and passed through many hands to those of the earl of Onslow, the present possessor. Of this palace few traces now remain. The lord of the manor holds courts leet and baron. The market, which was held on Tuesday, has fallen into disuse; a fair, for toys, is held on Whit-Tuesday. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 0s. 5d., and, in 1289, in the patronage of Earl Onslow. The church, which is in a mixed style of English architecture, is ded. to St Peter. In the windows are some remains of ancient stained glass, and the interior contains some monuments and brasses. On the west side of the river stands Sutton-house, the residence of the Weston family. It was erected about 1530 by Sir Richard Weston, and presents a fine example of the domestic architecture of the 16th century. The original building was of a quadrangular form, inclosing a court 80 feet square. The gateway was a noble structure with turrets at the angles. It was destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a fire which took place during a visit from that monarch, and continued in a ruinous state till 1721, when Mr Weston caused it to be repaired. Of the original building the south-west and north-east fronts remain. Distance from Ripley, 2½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1840; in 1831, 1975. A. P., £9,766.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a parish and market town partly in the hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts, but having separate jurisdiction. The original name was Oakingham, and there is an acorn on the seal of the corporation. It stands within the limits of Windsor Forest, and consists of several streets diverging from the market place, occupying a triangular area. The streets are not regularly built, but contain good houses. Water is abundant, and the situation is remarkably healthy, so that the inhabitants are considered to be remarkable for longevity. The inhabitants are partly employed in the making of malt and flour, and in the manufacture of shoes, gauze, and silks. Tuesday is market day, when poultry

in particular is supplied in remarkable abundance. Fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle, are held on April 23d, June 11th, October 11th, and November 2d. There is no record of the time when the town was incorporated, it therefore holds its privileges by prescription. The government is vested in an alderman, seven capital burgesses, high steward, recorder, and town-clerk. These, with the exception of the town-clerk, are justices-of-the-peace, and have exclusive jurisdiction within the town. The alderman is elected from among the burgesses on Wednesday in Easter week. The freedom of the town is obtained by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift from the corporation. Courts of session for lesser offences are held twice a year by the corporation, who are likewise entitled to hold a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, but the privilege has been allowed to fall into disuse. The lord of the manor holds occasional courts, and the magistrates of the county of Berks hold petty sessions here for the Wokingham, or forest division of the county, on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. The forest courts, now discontinued, were formerly held here, as being the only town in the forest. In the centre of the market place is the town hall, an ancient building, recently repaired. Balls are occasionally held here. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £40, returned at £130, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Salisbury. The church is an ancient and handsome structure, ded. to All Saints. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a free school for children of both sexes, in which 34 boys and 12 girls receive gratuitous instruction, besides others who pay small sums. The master and free scholars are appointed by the corporation. The endowment arises partly from a rent charge of £20 per annum, given in 1811 by Dr Charles Palmer, partly from minor bequests, and partly from voluntary contributions. Here is also a Sunday school for 200 children, conducted on the national system, and supported partly by funded endowment and partly by subscription. The building, which cost £700, was erected in 1825. Near the church are eight almshouses for 16 poor persons, founded and endowed by Mr John Westend in 1451. About a mile from the town is the hospital of Luckley-Green, founded in 1665 by Henry Lucas, Esq., and placed under the superintendence of the Drapers' company in London. It contains 16 poor pensioners and a master. The pensioners receive £14 per annum, and are chosen alternately from the counties of Berks and Surrey. The curate of the parish is chaplain and has a free house. The hospital is a neat structure, the erection of which cost £2,320. Archbishop Laud left £60 per annum to be bestowed for two successive years in apprenticing poor boys, and on every third year in portioning poor maidens. Dr Thomas Goodwin, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here, and educated in the free school. Distance from Reading, 7 m. E.S.E.; and from London, 32 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2261; in 1831, 2692. A. P., £7,620.

WOLD. See OLD.

WOLD-NEWTON, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, E. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 19s. 9½d., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Honourable M. Langley. The church is a small but neat edifice, having a nave, chancel, and small turret at the west end. On the south side is a porch, and within it a circular arched entrance; the upper part inclosed with chequer work, and a cross in a circle. The interior is neat, with a circular font ornamented in the upper part with leaves and cable mouldings. This was anciently a chapelry to Hunmanby, to which it still continues to pay a small annual sum, and the inhabitants bury their dead there. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1830. The lord of the manor is H. B. Osbaldeston, Esq. "The village is small and pleasantly situated in a valley, with a large mere or lake, principally supplied by the Gipseys. These are streams of water which at different periods are observed on some parts of the Yorkshire Wolds; they appear towards the end of winter or early in the spring. They are then seen trickling through the grass where the ground is not broken, and sometimes rushing with considerable force through the surface; and the emission of water is sometimes so copious as to constitute a very considerable stream, filling a drain twelve feet wide and three feet deep, called by the country people the Gypsy race, by which it is conveyed to the sea. This is probably the re-appearance of a Wold stream, running eastward till it is absorbed a few miles from the village; but it is undoubtedly accelerated and augmented by a continuance of heavy rains; and indeed the Gipseys never make their appearance except in a very wet season, when they sometimes flow during two or three months, and then totally cease, leaving scarcely a mark to distinguish the place from which the water issued. There can be no doubt that the ancient Britons exalted their rivers and streams into the offices of religion; and whenever an object had been thus employed, it was revered with a degree of sanctity ever after; and, we may readily suppose, that the sudden and extraordinary appearance of this stream after an interval of two or three successive years, would awaken their curiosity and astonishment. From the Druids may probably have descended a custom, formerly prevalent among the young people at North Barton, but now discontinued. It was, 'going to meet the Gipseys,' on her first approach. Whether or not this meeting was accompanied by any particular ceremony, is not ascertained." Allen's Yorkshire. It is 8 m. from Bridlington. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,018.

WOLDHAM. See OLDHAM.

WOLDINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £14, and a donative in patronage of William Bryant, Esq. Distance from Godstone, 3 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 48. A. P., £513.

WOLFERLOW, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 4s. 9d., returned at £126 6s. and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir T. S. Winnington, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Bromyard, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,468.

WOLFORD (GREAT and LITTLE). See WOOLFORD.

WOLFORD-CHURCH, in the parish of Dunkswell, co. of Devon. "King John granted Wolford-Church in this parish to the abbots of Dunkswell. This estate was lately the property of P. Gemst, Esq., patron of the church; near whose house was anciently a chapel or church, of which the walls partly remain as an ornamental ruin. The name of Wolford-Church, is sunk in that of Wolford-Lodge, an elegant seat, containing several spacious rooms." Potwhele's Devon.

WOLF'S CASTLE, a township in the parish of Dogfach, hundred of Dewiland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. The village stands near the junction of the Cleddau and Seely rivers. Distance from Haverford-West, 3 m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a parish in the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 2s. 8½d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance from Usk, 5½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,524.

WOLHOPE, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the perpetual curacies of Brockhampton and St Devereux, rated at £7 12s. 8½d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Hereford, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St George. Distance from Hereford, 8 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 880. A. P., £3,642. The parish contains the hamlets of Bastrestre, Puckenhill, and Putley; pop. included in the above. A. P., £218, and £795.

WOLLAND, a parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly a rectory, a peculiar of Milton-Abbas, and subordinate to the vicarage of Hilton. The church, having fallen into ruins, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1745. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 9 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 119. A. P., £1,426.

WOLLASCOT, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary, liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

WOLLASHULL, or WOLVERSHULL, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Eckington, upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. The chapel is now in ruins. It was ded. to St Catherine. Distance from Pershore, 4 m. S. Pop. and other returns included in those of the parish.

WOLLASTON, a parish in the hundred of Higham-Ferrers, co. of Northampton. Living,

a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed that of Irchester, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Francis Dickens, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, ded. to St Mary. From the intersection of the nave and transepts springs a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The parish is crossed by the river Nen. Distance from Wellingborough, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 975. A. P., £5,335.

WOLLASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Old Swinford, lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester.

WOLLASTONE. See WOOLASTONE.

WOLLATON, anciently OLAVESTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Cosal, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £14 2s. 6d., returned at £88 11s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Middleton. The church is a Gothic building, in a mixed style, ded. to St Leonard. Here is Wollaton-hall, an extensive and handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture. It was erected of freestone brought from Ancaster in the co. of Lincoln, by Sir Francis Willoughby, and is now the residence of Lord Middleton. Here are coal mines, which have been wrought to a great extent from time immemorial. The parish is crossed by the Nottingham canal. Distance from Nottingham, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,939.

WOLLERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Hodnet, Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford North, co. of Salop, 5 m. S.W. from Drayton-in-Hales.

WOLLESCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Old Swinford, hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester.

WOLLEY, a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge, and subordinate to that of Bathwick. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Bath, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,155.

WOLPHAMCOTE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 8s. 2d., returned at £73, and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Tibbits, Esq. The parish is crossed by the Oxford canal. Church ded. to St Peter. On sinking a well in the village a sort of vault was lately discovered, in which was found a number of coins and urns. Distance from Dunchurch, 5½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 372. A. P., £6,366.

WOLPHY, a hundred at the north-eastern extremity of the co. of Hereford, bounded by Salop and Worcester. It contains 28 parishes, with the town of Leominster. Pop., in 1831, 18,014.

WOLSINGHAM, a market town and parish in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £31 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Mary and St Stephen. It is a plain structure with a low tower, standing on a rising ground to the north-west of the village, and containing a very handsome font of Weardale marble. The Baptists and Methodists (Wesleyan and Primitive,) have places of worship here. The town is very irregular, and stands on the north bank of the river Wear. A new town hall was begun in 1824, but has not been completed for want of funds. The inhabitants are partly employed in the numerous coal, lime, and lead works of the neighbourhood, and partly in the manufacture of linen, woollen cloth, edge-tools, and agricultural implements. The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor, and holds courts leet and baron twice a year, at which claims may be tried for the recovery of debts under 40s. The petty sessions for the division are held here every Wednesday by the magistrates of the co. The jurisdiction of the manorial courts extends to Bishopley, North and South Bradburn, Lysack, Softley, and Stanhope. A market and fairs are held under grant of the bishop. Tuesday is market day, and fairs for cattle and general merchandise are held on May 12th and October 2d. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1613, in which 24 boys receive education. The house and master's residence were rebuilt by the bishop in 1786. Here are Sunday schools attended by nearly 200 children, and a school in which 40 girls receive education. Near a field called the Chapel-Garth, are remains of an ancient structure supposed to have been the manor house of the bishop of Durham. Distance from Durham, 16 m. W.S.W., and from London, 269 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1834; in 1831, 2239. A. P., £9,351.

WOLSTAN, or WOLFUCHESTON, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lady Scott. The Baptists have a place of worship here. "Some lands, with the church and tithes here, are said to have been given to the abbey of St Peter, super Divam, in Normandy, by Roger de Montgomery, or some other benefactor, shortly after the Conquest, whereupon some Black monks from that foreign monastery were placed here. These alien priories being often seized during the wars with France, this was sold by the abbot and convent of St Peter aforesaid, to the prior and convent of Carthusians near Coventry, 18th Richard II., and as parcel of their possessions, was granted, 3d Edward VI., to Richard Felde and Richard Woodward."—Tanner's Notitia. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman encampment. Distance from Rugby, 6½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 577; in 1831, 968. A. P., £9,067.

WOLSTANTON, a parish and township in the northern division of the hundred of Firehill, co. of Stafford. The living is divided into

a perpetual curacy, certified at £9 15s., and a rectory, rated at £33 3s. 9d., both in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and, in 1829, in patronage of Walter Smyd, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The chapel is a neat structure. The Grand Trunk canal here passes under a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Newcastle-under-Lyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, of the village, 848; of the parish, 4679; in 1831, of the former, 1063; of the latter, 10,853. A. P., £20,522.

WOLSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Lowdham, co. of Nottingham.

WOLSTON, or WESTON-NEGEND, a chapel in the parish of Worthen, hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Worthen. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Montgomery, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop. with parish.

WOLVERTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, and subordinate to the rectory of Wickmere. Church ded. to St Margaret. In the windows of this structure, which is supposed to have been founded by John de Wulterton, is some ancient stained glass, with portraits of the founder and his lady, and figures supposed to represent the twelve apostles. Distance from Aylsham, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,337.

WOLVERCOTE, or WOOLVERCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, certified at £22, returned at £40, subordinate to the vicarage of St Peter-in-the-East, and in patronage of the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a school on the national system, in which about 65 boys and 55 girls receive education. The master and mistress have a house rent free, and an income of £52, derived partly from voluntary contributions, with an annuity of £3 drawn from the poor's estate. The river Isis passes the parish close to the church. About 1138, a pious lady called Editha, founded and endowed a monastery for monks of the Benedictine order here, which was ded. to the Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist. To this monastery Henry II. gave many possessions and privileges, so that at the dissolution its revenues amounted to £319 18s. 8d. Within the walls of this establishment were interred the remains of Fair Rosamond. Distance from Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 524. A. P., £2,381.

WOLVERHAMPTON,

A parish in the co. of Stafford. It lies partly in the southern division of the hundred of Off-

low, partly in the northern division of the hundred of Seisdon, and partly in the eastern division of the hundred of Cuttlestone. In the first are the chapelries of Pelsall, Wednesfield, and Willenhall; in the second the market towns of Bilston and Wolverhampton; and in the third the townships of Featherstone, Haughton, Hilton, and Kirwaston. Pop., of the whole, in 1801, 24,536; in 1831, 48,080. A. P. with the chapelries.

Town.—The town of Wolverhampton is situated on a rising ground, and consists of several streets diverging from a centre, in which is the market place. An act was obtained in 1814, under which several recent improvements have taken place, especially the formation of a new street forming the entrance from Bilston. The streets are well lighted with coal gas, but irregularly paved, and contain many handsome houses, chiefly of modern erection, with a few apparently of considerable antiquity. Water is obtained chiefly from wells sunk in the rock; though difficult to be got on account of the great depth to which the wells must be sunk, the supply is sufficiently abundant. Here is a neat theatre, lately erected. In the town hall, which has since been taken down, the celebrated Mrs Siddons and John Philip Kemble first developed their wonderful talents. In 1794, a public subscription library was founded, and removed in 1816 to a handsome new building, which likewise contains a newsroom, assembly, and concert rooms. The number of volumes now amounts to upwards of 5000. Here is a Harmonic society for the encouragement of music; the members meet in a room over the library, and give occasional concerts. Assemblies are held in the same building during the winter season. In August, races are held annually on a fine course near the town, on which a stand has recently been erected. The town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who hold here the petty sessions for the north and south divisions. Under an act of the 48th George III., a court of requests, the jurisdiction of which extends over Wednesfield and Wolverhampton, and the parishes of Brewood, Pattingham, Busbury, and Penn, is held every fourth Friday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The office is in Prince's-street. An annual court leet is held by the lord of the manor, at which two constables and other officers are chosen. One of the constables is nominated by the dean of Windsor. The pop. of the town in 1801 was 12,565; in 1831, 24,732. A. P., £32,967.

Trade, &c.—The inhabitants were formerly much employed in the manufacture of the finer kinds of steel ornaments, but this branch of trade has rather declined, or been transferred to other places. Wares of brass and tin, locks, files, nails, gun locks, screws, machinery of every kind, and ironmongery articles in general, constitute now the chief produce. Here is a chemical work of some extent. The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by the Birmingham canal, which passes to the north and west of the town. Not far from this it communicates with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and

the Eslington and Wyrley canals, thus opening a channel of communication with the most important parts of the kingdom. Passage boats sail daily for Chester, London, and Liverpool, and twice a week for Derby, Hull, and Nottingham. Wednesday is market day; the market is held in the area at the centre of the town, in the middle of which is a pillar of cast-iron, 40 feet high, and supporting a large lantern lighted with gas. A fair for cattle and all sorts of goods is held for three days annually, beginning on the 10th of July.

Living, &c.—In the town are two livings, both perpetual curacies. The living of St Mary and St Peter is not in charge, returned at £130, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Wolverhampton, and in patronage of the dean of Windsor, who holds the ancient deanery of Wolverhampton. The church was anciently collegiate and a royal free chapel, and as such possessed many privileges and immunities. It is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, spacious, and presenting a combination of the early, decorated, and perpendicular, or florid styles of English architecture. From the intersection of the nave and transepts springs a square embattled tower of very elegant design, chiefly in the later style. The interior is of a severe and gloomy aspect, from the style being chiefly the early English, with the exception of the chancel, which has a more modern and a lighter air. That part of the church contains a fine brass statue of Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, who commanded under Sir Francis Drake in the expedition fitted out against the Spanish Armada, also a monument to Colonel John Lane, who protected Charles I. after the battle of Worcester. Beyond the church is a chapel formerly ded. to the Virgin Mary, and called the Lady chapel. In this is an alabaster monument to John Lane and his wife, the effigy of the former being in armour. The church contains also a highly sculptured pulpit, wrought out of a single mass of stone, and a font of an octagonal form, supported on a pillar, and believed to be of high antiquity. It is enriched with carvings of bosses, flowers, and foliage, and with figures supposed to represent St Paul, St Peter, and St Anthony. Near the south-west corner of the churchyard are the remains of an ancient building, supposed to have belonged to the monastery which formerly existed here, the site of which is uncertain. It consists of a single vault thirty feet square, the roof of which rests on arches springing from the walls and a single central pillar, and is finely groined. In the churchyard stands also a curious pillar of unknown origin. It is twenty feet high, and covered with carvings in vast profusion, in a rude style, but having a rich effect, from the style of which the formation has been variously attributed to the Saxons or Danes. The living of St John was established in 1761, and is in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £69, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Stamford. The church is an elegant Grecian structure, presenting a combination of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. Attached to it is an ele-

gant tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Above the altar is a handsome painting of the Descent from the Cross, the work of Mr Burney, a native of Wolverhampton. A new church has been lately erected and ded. to St George. The expense has been defrayed partly by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, and partly by a subscription to the amount of £3,500 among the inhabitants. The Baptists, Independents, various denominations of Methodists, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here is a free grammar school, open to all boys of the town; of whom about 150 were lately on the foundation. There are five masters; the head master has a house and £500 per annum; the usher a house and £300; the writing master, £84; the French master, £80; and the German master, £70. It was founded in 1513, by Sir Stephen Jenyns, Knt., lord-mayor of London in 1508, and a native of this town. The foundation was confirmed by letters patent from Henry VIII., and the endowment consisted of estates in the parish of Rushoc, co. of Worcester, to which various benefactors have contributed to a small extent. The income is now about £1,170. The management was originally vested by the will of the king and founder in the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' company in London, but the court of chancery lately issued a decree, constituting the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and the two members for the county for the time being, with 37 other gentlemen, trustees of the school, in consequence of a petition from the company whose management of the trust had failed in giving satisfaction to the inhabitants. At this school were educated Sir Wm. Congreve, and the celebrated John Abernethy, surgeon of St Bartholomew's hospital, London. Here are also various Sunday schools, chiefly connected with the dissenting congregations. About 36 boys and 30 girls, six of each of whom are supported and clothed, are educated in the Blue-coat school, which has existed from remote antiquity. There are free houses for the master and mistress, and the endowment amounts to about £340 per annum, arising from a farm and other property purchased with various accumulated benefactions. Here is a dispensary liberally supported, and under the patronage of the earl of Dudley; the annual expenditure exceeds £400. One of the charitable establishments is the Union mill, for grinding the corn and preparing the bread of the poor at a cheap rate.

History.—This place was originally called *Hanton* or *Hamton*, and the present name is a corruption *Wulfrans-Hanton*, *Wulfrana*, sister of King Edgar, having founded a college here in 996. This place was visited by Charles I. during the civil war, when he was well-received by the inhabitants, who gave him a large sum of money. In 1645 this was the headquarters of Prince Rupert. "An ancient monastery of religious persons, built, or amply endowed by a devout and charitable widow lady, called *Wulfruna*, in the year 996. It was in the possession of secular canons at the conquest.

King William Rufus gave this church to Samson, bishop of Worcester, who settled it upon the prior and convent of his own cathedral, and they held it till the time of King Stephen, when Roger, bishop of Salisbury, got it away from them. But he did not probably enjoy it long, for King Stephen granted it to the bishop of Chester and the church of Lichfield; and it was again in the hands of secular canons till the famous Petrus Blesensis, who was dean, resigned it into the hands of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, that he might build an abbey here for monks of the Cistercian order, which he began to do about 5^o Joannis. But it seems never to have been finished or fully settled: for we find the seculars in possession again not long after, and they still continue so. This church was accounted one of the King's free chapels, was dedicated to St Mary and St Peter, and, with the collation of the prebendaries, was annexed by King Edward IV. to the deanry of Windsor. The deanry was valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £38 per ann., and five prebends, as follows, viz., Wobaston preb. £7 13s. 4d. clear; Wortesley preb. £4 13s. 4d.; Codsall preb. £5 6s. 8d.; Perton preb. £5 13s. 4d.; and Pemeford preb. £4 13s. 4d. But in the seventh year of King Edward VI. a grant was made to John, duke of Northumberland, of the college of Wolverhampton, and of seven prebends thereto belonging, viz., of Wolverhampton, Hatherton, Wilnall, Fetherston, Halton, Monmore, Stonwall alias Kinewaston, and Wobaston. But these coming again into the crown by the attainder of the said duke, Queen Mary, ann. reg. I., refounded the dean and prebendaries, and endowed them with all the manors, lands, &c., formerly belonging to the college, free chapel, and deanry of Wolverhampton, amounting, as then rated, to £113 13s. per annum. And when some questions were afterwards raised about the possessions of this church, King James I., in the 18th of his reign, confirmed and settled them, and made the famous Marcus Antonius de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato and dean of Windsor, dean of Wolverhampton, and prebendary of the first prebend, viz. of Wolverhampton, and seven other clergymen, (among whom were Joseph Hall, Gabriel Goodman, and Dr Thomas Goad,) were nominated to seven other prebends. Clement Leeson, chaplain, and William Waterfall, obtained, A. D. 1394, the king's licence to found here an hospital of one priest and six poor men to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary." Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 123 m. N.W.

WOLVERLEY, a township in the parish of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford (North), co. of Salop.

WOLVERLEY, a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, and partly in a detached portion of the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldalaw, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage, exempt from visitation, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a neat structure of brick,

erected in 1772, and ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The river Stour, and the Stafford and Worcestershire canal pass through this parish. The parish contains the hamlets of Blakesall, Causall, Cookley, Hauzeley, Horseley, Kingsford, Low, Sion-hill, Wolverley, and Little Wolverley. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of iron and tin wares. Here is a school on the Madras system, in which about 90 boys and 70 girls receive gratuitous education, on an endowment given in 1618, by William Sebright, Esq. In this village was born the eminent printer, John Baskerville. Distance from Kidderminster, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 950; in 1831, 1840. A. P., £7,020.

WOLVERSHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick.

WOLVERTON, or **WOOLVERTON**, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 3s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Drake, Esq., and others. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Stony-Stratford, 1 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 417. A. P., £3,596.

WOLVERTON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. H. Henley, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Castle-Rising, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,337.

WOLVERTON, or **WOOLVERTON**, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset, which is separated on the east from the parish of Road by the river Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is united that of Road, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 1s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Dr Starkie. Church ded. to St Lawrence. A considerable trade in wool is carried on here, but by no means to so great an extent as formerly, when pasture land was more abundant in the vicinity. Distance from Frome, 4½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 207.

WOLVERTON, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 10s. 7½d., and in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. James Roberts. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Warwick, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,684.

WOLVE'S-NEWTON. See **WOLF'S-NEWTON**.

WOLVETON, or **WOLVEHAMPTON**, in the parish of Charminster, hundred of St George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. "It was anciently a manor and hamlet, now extinguished and depopulated; and containing only the seat of the Frenchards. It lies a little to the south of Charminster, near the south branch of the Frome, into which the river Cerne falls, a little west of this place. Near Bradford the

Frome divides itself, and forms an island and joins again below Dorchester. On the north and lesser branch stands Wolvehampton. It is not certain whether this manor did not anciently belong to the prebend of Wolvehampton. However, in process of time it was in a manner alienated from it, and the prebendary became little more than lord paramount." Hutchin's Dorset.

WOLVEY, a parish in the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 6s. 5½d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and, in 1829, in the alternate patronage of the earl of Coventry and the prebendary of Wolvey, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. The church is a very ancient structure, ded. to St John the Baptist. It contains a monument, erected about 500 years ago, to some member of the family of Clinton, who formerly had a residence in the neighbourhood. The river Anker has its source in this parish. Distance from Nuneaton, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 620; in 1831, 935. A. P., £5,183.

WOLVISTON, a chapelry in the parish of Billingham, north-eastern division of the ward of Stockton, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £93 2s. 6d., in the archd. and dio. of Durham, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The chapel, which is ded. to St Peter, is a modern structure, situated on a rising ground; it has recently been enlarged, on which occasion the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, contributed £75 towards defraying the expense of 100 free sittings. Distance from Stockton-upon-Tees, 4½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 582. A. P., £1,813.

WOMBLETON, or WIMBLETON, a township in the parish of Kirkdale, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R., co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Helmsley, 5 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,279.

WOMBOURNE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage, united to that of Drysull, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 12s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. E. and Lady Foley. Church ded. to St Benedict. The parish is crossed by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. It contains the liberty of Orton. Distance from Wolverhampton, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1170; in 1831, 1647. A. P., £6,684.

WOMBRIDGE, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £2 1s. 4d., returned at £86, and, in 1829, in patronage of William Charlton, Esq., lord of the manor. The church, which is ded. to St Leonard and St Mary, has been enlarged; on which occasion the

incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, contributed £270 towards defraying the expense of 295 free sittings. A customary market is held at Oaken-Gates in this parish. In the vicinity, particularly at Ketley, are some extensive coal-mines and iron-works, the principal of the latter having been founded in 1818, but the former having existed from time immemorial. The railways connected with these cross the parish in various directions, in which the Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and marquess of Stafford's canals communicate with one another. The ancient Watling-street, and the great road from London to Holyhead likewise cross the parish. "A priory of Black canons was erected here by William Fitz-Alan, in the reign of Henry I., and by him commended to the patronage of St Mary and St Leonard. Herein were at the time of the dissolution, a prior and three or four religious, who had yearly revenues, valued according to Dugdale at £65 7s. 4d., or at £72 15s. 8d. according to Mr Speed. The site of this monastery was granted, 31st Henry VIII. to James Leveson." Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Wellington, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1835; in 1831, 1855. A. P., £2,395.

WOMBWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Darfield, northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Darfield. Distance from Barnesley, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 836. A. P., £5,854.

WOMENSWOLD, or WIMLINGSWOLD, a parish in the hundred of Wingham, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Nonington, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, and subordinate to the curate of Nonington. Distance from Wingham, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,367.

WOMERSLEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Hawke. The church is a small and plain structure. Here is a seat belonging to Lord Hawke. In this parish are the townships of Cridling-Stubbs, Little Smeaton, and Walden-Stubbs. Distance from Pontefract, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 650; in 1831, 843: of the township in 1801, 351; in 1831, 364. A. P., £2,927.

WONASTOW, or WONASTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfrith, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 15s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. Swineston, Esq. Church ded. to St Wonnove, or St John the Baptist. Distance from Monmouth, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,313.

WONERSH, or OGNERSH, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated

at £15 1s. 3d., returned at £119, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Grantley. Ironstone is abundant, and is wrought to some extent in this parish and the vicinity. The parish is crossed by the Wey and Arun canal. Here is a school, in which ten poor boys receive instruction on two rent charges of £4 per annum each, the one bequeathed in 1672 by Henry Chennel, and the other in 1698 by Richard Gwynne. Distance from Guildford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 770; in 1831, 1069. A. P., £3,568.

WONFORD. See **HEAVITREE.**

WONFORD, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Devon, containing 32 parishes. It takes its name from the hamlet of West Wonford, in the parish of Heavitree. Pop., in 1831, 27,419.

WONSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Throwley, co. of Devon.

WONSTON, a parish in the hundred of Buddelegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated at £46 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. An annuity of £4, arising from funds bequeathed in 1779 by John Wickham, is applied to the education of eleven poor children in the parochial school. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held every Thursday at Winchester, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Whitchurch, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 740. A. P., £1,036.

WONTON, a hamlet in the parish of Almeley, co. of Hertford.

WOOD, or **WOODVILLE**, a member of the port and liberty of Dover, but locally situated in the hundred of Kinglow, in the isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Here was anciently a chapel to the vicarage of Monkton, ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and now in ruins. Distance from Margate, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 292.

WOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Ashill, co. of Somerset.

WOODBANK, or **ROUGH SHOTWICK**, a township in the parish of Shotwick, hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester.

WOOD-BASTWICK, a parish in the hundred of Walsham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the rectory of Pauxworth, rated at £6, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Castor, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Fabian and St Sebastian. Distance from Acle, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,980.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £4, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, and in the alternate patronage of the first and second prebendaries of Oxtou, in the same college. The church has a curious entrance in the Norman style of architecture, and

is ded. to St Swithin. In the east window are some remains of painted glass. Here are several mills turned by the Doverbeck, a stream which flows through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings; these are wrought in the loom or frame which was invented in 1528 by William Lew, a mechanic of the village. Here is a free school for all children born and resident in the parish, endowed with about £90 per annum, arising from land and other property at Blidworth and Stapleford. It was founded and endowed in 1739 by a Mr Wood; in 1763 the Rev. Richard Oldams, master of the school, augmented the endowment. The prebend of Woodborough is rated at £9 17s. 11d. Distance from Nottingham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 774. A. P., £3,218.

WOODBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of Willow, co. of Somerset.

WOODBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Winscombe, co. of Somerset.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Heneage. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. The parish is crossed by the Kennet and Avon canal. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Pewsey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,696.

WOODBIDGE,

A market town and parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. The town stands in an agreeable situation on the north bank of the river Deben, and consists of two principal streets, with a number of lanes, and a spacious square called Market-hill. The hill on which it stands is surrounded by beautiful walks, the situation is remarkably healthy, and the supply of water is abundant. The streets are paved and lighted, and their general aspect neat and respectable. In the centre of Market-hill is the session-hall, which is a handsome structure of brick, recently repaired. It was erected in 1587 at the expense of Thomas Seckford, Esq. A bridewell was erected on a neighbouring hill in 1804, on the site of an older edifice. About half a mile to the north-west of the town barracks were erected during the war, for the reception of 750 cavalry and 4165 infantry, part of which has since been demolished. Here is a small theatre, in which concerts are occasionally held.

Trade.—This is a place of considerable importance. The mouth of the river Deben forms an excellent haven, and is navigable as far as the town for vessels of 120 tons. Here is a custom house, with the usual establishment of collector, comptroller, tide-surveyor, and coast-waiter. There are two quays, one for general commerce, the other for the accommodation of vessels loaded with lime. Here are two small docks. Vessels of war of small magnitude, and coasting craft, are occasionally built here. There is a regular trade with London, Newcastle,

Hull, Liverpool, the continent of Europe, and the Baltic. The number of vessels is stated at about 40, having an aggregate burden of nearly 3000 tons. The principal articles of import are coal, timber, wine, spirits, porter, salt, grocery, drapery, and iron wares. The exports consist chiefly of corn, flour, and malt. The ship building business formerly employed a great many hands, as also did a salt work, but both branches of trade have declined very much. Wednesday is market day, and is well attended by dealers in corn, cattle, and provisions. Fairs for cattle are held on April 5th and October 31st.

Government.]—By an act of parliament called Gilbert's act, the government of the town is vested in a visitor and two guardians, chosen by the parishioners holding houses rated at £5 and upwards. These have no magisterial authority, but merely regulate the parochial rates. In other respects the town is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who hold a petty sessions in the sessions-hall here every Wednesday. Here are also held the quarterly sessions for the liberty of St Ethelred, and for the hundreds of Colneis, Carlford, Loes, Plomesgate, Welford, and Thredling.

Living, &c.]—The living of Woodbridge is a perpetual curacy, certified at £45, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. J. Carthew. To this living have been annexed the rectorial tithes, which had formerly been impropriated by the Seckford family; the minister, however, does not hold the rank of rector. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is a handsome and spacious edifice, erected at the expense of John, Lord Seymour, in the reign of Edward III., and constructed of black flint mingled with freestone. It consists of a nave and aisles, and the roof is supported by clustered Gothic pillars and arches. The tower is a stately piece of architecture 180 feet high, crowned with battlements and enriched towards the top with sculpture, among which are representations of the four evangelists. It was erected in the reign of Henry VI., as was also the north portico, an elegant structure decorated with sculpture, representing among the objects the fight of St Michael with the dragon. On the north side of the chancel stands an elegant private sepulchral chapel containing the family vaults of the Seckford family; it was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and contains a tomb, without an inscription, but supposed to be that of the founder. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school in which about ten boys receive gratuitous instruction. It was founded in 1662 by several individuals, the principal benefactor being Mrs Dorothy Seckford, in consequence of whose will, also, the tithes of the rectory were given to the curate. The endowment consists of property, worth about £37 per annum, of which the master receives £25, and holds lands worth about £12, with a rent-free residence; he has also permission to take boarders and day scholars, the latter paying

about £3 per annum for elementary education. The patrons of the school are the heirs of the founder and the parish minister; but should these not exercise their privilege, the lord of the manor of the ancient priory, the curate, the church-wardens, the three principal proprietors, and the three principal holders of land in the parish may appoint the master. The free scholars are instructed chiefly in the classics. Here is a national school, founded and supported by subscription, aided by contributions from the national school society; it is attended by about 350 children of both sexes. About 100 children of both sexes likewise receive the elements of education in another school on the Lancastrian system. Here is also a Sunday school, chiefly attended by girls, 24 of whom are supplied with clothing. In the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Seckford, Esq., founded here a number of almshouses, which were placed by patent of the queen under the control of the master of the rolls and the chief justice of the common pleas. These houses were endowed with property in the parish of St John's, Clerkenwell, London, which in 1767 produced an annual income of £565. Of this sum a certain portion was expended in improving the estate, so that about £30,000 were thus laid out, and the annual revenue has increased to a great extent. In a short time from £5,000 to £6,000 per annum will fall into the hands of the trustees. The number of persons pointed out by the founder was 13 poor unmarried men, with three poor women as nurses, all to be chosen, if possible, from the poor inhabitants of the parish of Woodbridge. The minister and churchwardens appoint the inmates, and the churchwardens receive £5 per annum each, as paymasters of the charity. The sums expended are £27 per annum to the senior inmate, and £20 to each of the others. Each has certain further allowances, and wears a silver badge stamped with the arms of the founder. The poor of Clerkenwell receive £10 per annum from the estate, and an equal sum is given to the minister for visiting the inmates of the almshouses, and instructing them when necessary. It is probable that the charity will be greatly extended when the large revenue mentioned above is placed at the disposal of the trustees. About £150 per annum, the produce of different benefactions, are distributed annually among poor persons of the town, according to their several necessities. In this town was born Christopher Saxton, publisher of the first county maps.

History.]—The town of Woodbridge has been in existence from a remote period, and is mentioned so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. The name is supposed to have been originally *Wodenbrigg*, from the Saxon god *Woden*. In 1666, this place suffered severely from the plague. "Here was a priory of six or six Black canons, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, founded by one Ernaldus Rufus, his son Ernaldus, and his grandson called Ernaldus filius Ernaldi secundi, in the latter end of the 12th century. The patronage was in Sir Giles de Bruvose, in the reign of Edward

II., and afterwards in — Hansard. Its yearly revenue was rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £50 3s. 5d., per annum, and the site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife, and, 19th Elizabeth to Thomas Sekford, Esq., master of requests. — Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Ipswich, 7½ m. E.N.E.; and from London, 76½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 3020; in 1831, 4769. A. P., £10,819.

WOODBURY, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the eastern division of the hundred of Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £74, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the custos and college of vicars-choral, in the cathedral church of Exeter. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Exe, which is here navigable. Here is a charity school, with an endowment of about £50 per annum, arising from various bequests, and in particular from those of Thomas Weare, in 1691, Dr William Holwell, in 1707, and Esaias Broadmeed, in 1728. The magistrates of the county hold the petty sessions for the hundred here. In this parish are the following hamlets: Ebford, Exton, Grindle, Gulliford, Higher Nutwell, Salterton, and Woodmanton. The market has long since fallen into disuse. Distance from Topham, 3 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1286; in 1831, 1673. A. P., £10,335.

WOODBURY-HILL, in the parish of Beer-Regis, co. of Dorset.

WOODCHESTER, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Ducie. The church is ded. to St Mary, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an embattled western tower. Within the church is an altar tomb to Sir R. Huntley and his lady, whose effigies lie under a canopy of stone, surrounded by the figures of their ten children. The Baptists have here a place of worship. The village stands in a delightful country, on an elevated point in a range of hills, at the foot of which is a fertile valley. The inhabitants are partly employed in the making of woollen cloths, of which there are eight manufactories in the vicinity. At Minchinhampton is St Loe's school, founded by Nathaniel Cambridge, to which certain children of Woodchester are eligible, who are clothed on an endowment of £50, arising from £500 bequeathed in 1722 by Robert Bridges, for teaching, clothing, and apprenticing poor boys. With those who are apprenticed, a premium of £15 is given. "Gueta, wife to Earl Godwin, is said to have built a religious house here to make amends for her husband's fraud at Berkeley." — Tanner's Not. Mon. "Woodchester," says Lyson, "is indicated by its name to have been a Roman station, and many Roman antiquities have at various times been discovered there; of these, the most remarkable is a Mosaic pavement, parts of which had frequently appeared on the digging of graves in the churchyard, and were probably observed soon after

that ground was appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery. The earliest mention made of this discovery is in the additions to Camden's Britannia, published in 1696 by Bishop Gibson, who erroneously supposes the pavement to have belonged to a religious house which formerly stood at Woodchester. He mentions also the discovery of Roman coins and other antiquities there. In the year 1793, on the digging of a vault for the interment of the late John Wade, Esq., of Perdhill, at the depth of four feet below the surface of the ground, so considerable a portion of the same pavement was laid bare, as enabled me in the course of that and the following year to ascertain its form and dimensions. It appeared to have been a square of 48 feet 10 inches. The complete design of this pavement could now be ascertained, which for size and richness of ornament, is, I believe, equalled by few of those discovered in other provinces of the Roman empire, and is undoubtedly superior to any thing of the kind hitherto found in this country." The coins found were chiefly of the Lower Empire, with one of Adrian and one of Lucilla. The design of the pavement was divided into 24 compartments, and presented figures of beasts and architectural ornaments. Distance from Stroud, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 870; in 1831, 885. A. P., £2,730.

WOODCHURCH, a parish and township in the lower division of the hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester. The parish contains also the townships of Arrow, Barnston, Irby, Landican, Noctorum, Oxton, Pensby, Prenton, and Thingwell. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £25 9s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Hughes, and others. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, ded. to the Holy Cross. It contains a curious font of some antiquity. Here is a free school, with an income of about £80, founded and endowed in 1665, by William Gleave, Esq., alderman of London. Distance from Great Neston, 6½ m. N. by W. Pop. of township in 1801, 52; in 1831, 78. A. P., £497. Pop. of parish in 1801, 725; in 1831, 929. A. P. with the townships.

WOODCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Blackburn, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory, rated at £26 13s. 4d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure containing a number of interesting monuments, and having a tower and spire. The building is partly in the early and partly in the later style of English architecture. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which poor children receive gratuitous instruction, supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from Tenterden, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 698; in 1831, 1887. A. P., £7,800.

WOODCOT, a township in the parish of Wrenbury, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 30. A. P., £144.

WOODCOT, a hamlet in the parish of St Chad, liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

WOODCOTE, or **WOODCUTT**, a parish in the hundred of Pastow, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. The living is a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, certified and returned at £20. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Whitechurch, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 90. A. P., £850.

WOODCOTE, in the hundred of West Gosport, co. of Leicester. "A village sometime in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, not far from Smithesby, is noticed in the Testa de Nevill about 1240; but is now ruined and clean gone, no memory of it being left except in the name of some ancient inclosures, called *Woodcote-closes*, containing about 53 acres, in some of which the village probably stood, and to an ancient road from the town of Ashby, which passes along the lane on one side of them called corruptly *Woodcock-lane*."—Nichol's Leicester, vol. 3.

WOODCOTE, a chapelry in the parish of South Stoke, hundred of Dorchester, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of South Stoke. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. The village stands in an agreeable situation on the banks of the Thames. Distance from Wallingford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with South Stoke.

WOODCOTE, a township, with a chapel, in the parish of Sheriff-Hales, Newport division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, not in charge. Distance from Newport, 3 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,549.

WOODCOTE, a tything in the parish of Wyham, Portadown division, co. of Southampton.

WOODCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Beddington, co. of Surrey.

WOODCOTE, a township in the parish of Leek-Wootton, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Distance from Warwick, 4 m. N. by E. Pop. with Leek-Wootton.

WOODCOTES, a tything in the parish of Handley, hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division, co. of Southampton. Pop. with Handley.

WOODCOTES, a hamlet in the parish of Fledborough, co. of Nottingham.

WOODCROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Elton, liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Distance from Market-Deeping, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop. with Elton.

WOOD-DALLING, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed that of Swannington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Reepham, 3 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 512. A. P., £2,627.

WOOD-EATON, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 0s. 10d., returned at £134, and, in 1823, in patronage of John Weyland, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Some relics of the Romans have been discovered in this parish at various times. In this village were born John Collins, the celebrated mathematician, in 1624, and John Weyland, who was permitted, through the influence of the protector, Somerset, to preach his own doctrines. He died in 1573. Distance from Oxford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 86. A. P., £1,050.

WOODEN, a township in the parish of Lebury, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. It is 4½ m. S.E. by E. from Alnwick. Pop. with Lebury.

WOODEND, a hamlet in the parish of Harrington, co. of Bedford.

WOODEND, a hamlet in the parish of Dymock, co. of Gloucester.

WOODEND, a hamlet in the parish of Blakesley, hundred of Green's-Norton, co. of Northampton. Distance from Towcester, 5 m. W. by N.

WOODFORD, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Here are held courts leet and baron twice a-year. Distance from Stockport 5 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1831, 403.

WOODFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chipping-Warden, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 10s., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, has recently been enlarged, when £30 was contributed towards defraying the expense of 47 free sittings by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. There is a mineral spring at the hamlet of Hinton in this parish. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Distance from Daventry, 7½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 637. A. P., £3,836.

WOODFORD, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £22 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord St John. The living was formerly divided into the mediocrities of Cock's, rated at £11 8s. 1½d., and Style's, rated at £11 1s. 5½d., but these have for some time been consolidated into one benefice. Church ded. to St Mary. In the vicinity are three tumuli, near which various Roman antiquities have been found. Distance from Thrapton, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 481. in 1831, 639. A. P., £3,385.

WOODFORD, a parish in the hundred of Underwood, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage to which is united that of Wilsford, rated at £13 10s., returned at £150, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Woodford and Wilsford in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Church ded. to St. Saints. Here was anciently a palace belong

ing to the bishops of Salisbury, but no traces of the buildings can now be discovered. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Avon. In this parish Charles II. concealed himself after the battle of Worcester. Distance from Salisbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 397. A. P., £3,059.

WOODFORD-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of Becontree, co. of Essex. This is a beautiful village, so denominated from the circumstance of there having anciently been a ford here, bordering on Epping-Forest. There is now a bridge at the site of the ancient ford, giving name to the hamlet of Woodford-bridge. The village, which stands on the main road from London to Newmarket, consists chiefly of detached houses, surrounded by trees and gardens, and of handsome villas, which are much resorted to by wealthy merchants of the metropolis. The situation of many of these villas is rather elevated, and, in consequence, they command agreeable views of the counties of Kent and Essex. The nearest line of communication with the metropolis is that afforded by a cross road recently opened, passing from the upper part of the village to the Lea-Bridge road. In this manor prevails the custom of Borough English, by which the youngest son inherits in preference to the other branches of the family. The hamlet of Woodford-Wells takes its name from a mineral spring, which was formerly much resorted to, but has of late fallen out of repute. Living, a rectory in the peculiar concurrent jurisdiction of the consistorial court of the bishop of London and of the commissary of London, rated at £11 12s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. Long Pole Wellesley. The church, which was erected in 1817, at an expense of about £9,000, on the site of an ancient structure which had fallen into partial decay, is ded. to St Mary. The expense of erecting the new building was defrayed partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by a rate levied on the parishioners. The building consists of a nave and aisles, with a square embattled western tower, and an octagonal lantern tower rising from the roof of the nave. The style of architecture is the early English, and the interior contains some very handsome monuments, including the ancient ones which existed in the former structure. The eastern window contains some beautiful stained glass, and is divided into three compartments. The painting includes representations of the Saviour, the four Evangelists, and St Peter and St Paul. The aisles are separated from the naves by simple but elegant pointed arches, and the roof of the nave rests on eight pillars. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The churchyard contains a remarkably fine yew tree of great age, and a picturesque tomb covered with ivy. There is also a splendid monument erected in memory of the family of Godfrey, which flourished for many generations in the neighbouring parts of Kent. It consists of an elegant pillar of the Corinthian order, about 40 feet in height. Here is a national school supported by voluntary contributions; it affords education to about 130 chil-

dren of both sexes, of whom about 50 also receive clothing. In 1686, Thomas Foulkes presented to this parish the perpetual right of sending two boys to Christ's hospital in London. It is also entitled to send two boys to be educated gratuitously at either of the schools founded at Cligwell in 1629 by Dr Samuel Harcutt, archbishop of York. A parochial library was founded here in 1828. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1745; in 1831, 2548. A. P., £13,955.

WOODFORD-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford.

WOODGARSTON, a tithing in the parish of Monk's-Sherborne, hundred of Chuteley, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton. Distance from Basingstoke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. The pop. and other returns are included in those made from the parish.

WOOD-GREEN, an extra-parochial liberty in the northern division of the hundred of New-Forest, New-Forest (east) division of the co. of Southampton. It includes the tithings of Godshill and Linwood. Distance from Fording-bridge, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 574.

WOODHALL, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, and co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £13, returned at £70, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Kirkstead, and in patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Horncastle, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,345.

WOODHALL, a joint township with Brackenhorne, in the parish of Hemingborough, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Howden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. The pop. and other returns are included in those given under Brackenhorne.

WOODHALL, a township in the parish of Harthill, southern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Rotherham, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. The returns are included in those of the parish.

WOODHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Wooddesden, hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Distance from Aylesbury, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 38. A. P., £348.

WOODHAM, a township in the parish of Aycliffe, south-eastern division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Aukland, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 201. A. P., £2,682.

WOODHAM-FERRERS, or **FERRIS**, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £28 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir W. B. Brydges, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It contains an elegant monument erected by Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, in memory of his wife Cecilia. Here is a ferry over the river Crouch, which skirts the southern boundary of the parish. At Bikinacre in this parish, Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey founded and endowed a priory of Black

canons in the reign of King Henry II., being thus released from a considerable debt which he owed to the king. It was erected on the site of an ancient hermitage, or cell, and was ded. to St John the Baptist. Its revenues were not great, and it gradually fell into decay, till in the reign of Henry VII. it was annexed to St Mary's-Spittal, London. Distance from Danbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 826. A. P., £6,324.

WOODHAM-MORTIMER, or LITTLE WOODHAM, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Abraham Buller, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. This parish lies near the river Crouch, on the banks of which is much marshy land. In these marshes are several tumuli. Distance from Maldon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 339. A. P., £1,792.

WOODHAM (WALTER), a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. L. Way. Church ded. to St Michael. The parish is bounded on the north by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation. Distance from Danbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 538. A. P., £4,435.

WOODHATCH, a tything in the parish of Reigate, western half hundred of Reigate, co. of Surrey. It forms the south and south-east portion of the town of Reigate.

WOODHAY, a villa in the parish of Acton, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a domestic chapel.

WOODHAY (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated at £21 6s. 0½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The church, which was rebuilt in 1823 at the expense of the parishioners, is ded. to St Martin, and contains monuments to bishops Kenn and Louth, both of whom held the rectory. Subordinate to this living is the perpetual curacy of Ashmansworth. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester. A national school was founded here a few years ago; it affords education to about 100 children, and the expenses are defrayed by voluntary contribution. Here is a school in which ten children are educated gratuitously on an endowment of £8 per annum, founded in 1753 by a bequest of the Rev. Joshua Wakefield. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Whitchurch, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 803; in 1831, 1269. A. P., £5,194.

WOODHAY (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. This was formerly a market town, but the custom of holding a market has long since fallen into disuse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £4 4s. 3½d., and,

in 1829, in patronage of R. Sloper, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. The market was wont to be held on Tuesday, and was granted in 1311 to one of the barons St Amand. Distance from Newbury, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,244.

WOODHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Mottram-in-Longden-dale, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of Mottram-in-Longden-dale, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £2, returned at £64 10s., and in patronage of the bishop of Chester. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Stockport, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. The returns of population and assessment are included in those of the parish.

WOODHEAD, formerly a township and chapelry, but now entirely depopulated, in the parish of Brig-Casterton, co. of Rutland.

WOODHILL-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-St-Gregory, co. of Somerset.

WOODHORN, a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland. It contains the chapelry of Newbiggin, the demesne of Woodhorn, and the townships of Cramwell, Ellington, Hurst, Linmouth, North Soton, and Woodborn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £21 15s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is partly of considerable antiquity. The chancel is modern, and was erected at the expense of the master and wardens of the mercers' company of London. Here is a school, in which poor children receive education on a rent charge of £5 given in 1640 by the Rev. Thomas Triplioth. In 1800, Mr Forster directed by will that £1,300 should be applied to the foundation of a free school for the parish, but his heirs have never yet paid the money. In 1826, Lady Bulkeley left £500 to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the poor. Distance from Morpeth, 6½ m. E.N.E. Pop., of parish, in 1831, 1416. A. P., £11,734; of township, in 1801, 143; in 1831, 155; of demesne, in 1801, 10; in 1831, 9.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, co. of Derby.

WOODHOUSE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, returned at £40 6s. 8d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Barrow-upon-Soar. Chapel ded. to St Mary. The chapelry includes the liberty of Bran manor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which 22 children receive gratuitous education and books, and one is annually sent out with an apprentice fee, on an endowment of £89 17s., arising from a rent charge bequeathed in 1691 by Thomas Rawlins. Whatever sum remains out of the endowment, after defraying the expenses of the school, is appropriated to the use of the poor. Distance from

Mountsorrel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 1262. A. P., £2,715.

WOODHOUSE, a township in the parish of Shilbottle, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Alnwick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 31.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Blyth, co. of Nottingham.

WOODHOUSE, a small hamlet in the parish of Clebury-Mortimer, co. of Salop. "This formerly belonged to the family of the Turbervilles, and being by some of them given to the friars-heremites of the order of St Augustine, upon their coming to England about the year 1250, became one of the first houses of that sort of religious. The site of this priory was granted, 1st Mary, to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland.

WOODHOUSE, a manor, constituting part of the township of Appletreewick, in the parish of Burnsall, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, W. R., co. of York.

WOODHOUSE-CASTLE, in the parish of Horningsham, co. of Wilts. The foundations are still visible. This was formerly one of the residences of the earls of Arundel.

WOODHOUSE-EAVES, a hamlet in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. of Leicester.

WOODHOUSE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty in the Hatfield division of the hundred of Basetlaw, co. of Nottingham.

WOODHOUSE-MOOR, in the parish of Norman, W. R., co. of York.

WOODHOUSES, a hamlet in the parish of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester.

WOODHOUSES, a township in the parish of Mayfield, southern division of the hundred of Totmanslow, co. of Stafford. This is within the honour of Tutbury, part of the duchy of Lancaster, and subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Ashbourn, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 28. A. P. with Mayfield township, £4,033.

WOODHOUSES, a joint township with Burntwood and Edgehill, in the parish of St Michael, Lichfield, southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. The pop. and assessments are returned from Burntwood.

WOODHURST, a parish in the hundred of Hurstington, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Old Hurst, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of St Ives. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from St Ives, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 408. A. P., £2,622.

WOODLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Ipplepen, hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, valued at £20, returned at £39 13s., and subordinate to, and in the patronage of, the vicar of Ipplepen. The

living is also endowed with £800. A few poor children are instructed in the school here, on an endowment of £2 per annum, given in 1722 by William Culling. Distance from Ashburton, 2 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,772.

WOODLAND, a township in the parish of Staindrop, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The inhabitants are partly employed in the collieries of the neighbourhood. Distance from Barnard-Castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 223. A. P., £632.

WOODLAND, a small hamlet in the parish of Almondsbury, co. of Gloucester.

WOODLAND, a manor in the parish of Kingsdown, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a sinecure rectory, rated at £3 14s. 7d., in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. "Woodland, or Week, is a manor, which, as to civil jurisdiction, is part of the parish of Kingsdown, though it was once a separate parish of itself. The rector and vicar of Wrotham receive all ecclesiastical emoluments within the district of the chapel of Woodland, which they possess only till a chapel shall be built for the use of the inhabitants of it. There are 20 acres in it possessed by the rector of Wrotham as part of his glebe."—Hasted's Kent.

WOODLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, hundred of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £56, and in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby-Ireleth.

WOODLANDS, or WOODLAND-EYAM, a township in the parish of Eyam, hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby. Distance from Stoney-Middleton, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 213. A. P., £555.

WOODLANDS, or WOODLAND-HOPE, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby. Distance from Tideswell, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,940.

WOODLANDS, a tything in the parish of Horton, hundred of Knowlton, Shaston (East) division of the co. of Dorset. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. After the battle of Sedgemoor, the unfortunate duke of Monmouth is said to have fled to this place, and to have been taken in a ditch, under an ash tree, still in existence. On July 5th, a fair is held here, having been removed hither from Knowlton. Distance from Cranbourne, 4 m. S.S.W. Some time ago a large earthen vessel was dug up here, containing coins and other relics of the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 423. A. P., £1,453.

WOODLANDS, a tything in the parish and hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. It is adjacent to Mere, and the returns are included within those of Chaddon Wicke.

WOODLANDS (EAST), a tything in the parish and hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset.

WOODLANDS (WEST), a tything in the parish and hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset.

A constable and tything man are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. Here is a church, called New Church, erected in the year 1712, by Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, and endowed with £60 per annum, out of an estate at Pennard in this county. Distance from Frome, 3 m. S. Returns with the parish.

WOODLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 8s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Edmunds. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—contains a curious altar tomb, on which is carved a representation of the Ascension. Distance from Kingsbridge, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 279. A. P., £2,294.

WOODLESFORD, a township in the parish of Rothwell, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. Many of the inhabitants are employed in some paper mills and manufactories of earthenware. Distance from Wakefield, 6 m. N. Pop. with the parish.

WOODLEY, a liberty in the parish and hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Here is a school for the gratuitous education of the poor, supported by annual voluntary contributions. Pop. with Sandford. Distance from Reading, 3½ m. E. by N.

WOODLOES, a township in the parish of Leek-Wootton, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Distance from Warwick, 2 m. N.

WOODMANCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Dursley, hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester.

WOODMANCOT, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of Bishop's-Clive, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Winchcombe, 3½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 267. A. P., £267.

WOODMANCOT, a tything in the parish of North Cerney, hundred of Rapsgate, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Cirencester, 5 m. N. by W. Pop. with the parish.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Mainsborough, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Brown Candover. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Basingstoke, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 92. A. P., £669.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 1s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from Steyning, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 342. A. P., £1,660.

WOODMANSEA, or **WOODMANSEY**, a joint township with Beverley Peak, in the parish of St John of Beverley, within the liberties of the town of Beverley, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Beverley, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 360. A. P., £7,144.

WOODMANSTONE, a parish in the first

division of the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 7s. 6d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a neat but small structure, ded. to St Peter. In this parish is the highest ground in the county, excepting Leith-hill. Here is a hunting-seat of the earl of Derby, called the Oaks. Distance from Ewell, 4½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,834.

WOODMONTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Woodbury, co. of Devon.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 0s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church is an elegant structure in the decorated style of English architecture, and ded. to St Mary. On Woodnesborough-hill is an artificial mount, the origin of which is unknown. It has been variously supposed to mark the burial place of Vortimer, a temple of the Saxon god Woden, and the site of a battle, fought in 713, between Celred and Ina, kings of Mercia and the West Saxons. To the latter supposition some degree of probability is given by the Saxon Chronicle, which places the scene of the conflict at *Woodness-beorth*. In 1514 a beautiful gold coin was found here, having on the one side a figure of Victory, and on the other an armed man. Distance from Sandwich, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 822. A. P., £7,060.

WOOD-NORTON, a village in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. It was anciently divided into two parishes, since consolidated, and the living now consists of the united rectories of All Saints and St Peter, to which is annexed that of Swanton Novera, valued together at £7 12s. 3½d., in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The church of St Peter has long since been demolished. That of All Saints is an ancient structure, and has no steeple; the bells are suspended on a frame in the churchyard. Distance from Reepham, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,608.

WOOD-PERRY, a hamlet in the parish of Stanton-St-John, hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford.

WOOD-RISING, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 18s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Weyland. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,687.

WOODROW, a hamlet in the parish of Great Hallingbury, co. of Essex.

WOODSBURY, a tything in the parish of Romsey, Andover division, co. of Southampton.

WOODSEATS, (**NETHER AND UPPER**), hamlets in the parish of Norton, co. of Derby.

WOODSETT, a township, partly in the parish of Auston, partly in that of Loughton-

in-le-Morthen, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, partly in the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Worksop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 146. A. P., £1,295.

WOODSEVES, a hamlet in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, co. of Salop.

WOODSFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Powick, lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. This was formerly a chapelry to the parish of Great Malvern, and the remains of the chapel still exist. Distance from Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop. included in that of Powick.

WOODSFORD, a parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford (South) division of the co. of Dorset, consisting of the villages of East Woodsford, and West Woodsford, or Woodsford Strangersways. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £4 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Sturt. The church appears to be of considerable antiquity; it is of small dimensions, and has a low quadrangular tower. The northern side of the parish is skirted by the river Frome. On the banks of the river are the lofty remains of the castle of Guido de Brient, constructed of stone, and surrounded with a moat, which can still be traced. It is partly converted into a farm-house. The chapel still exists, as also the vaulted apartments of the ground story. Distance from Dorchester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,600.

WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Westward, ward of Allerdale below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Here is the confluence of the rivers Eden and Eamont. Distance from Temple Sowerby, 2 m. N.W. by N.

WOODSIDE, or WOODSIDE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Wigton, ward and co. of Cumberland. Distance from Wigton, 3 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 750. A. P., £2,571.

WOODSIDE, a joint township with Hatton, in the parish of Shiffnall, Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstree, co. of Salop. Distance from Shiffnall, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, with Hatton, 892; in 1831, 379, alone. A. P. with parish.

WOODSIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Croydon, co. of Surrey.

WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Elsdon, southern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. This was formerly covered with wood, little of which now remains. It is bounded on the west by the Harehaugh burn, which falls into the Coquet. Distance from Elsdon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 131.

WOODSIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Brougham, ward of West, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Penrith, 5 m. E. by S. Pop. with the parish.

WOODSPRING, or WORSRING, in the parish of Kew Stoke, co. of Somerset. "There was at Dodelyng, in this county, an house of canons regular, of the order of St Victor, dedicated to the blessed Virginia and St Thomas à Becket, but they were removed to Worspring,

by William de Courtenaye, about the year 1210. The estate of this priory—which was ded. to the Holy Trinity, St Mary, the Virgin, and St Thomas the Martyr—was valued, just before the dissolution, at £110 18s. 4d., according to Mr Speed. Its site, with the demesne lands, was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Sir John St Lo, and, 2nd Elizabeth, to William and John Lacy."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

WOODSTOCK (New),

A borough, market-town, and parochial chapelry, locally situated in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford, but having separate jurisdiction.

History.—The name is derived from the Saxon, *Wudestoc*, or woody place. The origin of the town is involved in obscurity, though it does not appear to have existed previous to the time of the Saxons. It has been said, indeed, that a Roman villa formerly stood on the site now occupied by the house called the manor-house, but the evidence on which this is founded appears quite inadequate. This parish became, at an early period, a favourite abode of royalty, and at present it contains the splendid demesne and residence of the duke of Marlborough, called Blenheim, a description of which will be found in a separate article under the name. It appears that Alfred the Great resided here while employed in the translation of Boetius. A parliament was holden here by Ethelred, at which several statutes were enacted, which are enumerated in Lambard's collection. The palace was in a great measure rebuilt, and the park inclosed with a stone wall, and stocked with animals by Henry I., who preferred this to his other residences. It was the residence of the celebrated fair Rosamond, in the reign of Henry II.; and here Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I., was born in 1330. Here were also born the sons of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, and Thomas of Woodstock. During the reign of Mary, Elizabeth resided, or was imprisoned here; and, after her accession to the throne, that princess often selected this as her voluntary residence.

General Description.—The town, which consists of several well built and regular streets, stands on an eminence, skirted on the west by the river Glynn, which, after expanding into a sheet of water in Blenheim park, is joined by the Evenlode, and shortly after falls into the Isis. It contains a handsome town-hall, erected after a design by Sir William Chambers, in 1766, at the expense of the duke of Marlborough. The houses are generally large and handsome, and are, for the most part, constructed of stone. This town formerly possessed a wool staple, granted by Queen Elizabeth, but there is now no trade in wool. Tuesday is market-day; an additional market, on Friday, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, but it gradually fell into disuse, and has long since been given up. The fair, which are well attended, are February 6th and April 5th, for cheese, cattle, and sheep; Tuesday in Whitsunweek,

for pleasure, horses, hardware, &c. ; August 2d, for fruit, especially cherries; October 2d, for cheese, at which extensive dealings are effected; Tuesday after November 1st, for cattle, sheep, and cheese; and December 17th, for fat hogs and other cattle. A great market for cattle is likewise held on the Tuesday next after Candlemas day. The town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of articles in fine polished steel, which was formed of the iron nails extracted from old horse shoes; but this branch of trade has nearly disappeared since the advance of Birmingham and Sheffield. The manufacture of gloves has long been the staple of the town. The number of pairs made weekly is said to average 500 dozen, and about 100 men, and 1500 women and girls, are said to receive constant employment from it.

Civil Affairs.—Woodstock was a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament, though by no means regularly till after the 13th of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election was vested in the corporate body and freemen, about 150 in number, not above one-half of whom were resident. The mayor was returning officer, and two members were returned. By the passing of the reform act it has been deprived of one of its members. The number of electors is now about 400. The first charter of incorporation was granted to Woodstock by Henry VI. in 1453. Various alterations and additions were made to this grant by succeeding monarchs, and the town is now governed under that which was finally modified by Charles II. James II. attempted to alter the charter, but the measure having given great dissatisfaction, was abandoned, and the old charter was established by a public proclamation. The freedom of the town is acquired by birth, servitude, or gift from the corporation. The members of the corporate body are a mayor, high steward, recorder, four aldermen, sixteen common-councillors, and town-clerk. The mayor, who must have been an alderman, is chosen annually, and two of the common-councillors officiate as chamberlains. The corporate body is lord of the manor, and holds an annual court leet; they are likewise entitled to hold a borough court every month, for the recovery of debts under £15, but for some years past this has degenerated into a mere form.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Woodstock is a chapelry to the rectory of Bladon, and the rector may live in the parsonage house, erected by bishop Fell, if he please. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, certified at £5 5s. The chapel, which occupies the site of a chantry built by King John, is ded. to St Mary Magdalene. A portion of it was rebuilt in 1785, and unfortunately in a style not at all corresponding with the remains of the ancient structure. The remains of that structure form the south side of the chapel, and are in the Norman style of architecture. The doorway is curious, ornamented with chevron work, and supported within by three massive columns, on the capitals of which are sculptured grotesque faces.

Charities.—Here is a free grammar school,

in which gratuitous instruction in the classics is provided for all sons of freemen who may apply. It was founded by Richard Cornwall, a native of the town, in 1585, and is supported by a grant of £30 per annum to the master, from the corporation. The master is also entitled to instruct the children of freemen in reading, writing, and accounts, on payment of 15s. per quarter for each. The Rev. Sir Robert Cocks, Bart. formerly rector of Bladon with Woodstock, founded an endowment in this school for the education and clothing of eight boys and eight girls. The endowment now amounts to £60 per annum, fluctuating with the value of the property from which it is derived, and is partly expended in giving apprentice fees with the boys on leaving school. Near the southern entrance of the town are almshouses for six poor widows, founded by the late dutchess of Marlborough in 1793. The poor of the town likewise receive occasional gifts of money and clothing from the produce of various bequests. "There is mention of an almshouse built near the king's manor place here, in rot. claus. 4 Hen. III. m. 11. Querre, Whether this be the same with the hospital of St Mary the Virgin and St Mary Magdalene in Woodstock, for which a protection and license to beg were granted by patent of the 13th Edward III."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Roman coins are occasionally dug up here. This is said to have been the birth place, and occasionally the residence of Chaucer. The duke of Portland takes his inferior title of viscount from Woodstock. Distance from Oxford, 8 m. N.N.W.; from London, 62 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1822; in 1831, 1880. A. P., £2,265.

WOODSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 11s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Bevis, Esq. Church ded. to St Augustine. Here is a school, towards the endowment of which some land was bequeathed in 1728 by John and Mary Walsham. Distance from Peterborough, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,741.

WOODSTREAT, a hamlet in the parish of Wool, co. of Dorset. It is a grange, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bindon.

WOODTHORPE, a township in the parish of North Wingfield, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Distance from Chesterfield, 6 m. E. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,034.

WOODTHORPE, a liberty in the parish of Loughborough, western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Distance from Loughborough, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 90. A. P., £1,264.

WOODTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Strubby, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

WOODTON, or WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Suckling. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Bungay, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,797.

WOOD-WALTON. See WALTON-WOOD.

WOODWICK, in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. "Contiguous to Freshford was another very ancient parish called Woodwick, in the Saxon days *Undewiche*. In the year 1448, the livings of Freshford and Woodwick, on account of their vicinity and the smallness of their income, were, with the consent of Thomas Halle, Esq. of Bradford, patron of the said churches, and John Frankleyn, rector of the church of Freshford, united; from which time the church of Woodwick seems to have fallen into decay, and now there is not the smallest vestige of it remaining, the memory of it being only preserved in the name of certain fields, called by corruption *Woodwards*, and in particular one called *Churchfield*, out of which several tombstones have been recently dug, and other ecclesiastical antiquities have been discovered at different times."—Collinson's Somerset.

WOODYATES (EAST), a hamlet and tything in the parish of Pentridge, co. of Dorset.

WOODYATES (WEST), an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Wimborne-St-Giles, Shaston (East) division of the co. of Dorset. It consists of a single farm, and is crossed by the Roman road from Dorchester to Old Sarum. In the vicinity are many barrows, and traces of an extensive encampment, with rampart and fosse, called Grimes-ditch. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 18.

WOKEY, or WOKEY, a parish in the hundred of Wells-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 15s. 10d., returned at £800, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the sub-dean of Wells. Church ded. to St Matthew. About two miles from Wells, in Somersetshire, on the northern side of the Mendip-hills, is situated a celebrated cavern or grotto, called Okie or Wokey-Hole; the opening is situated on the side, at about 30 or 40 yards from the base of the hill and is 20 feet high; it opens into a large vaulted chamber, from the roof of which calcareous depositions are constantly forming: the stalagmites which formerly adorned the floor had a rather singular destination, being cut off and sent to Alexander Pope, to contribute to adorn his artificial grotto at Twickenham! A narrow and uneven passage leads from the first into a second apartment, rather smaller, but very similar in appearance to the first; and from this, you pass into a third, which has a rounded ceiling and a fine stream of water running through it, about eight or ten feet wide, and two deep; this sinks through a hole at the bottom of the cave, and re-appears in the valley at the foot of the hill, being the source of the river Axe: the rest of the floor of this inner cave is composed of a fine sand. It has been said that trout and eels are occasionally found in the stream within the cave. In this parish are the hamlets of Bladney, Castle, Hinton, Kalleyhill, Oure, Turlichmead, and Yardley. Distance from Wells, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1100. A. P., £6,659.

WOOL, a parish in the liberty of Bindon,

Blandford (South) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Combe-Keynes. The church, which stands on the south side of the river Frome, is ded. to the Holy Rood. A fair for cattle is held here on the 3d of May. Here are the hamlets of Great Bindon, Bovington, and Woodstreet. At Great Bindon, in 1172, Robert de Newburgh, and Matilda his wife, founded an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order. It was ded. to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution its revenues were rated at £229 2s. 1d. Distance from Wareham, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 467. A. P., £1,750.

WOOLASTON. See WOLLASTON.

WOOLASTON, a parish in the hundred of Westbury, but locally in that of Blidesloe, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, with the curacies of Alvington and Lancants annexed, rated at £13 11s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a national school, supported by subscription, in which a large number of children receive gratuitous education. The petty-sessions for the forest division are held alternately here and at Newnham. It is bounded on the south by the river Severn. Distance from Chepstow, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 613; in 1831, 880. A. P., £3,159.

WOOLASTON (GREAT), a township and chapelry in the parish of Alberbury, hundred of Ford, co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge, returned at £140, and subordinate to the vicarage of Alberbury. Distance from Shrewsbury, 11 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 383. A. P., £2,157.

WOOLAVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage, which is annexed to that of Puriton, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9, and in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, contains a small chantry or sepulchral chapel. A fair for cattle and sheep is held here on the 18th of October. Distance from Bridgewater, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 412. A. P., £4,940.

WOOLAVINGTON (EAST and WEST), a parish divided into two tythings, in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9, and in 1829, in the patronage of J. Sargent, Esq. Distance from Petworth, 4½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,137.

WOOLBEDING, a parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 0s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Lord Robert Spencer. The parish is crossed by the river Rother. Distance from Midhurst, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,607.

WOOLBOROUGH, or WOLBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon.

It contains the township of Newton-Abbotts. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a donative, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Viscount Courtenay. The church, which consists of a nave and aisles, divided by some curiously carved screen-work, is ded. to St James. Here are almshouses founded by Lady Lucy Reynell, for the reception of four widows of clergymen. In 1788, Hannah Maria Bearne bequeathed some property for charitable purposes. This, which now yields a revenue of about £90 per annum, has been employed in founding and endowing a school, in which 90 children receive gratuitous instruction. Distance from Newton-Abbotts, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1623; in 1831, 2194. A. P., £2,903.

WOOLDALE, a township in the parish of Kirkburton, upper division of the wapentake of Airedale, W. R. of the co. of York. Here are some extensive manufactories of woollen cloth, with fulling and scrubbing mills, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. About fifty years ago a school was founded here by subscription, in which about 40 children receive instruction on the payment of small fees. The master has a free house, which was erected at the expense of the parish in 1821. Distance from Huddersfield, 6½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 2620; in 1831, 3993. A. P., £2,932.

WOOLCOMBE-BINGHAM, a hamlet partly in the parish of Toller-Porcorum, and partly in that of Poorestock, co. of Dorset.

WOOLCOMBE, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Melbury-Bubb, co. of Dorset. The chapel is in ruins.

WOOLER, a market town and parish in the eastern division of the ward of Glendale, co. of Northumberland. The town, which is situated on the eastern declivity of the Cheviot hills, consists of several streets, indifferently paved, and diverging from a central area used as the market place. The situation is remarkably healthy, and it was formerly much resorted to by invalids, but the want of accommodation has led to the decline of this custom. The houses are chiefly of old date, and the aspect of the town is by no means pleasing. Through the centre of it runs a good trout stream, which subsequently falls into the river Till. In 1722, an extensive destruction of property took place by fire, an event which was not followed by an improvement in the aspect of the town, as is usual under such circumstances. A good supply of water is obtained from a fountain which was erected at the expense of the public. Goats were formerly much bred here for the sake of the milk, which was used by invalids. Here is a well supported public library, also a mechanics' institution, which was founded in 1827. Courts leet and baron are held here annually by the lord of the manor, within three weeks after Easter, at which are chosen constables and other officers for regulating the internal affairs of the town. Thursday is market day, and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on May 4th and October 27th, also a general fair on the Tuesday in Whitsunweek; this last is held on a hill near the town. A dispensary was some time ago established here, but for want of due

support it appears to be on the decline. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 & 14d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The ancient church was destroyed by a great fire which took place in the course of last century, and the present structure, which is ded. to St Mary, was erected on its site in 1765. It stands on an eminence which commands an agreeable and extensive view, and is rather a handsome structure. The Baptists, Burghers, Presbyterians, Scotch Relief connexion, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. In connexion with the established church and several of the dissenting congregations, are Sunday schools supported by voluntary contributions. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by the earl of Tankerville. On the original endowment six boys receive gratuitous education; Mrs Chisholm bequeathed £100 for an additional number of scholars, but the sum lapsed to the bishop of Durham, who, however, added to the endowment a sum sufficient for the education of three boys. In the vicinity of the town is the village of Humbleton, celebrated for the victory gained in its neighbourhood by Percy, earl of Northumberland, over the Scots under Earl Douglas in the reign of Henry IV. A stone pillar has been erected on the plain in commemoration of the event. Near the town stands the remains of a tower, supposed to have been erected by the Normans; it stands on the summit of a circular, and apparently artificial mount. In the vicinity are many intrenchments. About a mile to the north-west of the town stands the most remarkable, called Humbleton-hill; it consists of a small circular hill surmounted by a cairn; the sides of the hill are cut into three terraces, each 20 feet in breadth, and affording the means of making an obstinate resistance. Distance from Newcastle-on-Tyne, 46 m. N.N.W.; from London, 318 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1679; in 1831, 1926. A. P., £7,212.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of Hartland, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £20 8s., returned at £36, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. William Loggin. Distance from Bideford, 9½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 840. A. P., £2,939.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Brest. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. In this parish are remains of an ancient encampment, attributed to the Romans, and commonly denominated Berry-castle. Distance from Crediton, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,460.

WOOLFERTON, a township in the parish of Richard's-castle, co. of Salop. It is crossed by the Stourport canal. Distance from Ludlow, 3 m. S.E. Pop. with the parish.

WOOLFORD (GREAT), a parish in the

Brilles division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the master and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Shipston-upon-Stour, 4 m. S. by W. Pop., of the township of Great Woolford, in 1801, 278; in 1831, 300. A. P., £1,497.

WOOLFORD (LITTLE), a township in the above parish, distant 3 m. S. from Shipston-upon-Stour. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 280. A. P., £1,560.

WOOLGNASTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Penkridge, eastern division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. It is adjacent to the town of Penkridge.

WOOLGURD'S-HILL, a tything, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Banwell, co. of Somerset.

WOOLHAMPTON, or WOLHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Theale, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 17s. 6d., returned at £144, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Lancelot Greenhwaite Halton. Church ded. to St Peter. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship here. The parish, which contains some beautiful meadow land, is crossed by the river Kennet, here navigable. Distance from Newbury, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 364. A. P., £1,846.

WOOLHOPE. See **WOLHOPE.**

WOOLLAND. See **WOOLLAND.**

WOOLLASON, a hamlet in the parish of Mixbury, co. of Oxford.

WOOLLEY, a tything in the parish of Chadleworth, hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Distance from East Ilsley, 6 m. W. Here was anciently a free chapel. Pop. returned with the parish.

WOOLLEY, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 2d., returned at £134, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Sweeting, Esq. At the west end of the church, which is ded. to St Mary, is a tower, surmounted by a handsome cupola. Distance from Kimbolton, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 58. A. P., £1,257.

WOOLLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Royston, lower division of the wapentake of Staincross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £21 14s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Wentworth, Esq. Here is a school with an endowment, partly derived from an annuity chargeable on the parish fund, and from lands of the value of £11 11s. per annum, given by Nicholas Burley, for which 16 poor children receive gratuitous instruction. Distance from Barnesley, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 553. A. P., £3,701.

WOOLMINSTON, a tything in the parish and hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Distance from Crewkerne, 1½ m. S.W. by W. Pop. with the parish.

WOOLLAS (Str), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. It is adjacent to the western side of the town of Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 3s. 11½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. The chapel was lately enlarged, 170 free sittings being added; towards defraying the expense of which, £170 were granted by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. The Independents have a place of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 960. A. P., £4,055.

WOOLPIT, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. T. Cobbold. The church—which presents a combination of the decorated and perpendicular styles of English architecture, is a neat structure—ded. to St Mary. Here are Sunday schools for children of both sexes, attended by about 100. On the 16th of September, and several following days, a cattle fair is held here, which is regarded as one of the best frequented in England. The village stands on the high road from Ipswich to Bury-St-Edmunds. Distance from Stow-Market, 5½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 880. A. P., £2,667.

WOOLS, a tything in the parish of Romsey, Andover division of the co. of Southampton.

WOOLSINGTON, a township in the parish of Newburn, western division of the ward of Castle, co. of Northumberland. The country in the vicinity is well wooded, and highly picturesque. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 57. A. P. with the parish.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish in the hundred of Condoever, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, certified at £5, returned at £130, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. W. Whitmore, Esq. Distance from Shrewsbury, 10½ m. S. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 89. A. P., £519.

WOOLSTHORPE, or SOUTH WELLSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Colsterworth, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. "The hamlet consists of the manor-house, two or three small farm-houses, and some cottages, one of which was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Colsterworth; it is 43 feet long. The chancel is separated from the nave by a zigzag Saxon arch four feet wide. There is also remaining a small Gothic window at the east end. Human bones have been dug up near the walls. Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas day, 1642, O. S., at Woolthorpe."—Turner's Grantham. Some years, it being suspected that coal existed here, the duke of Rutland caused exploration to be made, but only a stratum of very soft coal was found, so that the works were not prosecuted. Distance from Colsterworth, ½ m. W. Pop. with the parish.

WOOLSTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake

of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Grantham, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 650. A. P., £2,806.

WOOLSTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Deerbhurst, but locally situated in that of Cleeve, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Coventry. Distance from Winchcombe, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 92. A. P., £1,486.

WOOLSTON, a joint township with Martincroft, in the parish of Warrington, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Warrington, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,727.

WOOLSTON, or WOODSTON, a hamlet in the parish of North Cadbury, hundred of Catash, co. of Somerset. Distance from Castle Cary, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop. with Yarlinton and Clapton.

WOOLSTON, a tything in the parish of Hound, hundred of Mansbridge, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Distance from Southampton, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. Pop. with parish.

WOOLSTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 16s. 1d., returned at £108, and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. C. Nield, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. This parish was inclosed in 1796. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 120. A. P., £791.

WOOLSTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 6s. 1d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—which is now in ruins—was ded. to the Holy Trinity. This parish was inclosed in 1791. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 121. A. P., £874.

WOOLSTON-HOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

WOOLSTON-WOOD, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 70. A. P., £771.

WOOLSTONE, anciently WOLVERICHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Uffington, hundred of Shrivington, co. of Berks. Distance from Great Farringdon, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 270. A. P., £2,021.

WOOLSTROP, a hamlet in the parish of Quedgeley, hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Gloucester, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 39. A. P. with parish.

WOOLTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Childwall, hundred of West Derby,

co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a school which a certain number of poor children receive gratuitous instruction on a small endowment by the Rev. Thomas Compton. Distance from Prescott, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 734. A. P., £3,690.

WOOLTON (MUCH), a chapelry in the parish of Childwall, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, and a donative in the patronage the vicar of Childwall. The chapel was recently augmented with 538 sittings. Of these, 3 are free; for defraying the expense of which £200 were contributed by the incorporation society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. Distance from Prescott, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 1344. A. P., £3,764.

WOOLVERCOTT. See WOLVERCOTT.

WOOLVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Erwardon, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Charles Berners, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. The north-eastern boundary of the parish is skirted by the river Orwell which is here navigable. Distance from Ipswich, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,146.

WOOLVERTON. See WOLVERTON.

WOOLVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. and J. Clarke, Esqrs. Church ded. to St Catherine. Distance from Basingstoke, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,337.

WOOLWICH,

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Home, co. of Kent. It extends likewise into the county of Essex, taking in the Devil's-house, and certain lands there. It is 9 m. E. by S. from St Paul's cathedral, London. Pop., in 1801, 9836; in 1831, 17,661. A. P., £31,500.

Description, &c.—The town stands on an elevated site, close to the south bank of the river Thames, the portion of the parish which extends into Essex being on the opposite side. The principal street runs parallel to the river, and is crossed by others of smaller extent at right angles. The length of the town is about a mile, and it stands partially within the parish of Plumstead. The principal street contains many houses of considerable antiquity, with some of a more modern and substantial aspect, but the side streets are chiefly modern, and are occupied in a great measure by the artificers employed in different public works. The most agreeable part of the town occupies the upper part of the elevated site, near the Charlton road, and the scenery of the environs is of a rich and diversified character, well wooded, and containing a number of respectable villa-

The town is well supplied with water from the works of the Kent water company, and is lighted with coal gas. The streets are generally paved, and kept in repair under the superintendence of commissioners, chosen annually, according to the provisions of an act of the 47th of George III. The inhabitants are not engaged in any particular branch of manufacture, unconnected with the public works, nor is there any trade of importance. The town is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who meet here at the King's Arms Hotel on Monday and Friday, and hold the petty session for the division, on the first Thursday in every month, at the Green Man Inn at Blackheath. The act of the 47th George III., authorizes the annual appointment of commissioners for holding a court of requests for the hundred of Blackheath, and other parts of the county of Kent, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, every alternate Friday; they meet for this purpose in the Crown and Anchor Tavern. A market-house was erected a few years ago, but has never been used for the purpose for which it was built; it has lately been made a store-house. The original market is held on Friday, but additional markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, under the sanction of the act above-mentioned. There are coaches and vans to London every half hour, also passage-boats on the river. About a mile above the town is a ferry over the river, which was removed some time ago from the town itself. Off the town are moored hulks for the confinement of convicts.

Public Buildings.—The public buildings and works are the most important and interesting objects in Woolwich. Here is the royal dock-yard; it commences on the west, near the village of New Charlton, and extends eastward, along the bank of the river, for about a mile, varying in breadth from a furlong to a quarter of a mile. The commissioner and principal officers connected with the establishment have handsome residences on the right and left sides of the great entrance, which is a stone portal, flanked by piers ornamented with appropriate sculpture. The establishment is under the control of the navy board, and consists of a master-intendant, store-keeper, master ship-wright, smith, painter, and their assistants, a surgeon, and assistant-surgeon, with various other officers. Among the most important parts of this extensive establishment may be noticed the docks and smithery. There are two dry-docks, one single and one double, with a wet-dock or basin, capable of containing ships of the largest magnitude, being 400 feet long and 290 in breadth, and embanked with strong sloping walls of brick, coped with massive blocks of stone. Here are also a mast-pond, a boat-pond, mast and boat houses; and, also connected with ship-building, several slips adapted for vessels of the first class, covered with sheds, lighted from the roof. Here are likewise extensive ranges of timber sheds, store-houses, mould loft, &c. In the smithery are manufactured anchors and other parts of a ship which are formed of hammered iron, such as breast-pieces, knees, and keelsons. An immense stock of anchors of

all sizes is kept, disposed in ranges on an open space, ready for supplying the demands of the navy. In this part of the work are two steam engines, one of 20, and the other of 14 horse power, for working the immense tilt-hammers by which bars of iron of great size are forged. Besides these, there are various machines for different purposes, such as rolling and cutting machines, also blast furnaces for casting, and a small steam engine for blowing the fires. Among the vessels which have recently come from the yards of Woolwich we may mention the Lord Nelson of 120 guns; the Invincible and Venerable, each of 74; the Redoubtable, Hawk, Talavera, Black Prince, and many others of inferior grades, as frigates and third rates; also the Dec, a superb steam vessel of 701 tons burden. On the stocks are, or were lately, the Trafalgar, 120 guns; the Boacawen, 80; Thunderer, 84; Chichester, 52; Ambuscade, 36; and several sloops.

The rope yard is in the eastern part of the town. It consists of an immense building of three stories, the upper being appropriated to the spinning of yarn, the second to the manufacture of cordage and ropes, and the lower to the making of cables, in the formation of which some very complicated machinery is used. The length of the whole structure is about 1200 feet, which is about the length of the greatest cables of eight inches diameter. It is necessary to try the strength of these cables, which is done by subjecting them to a powerful strain from machinery; when they resist a certain weight they are pronounced fit for use. This establishment will shortly be broken up, and supplanted by one which is to be founded either at Portsmouth or Chatham.

Here is also the royal arsenal, which stands chiefly in that part of the town which extends into the parish of Plumstead. This establishment is under the control of the Master-general and Honourable Board of Ordnance. It extends over upwards of 100 acres of ground, and includes within its bounds a number of handsome residences appropriated to the use of different officers connected with the establishment, store-houses of vast extent, guard-houses, foundries, &c. The royal brass foundry was planned by Sir John Vanbrugh. For the casting of brass ordnance it contains three immense furnaces, one of which can fuse at once the enormous quantity of 18 tons of brass. Near this are work-houses containing the machines by which cannon are bored. Here are also places in which cannon are proved and stamped. Gun carriages are also made here, as also carts, ammunition waggon, and various carriages; connected with these workshops are several steam and saw mills. Here is the laboratory for making up cartridges, rockets, &c.; also curious collections of models of ships, arms, specimens of various branches of manufacture, &c. Along the Thames extend great wharfs, accessible to vessels of any magnitude, and a canal 35 feet in breadth bounds the establishment on the south-east. Here are vast store-houses arranged round an area in which are piled vast quantities of shot and shells. The buildings contain the stores of the navy and

ordnance, and are very handsomely constructed of brick and stone, with ornaments of an appropriate character. Near the arsenal is a saw mill, wrought by an engine of 20 horse power. Not far from Woolwich—common are barracks for 270 sappers and miners; a grand depot of train artillery; and the ordnance hospital, which can accommodate about 700 patients. Here are the barracks for the royal foot and horse artillery, capable of accommodating from 3000 to 4000 men. In front is a parade, ornamented with various beautiful and curious pieces of artillery. The building contains a large chapel, library, reading room, a splendid mess room, and a drawing room; besides the residences of the men, riding school, stables, &c. On the ground in the vicinity the soldiers are exercised. The repository is a large building containing an immense collection of models of arms, machines, vessels, celebrated forts, towns, and ports, and various curiosities. Opposite to the barracks of the artillery is the royal military academy, in which are educated the gentlemen cadets, varying in number from 100 to 140. The establishment was founded in 1741, and is under the inspection of the master-general of the ordnance, as governor, and a lieutenant-governor and inspector, with professors of mathematics, fortification, and chemistry, with subordinate masters, teachers of French and drawing. Examinations are held at stated times, when the most deserving students of certain standing receive commissions. The buildings present a combination of the early English and Elizabethan styles of architecture. Not far from this are the barracks of the Woolwich division of marines.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The living of Woolwich is a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. The church, which is ded. to St Mary Magdalene, stands on an elevated site, and overlooks the river and dockyard. It is a neat building of brick, containing some handsome monuments, and ornamented with various standards taken from the enemies of England. The church was rebuilt according to an act of the 5th George II.; the expense was £6,500, of which £3,500 were raised by the contributions of the inhabitants, and £3,000 were contributed by the trustees of the grant of Queen Anne for the erection of fifty new churches. Here are likewise the Ordinance chapel and that of the barracks, the officiating curates of which are appointed by the Board of Ordnance. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Independents, Arminian Bible Christians, and Wesleyan and Welsh Methodists have places of worship here.

Schools and Charities.—Here are two national schools supported by voluntary contributions, the one for the gratuitous education of 200 boys, and the other for 130 girls. Here are likewise an infant school for 120 children, and a British and Foreign school for 164 boys and 100 girls. Attached to Enon chapel is a school, well endowed, for the gratuitous education of 130 boys and 60 girls. Adjoining to the workhouse is a school, founded in 1750 by

Mrs Mary Withers, who endowed it with £1.2^d. Old South Sea annuities, for the education of 30 girls in the parish workhouse, or, should the workhouse not contain so many, an equal number nominated by the rector. The salary of the schoolmistress arising from the endowment is about £33 per annum. In 1758, Mrs Mary Wiseman bequeathed a sum of £1,000 South Sea annuities, now producing £56 5s. per annum, for the purpose of educating and clothing six orphan sons of shipwrights in the royal dockyard, and afterwards binding them apprentices to the same occupation. The number of boys has been increased to ten. In 1560, Sir Martin Bowes founded and endowed five almshouses for an equal number of widows upwards of 50 years age, belonging to this parish, and placed them under the control of the Goldsmiths' company, London. The endowment arises from lands and tenements, and yields to each widow £11 10s. per annum, with a chaldron of coals and a certain quantity of candles. The buildings were removed in 1771 by the Goldsmiths' company.

WOOPERTON, a township in the parish of Eglingham, northern division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 6½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 107.

WOORE, or WORE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Muckleston which is in the Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford (North), co. of Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £18, returned at £27, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Worcester, and in the patronage of the rector of Muckleston. The chapel was lately enlarged, on which occasion the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £10 towards defraying the expense of the new free sittings, 80 in number. Here is a Sunday school, in which 30 children receive instruction on an endowment consisting of £10 per annum, bequeathed in 1593 by William Elkins, and £5 per annum left in 1615 by Randolph Woolley. This chapelry includes the townships of Bearton, Dorrington, and Gravenhanger. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1831, 400.

WOOTHORPE, WOTHORPE, or WADTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of St Martin, Stamford-Baron, liberty of Peterborough, or hundred of Nassauburgh, co. of Northampton. "Here appears to have been a small Benedictine nunnery, ded. to St Mary, as early as the time of King Henry I. The patronage was in the earls of Kent, and by a daughter and heiress came to Sir Thomas Holland, at whose petition this priory, wherein there was but one nun left, was united, 28th Edward III., to St Michael's, near Stamford, and as parcel of the same was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to Richard Cecil."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Wansford, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 49. A. P., £695.

WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1823, at

patronage of the representatives of the late Sir P. Monoux, Bart. The church, which contains many monuments to various members of the Monoux family, is ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bedford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 732; in 1831, 1051. A. P., £4,388.

WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Horner, co. of Berks. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, endowed with £400, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Abingdon. Church ded. to St Peter. This was anciently a chapelry to the parish of Cumner in the same hundred, but was made a separate parish in the course of last century. Distance from Abingdon, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 340. A. P., £1,643.

WOOTTON, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary de Lode, Gloucester, and upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. It is adjacent to the city of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 804. A. P., £2,300.

WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Kinghamford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 10s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir E. Brydges, Knight, and J. Brydges, Esq. The church is a neat structure, in the early style of English architecture, ded. to St Martin. It includes the hamlet of Giddings. Distance from Canterbury, 9½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 128. A. P., £728.

WOOTTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £140 12s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of William Holt, Esq. Here is a school in which several poor children receive education on small endowments. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 459. A. P., £2,309.

WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Wymersley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £21 15s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to St George the Martyr. Distance from Northampton, 2½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 643. A. P., £4,023.

WOOTTON, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Oxford, containing 33 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 18,999.

WOOTTON, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 2s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. The church, which presents a combination of the Norman with more modern style of architecture, is ded. to St Mary. The inhabitants, especially those of Old Woodstock, are much employed in the manufacture of gloves. An

annual court leet is held here for the appointment of constables and other officers. Twelve boys are maintained, clothed, educated, and apprenticed, on an endowment of £70, arising from the sum of £2,300 India annuities, bequeathed for the purpose in 1785 by Charles Parrott. The Roman road called Akeman-street passes in the vicinity of the village; on Chaldon hill are traces of a temporary encampment, and various relics of the Roman people have from time to time been discovered here. Distance from New Woodstock, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 823; in 1831, 1060. A. P., £3,979.

WOOTTON, a hamlet in the parish of Boldre, east half hundred of New Forest, New Forest (East) division of the co. of Southampton.

WOOTTON, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 16s. 0½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. W. White, Esq. Church ded. to St Edmund. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. On Wootton farm is an oak of great antiquity, measuring in circumference about 47 feet. On Fern-hill is a country seat of the same name, erected by the late Lord Bolton, and now the property of Charles Chute, Esq. It is a curious structure, not a little resembling a church, from its lofty tower and peculiar form, and commanding an extensive view of the coast and neighbouring country. The parish is bounded on the north by the Motherbank, and on the east by an inlet of the sea. The latter is crossed by the high road to Newport, supported on a causeway upwards of 900 feet in length, and called Wootton-bridge. Distance from Newport, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 55. A. P., £695.

WOOTTON, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 150.

WOOTTON, a township in the parish of Ellastone, southern division of the hundred of Totmanslow, co. of Stafford. Distance from Ashbourn, 4½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,780.

WOOTTON-BASSET, a market-town and parish, formerly a borough, in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. It was anciently a place of considerable importance, and began to return members to parliament in the 25th of Henry VI. At the Norman conquest it was called Wodeton, from the Saxon words *wode*, a wood, and *tan*, a town. The present name is a corruption of the ancient one, and the adjunct is derived from its having become the property of the noble family of Basset. The town, consisting of a single street, about half a mile in length, occupies an elevated site in the middle of a beautiful and fertile district, of which it commands an extensive view. The street is neither paved nor lighted, and the houses are generally of an inferior class. The supply of water is abundant and of excellent quality. The inhabitants were formerly extensively employed in the woollen trade, more especially in the manufacture of broad cloths,

bet are now chiefly engaged in agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts. The woollen trade has entirely ceased, and no other has supplied its place. Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the first Mondays after the festivals of Pentecost and St Bartholomew. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within half a mile to the south of the town. The free tenants of the borough formerly enjoyed a right of free common in Fasteur great park, which is about 2000 acres in extent.

The town was first incorporated under a charter granted by Henry VI. This was finally confirmed by Charles II., in the 31st year of his reign, and the town is now governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, with a town-clerk and subordinate officers. The mayor is annually elected by the corporate body, and has the patronage of the subordinate officers. The town-clerk, who holds his office for life, is appointed by the corporation. The town returned two members regularly to parliament since the 26th of Henry VI. The mayor was the returning officer, and the right of election was vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, but by the provisions of the reform bill of 1831 it was disfranchised, and the inhabitants have since taken part in the election of the members for the county. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Clarendon. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to All Saints. A few years ago, when some workmen were employed in repairing the south wall, they discovered a rudely executed but curious painting, ded. to St Thomas à Becket. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are a Sunday and charity schools for girls. In 1688, Richard Jones founded and endowed a free school for poor children of the town. The endowment consists of lands, which now yield an income of £25 per annum, and are under the management of certain trustees; at present about 18 children are educated gratuitously. The old manor-house has been converted into a farmhouse. An ancient hospital formerly existed here, and was ded. to St John. In the reign of Henry IV. it was granted and united to the priory of Bradenstoke in this county. In the vicinity is a mineral spring much used by the inhabitants; its properties are similar to those of the Cheltenham waters. Distance from Salisbury, 36 m. N. by W.; and from London, 87 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1244; in 1831, 1896. A. P., £9,331.

WOOTTON-COURTNEY. See **WOTTON-COURTNEY.**

WOOTTON-FITZPAINE. See **WOTTON-FITZPAINE.**

WOOTTON-GLANVILLE, a parish in the hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne subdivision of the county of Dorset. It contains the tything of Wootton-Newland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the devisees of the trustees of Humphrey Evans. The church—which is chiefly in the

decorated style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower—is ded. to St Mary. It contains an altar tomb, with a figure in a recumbent posture, also several interesting monuments and inscriptions; the windows still retain some portions of ancient stained glass. New pews were put in, and the whole edifice underwent a thorough repair about 90 years ago. Distance from Sherborne, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 331. A. P., £2,189.

WOOTTON (ST LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of Chuteley, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 2s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. The church is a building of some antiquity, presenting a combination of the Norman and early English styles of architecture. Distance from Basingstoke, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 847. A. P., £3,245.

WOOTTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, returned at £60, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Digby. The parish was formerly part of that of Sherborne, and the church was a chapel-of-ease to that vicarage. Distance from Sherborne, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 78. A. P., £834.

WOOTTON (NORTH), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector of Castle-Rising, rated at £10, returned at £124, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Richard Howard, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Castle-Rising, 2 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,726.

WOOTTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the precentor of the cathedral church of Wells, of the certified value of £10, and subordinate to the vicarage of East Pilton. Here is a Sunday school, for the endowment of which, John Humsfys bequeathed £104. Distance from Shepton-Mallet, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 307. A. P., £2,160.

WOOTTON (NEULAND), a tything in the parish of Wootton-Glanville, co. of Dorset.

WOOTTON-RIVERS, a parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 10s. 5d., and alternately in the patronage of the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge, and of the principal and fellows of Brasen-nose college, Oxford. The living must be presented to a person who has been sent from Somersetshire as a scholar at either of these colleges. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Pewsey, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 403. A. P., £3,764.

WOOTTON (South), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £146 4s. 6d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector of Castle-Rising, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Castle-Rising, 2½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,848.

WOOTTON (VILLAGE), an extra parochial liberty in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. It is adjacent to the north gate of the city of Gloucester.

WOOTTON-WAWEN, a parish in the Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. It contains the chapeltries of Henley-in-Arden and Ullenhall, and the hamlet of Aspley with Fordhall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 9s. 7d., and in the patronage of the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. The church is an elegant structure, ded. to St Peter. It has a central tower, and is chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with some specimens of the early style. At the east end of the north aisle is a reading desk, on which are some old works on the gospels by various authors. These were originally intended for the use of such persons as obtained leave from the priest to study here, and are fastened by chains to the board. The parish is crossed by the Stratford and Avon canal. At Gromos, the seat of Dowager Lady Smythe, is a Roman Catholic chapel. The petty sessions for the hundred of Barlichway are held here. "Robert de Tonei, or Stafford, son to Roger de Tonei, standard bearer in Normandy, gave, soon after the Conquest, the church of St Peter, with some lands in this town, to the abbey of Castillon, or Conches, in Normandy, founded by his father, which were confirmed to them by Nicolas de Stafford, his son, in the time of Henry I., and Robert de Stafford, his grandson, in the time of Henry II.; and hereupon a cell of Benedictine monks from that foreign monastery was sent over hither, and continued here till the dissolution of the alien priories in the reign of Edward III. This was granted, 22^d Richard II., to the priory of St Ann, near Coventry, and afterward, 22^d Henry VI., to the provost and scholars of King's college, Cambridge, who still enjoy the same."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, 1½ m. S. Pop., of the village, in 1801, 587; in 1831, 592. A. P., of the whole parish, £15,068. Total pop., in 1831, 2271.

WORBARROW-BAY, in the parish of Tyneham, co. of Dorset. "Worbarrow-bay lies near Balkington, almost at the foot of Flower-Barrow. It is a little rocky hill, almost environed by the sea; joined to the mainland by a neck of land, but not of much use. The sea has wrought in it great cavities, which are receptacles for sea birds. At the foot, a little north of it, is a circular rampart, where two or three cannons are planted in time of war. West of this bay is Copcourt-point."—Hutchins' Dorset.

WORCESTERSHIRE,

An inland county of England, extending from 52° 0' to 52° 30' North Lat., and from 2° 14' to 3° 0' West Long. It is bounded on the west by the county of Hereford; on the south and south-east by that of Gloucester; on the east and north-east by that of Warwick; on the north and north-west by those of Stafford and Salop. The form is compact, the whole being nearly square; yet the boundaries are extremely irregular, and a good many detached portions are enclosed by the county of Gloucester. The boundaries are for the most part artificial, with the exception of the line of the Malvern hills, which separates the county from that of Hereford for about 7 miles, and a few small rivulets, whose course the boundary line appears to follow in different places for several miles.

Face of the Country.—The general aspect of the county is level, and it is intersected in a direction nearly from north to south by the rich vale of the Severn, which varies in breadth from a mile to a quarter of a mile, and includes a space of about 10,000 acres. From the sides of this vale, as well as from those of Evesham and Avon, the country rises in gentle slopes, but without reaching any great elevation, except in particular points. Yet there are not many extensive plains, the face of the country being somewhat broken by valleys of little depth, and low hills. The highest land in the county is in the Malvern range of hills, which are pretty steep and rocky, and rise in some places to an altitude of 1313 feet above the level of the river Severn. From these are obtained extensive and beautiful prospects of a highly cultivated and fertile country. To the south of Pershore, and near the south-east bank of the Avon, rises Bredon-hill, to an elevation of 900 feet. The parish of Abberbury is mountainous; the hills are seen from a great distance, though not above 800 or 900 feet in elevation. The hilly district called the Lickey extends from near Bromsgrove in a north-east direction as far as Hagley, and branches somewhat to the eastward. The highest points in this range rise to the height of 900 feet above the Severn. The finest views in the county are obtained from the hill to the east of the city of Worcester. From this a most beautiful landscape is seen; the whole of the background, which at its greatest distance does not exceed 12, and nowhere approaches nearer than 8 miles, (allowing something for the openings to the south-west and north,) appears to be one continuation of noble hills, forming, as it were, the frame of the delightful picture which presents itself in the centre, diversified with all the beauties of hill, dale, wood, and water. Fine prospects may also be had from the Broadway hills, near Broadway; Stagbury hill, near Bewdley; the Witchbury hills, near the river Teme; and Woodbury hill. The least picturesque part of the county is that which lies between Droitwich and Bromsgrove.

Climate.—The higher parts of the county, among the Broadway hills, and in the hilly dis-

trict called the Lickey, are cold, but not bleak, though they might be denominated so when compared with some parts of this rich county. The Malvern hills, though nothing more than sheep walks, have yet a most salubrious climate; and the north-western parts of the county, particularly about Abberley, though in elevation equal to any other district, seem to have a much warmer aspect than the Lickey or Broadway hills, which may perhaps in a great degree be owing to the shelter of the woods and plantations which abound in that district. In the middle, south, and western parts of the county, the climate is described as remarkably mild, soft, and salubrious. The vale of the Severn, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and the valleys of the Avon and Teme, nearly upon the same level, with the adjoining uplands, seldom rising above 100, or at most 150 feet above their level, have at this low elevation a warmth and softness which ripens the grain, and brings to perfection the fruits of the earth, from a fortnight to a month earlier than in more elevated countries.

Soil.—The soil of Worcestershire is various, but in general remarkable for its fertility. The most prevailing soil is a rich loamy sand, which, in the districts immediately to the north of Worcester, and throughout the central parts of the county, is mixed with a small proportion of gravel. Towards the east there are some tracts of very light sand, with a few spots of clay and peat earth. That district, however, consists chiefly of a strong clay, with a certain portion of deep black peat earth, which formerly constituted extensive wastes, but is now for the most part under cultivation. Between Worcester and the vale of Evesham, the soil is partly red marl and partly strong clay, with some sandy loam; the substratum, especially under the sandy loam, is generally limestone. In the vale of Evesham the soil is particularly deep; of a darkish coloured earth, with a substratum, in many parts, of clay with some gravel. Beyond this, on the confines of the county, and in the small detached parts, including a small part of the Cotswold hills that runs into this county, a limestone prevails on the upper land and a rich loam on the lower. Between Worcester and Malvern, the general character of the soil is a clay mixed with gravel in different proportions. To the left of this line, including Malvern-Chase, a deep surface of clay is found in many places; in others a rich loam, inclining to sand; the substratum is supposed to be marl. In the central parts of the western district a strong clay is sometimes found, becoming gradually gravelly towards the light sands in the north. In each of these districts some rocky and stony soil is met, but no traces of flints or chalk. The vale of the Severn is described as containing not less than 10,000 acres of a deep and rich stratum of alluvial deposit, formed in the process of ages by that river and its tributary streams. In some places this sediment consists of a pure water clay, adapted for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, but for the most part of a rich mud, fertile and favourable to vegetation.

Mineral Productions.—“As to the mineralogy of this county but little can be said, for, as in all the other fertile counties of England, little is to be found under the surface where the external produce is so luxuriant. Yet, if Worcester cannot boast its mines of lead or iron ore, it is not deficient in a variety of subterranean strata, which may in some measure be regarded as equally useful. There is no scarcity of clay fit for brick, nor of limestone in the hills, where considerable quantities of it might be burnt for the use of the builder and agriculturist, if coal could be more conveniently brought to the spot, the want of which prevents it from being more extensively employed as a manure. Some coal, however, is raised in the north-western district of the county, particularly about Bramble, where there is a railway leading to the Loominster canal; at Pensax there are also mines of coal, much used in the making of coke for the hop-kilns. At present, however, there is very little prospect of these mines becoming of any great value to the county, for the vein is little more than two feet in thickness, and that too at a depth of 20 yards, from whence the water must be raised in buckets by manual labour, the works not being able to support the expense of a steam engine. Worcestershire, therefore, is obliged to depend for a supply of fuel principally upon the mines of Staffordshire, the produce of which is brought down the Severn. Such, however, is the want of fuel in some parts of the county, that even in the vale of Evesham the poor are glad to burn the bean stubble. Quarts exists in abundance in the Malvern hills, and occurs likewise in the district of the Lickey. Freestone, fit for building, is found in many parts. In the parish of Cleve-Prior are quarries of very good stone, fit for barn floors and other uses; some of it bears a fine polish like Derbyshire marble, and not inferior to it. The beds lie from twelve to fourteen feet below the surface. By means of the Avon navigation large quantities from these quarries are sent to various places in the neighbourhood of the county, which have for some time opened a branch of business of some importance, as affording employment to many who might otherwise have been in idleness. A reddish stone is found also in extensive quarries on the Broadway hills. There are some considerable quarries of calcareous flagstone, which answers extremely well for the flooring of barns or even of halls and kitchens. At Droitwich there are most productive salt-pits, which are worked to a great extent. The salt springs are met with about 110 feet below the surface, after which a bed of gypsum 130 feet broad must be penetrated, when the springs, of about 22 inches in depth, are found; after which is a bed of salt rock. There are mineral springs at Malvern; also several useful chalybeates in Kidderminster parish, of which that at Landbourne is the strongest; at the Round-hill also, in the same parish, is another. On Burlish-common is a dropping well, the water of which is vulgarly considered to be excellent for the cure of sore eyes.”

Rivers.—The principal rivers of the county

of Worcester are the Severn, the Upper Avon, the Teme, and the Stour. The river Severn enters the northern border of the county from that of Salop at about three miles distant from Bewdley. Running in a direction nearly S. by E. it passes Bewdley, Stourport, Worcester, and Upton-upon-Severn, and enters the county of Gloucester close to the town of Tewkesbury. By this course it leaves on the right bank about one-third, on the left, two-thirds of the county. The tide rises into the Severn through a short portion of this course; the channel is full of sands and shoals, which during the droughts of summer, offer considerable impediments to navigation, but at other times vessels of 60 tons can pass through the county, and vessels of 80 can ascend as high as Worcester bridge. The river, in its course through the county, has a fall of about one foot in a mile, and the depth is calculated to average about five or six yards; the average breadth is from 80 to 100 yards. Within the limits of the county the conservancy of the river is vested in the magistrates of Worcestershire, according to a statute of the 30th Charles II., c. 9. The fish are not so abundant as they were wont to be in former times; the varieties of most importance are the salmon, chad, lamprey, and lampern. The Upper Avon enters from the county of Warwick, near Prior's-Cleeve, after having formed a part of the boundary of a projecting portion of Worcestershire a few miles from Stratford-on-Avon. It runs in a direction nearly S.S.E. as far as Evesham, from whence it turns northward for a few miles, then westward to Pershore, from which it proceeds by a devious course to the southward, and enters the river Severn at Tewkesbury. Its course through the county of Worcester is between 20 and 30 miles, through the whole extent of which it was made navigable by locks about the year 1637. The vale of Evesham, through which it runs, is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Before leaving the county, it runs along the boundary line of a projecting portion of that of Gloucester for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.—The Teme first touches the county at the point at which the counties of Hereford, Salop, and Worcester meet; it then runs for six or seven miles along the line which divides Salop from Worcestershire, in the course of which it passes the town of Tenbury. It then enters the county and runs in a southeasterly direction as far as Martley, when it again forms part of the boundary line, and again strikes E.S.E. through the county, passing Lulsley, Cothoridge, Leigh, and Wick Episcopi, and falling into the Severn about two miles below the city of Worcester. This river passes through a remarkably beautiful country, and has a considerable fall, so that its course is rapid and its channel shallow. It is navigable for about a mile from the Severn.—The Stour rises in a portion of Staffordshire which lies detached within the northern part of this county. It flows northward by Hales-Owen, from thence it passes westward by Stourbridge, and enters the county of Stafford. A few miles to the S.W. of this point it re-enters the county, and flows in the course of the Stafford and Wor-

cester canal, by Kidderminster, till it joins the Severn at Stourport. This river is partially navigable. The smaller streams are very numerous. Those of greatest note are the Salwarpe, which rises in the Lickey, and, after passing Bromsgrove and Droitwich, enters the Severn about 3 m. above the city of Worcester; the Rhea, which rises near Chadwick, and runs towards Birmingham; and the Ledden, which runs for a few miles along the S.W. boundary of the county.

Wood.—Worcestershire is a well-wooded county. Oak and ash are the principal timber trees; beech is also common, and there are many plantations of willow and poplar on the borders of the rivers, especially the Teme. Fir abounds on the hills, in plantations of great extent; and some of the most valuable elm timber in the kingdom is grown in the hedgerows, and cut down in great quantities to be sent to Birmingham and other places. The underwood is cultivated for the making of hop-poles and charcoal for the iron-furnaces. The oak coppices are pretty extensive, and supply much bark; trees for timber are left at proper distances. The wood, when stripped of bark, is called "black poles," and is sold for making rails, laths, &c. Of waste land, the county is said to contain not above 20,000 acres. There are but few uninclosed commons. The orchards of Worcestershire have long been famous. The quantity of cider and perry annually made is very great, and is exported, with much fruit, to all parts of the kingdom. The orchards are most numerous in the southern district, and many of the trees grow in the hedgerows.

Agriculture.—The agriculture varies very little in different parts of this county, from the general fertility of the soil. On the hills, and lighter soils, the drill husbandry is greatly practised. In 1811, of about 30,000 families, 13,818 were returned as engaged in agriculture. The whole extent of the county is calculated at 500,000 statute acres, of which 360,000 are arable, 50,000 are meadow land, 50,000 permanent upland pasture, and 20,000 are waste. About 43,500 acres are annually sown with wheat, of which four varieties are raised; about 1000 acres are sown with rye, much of which is used as spring food for cattle; about 33,000 acres are sown with barley; and about 6000 acres are laid out in hop grounds. Beans and vetches are cultivated to a great extent, the latter for feeding horses. Pease are common, but not raised in great quantities. Turnips, carrots, and potatoes, are extensively produced; and about 5000 acres are laid out in garden land, especially in the vicinity of the large towns. The artificial grasses are principally red and white clover, rye grass, and trefoil. The meadow lands are chiefly situated in the vale of the Severn and that of Evesham. Much hay is made, and sent to the less fertile parts of the neighbouring counties. In these districts are some dairy farms, in which butter and cheese are made in abundance. Marl, lime, horn-shavings, bones, ashes, and soot, are the principal manures.

Cattle.—The cattle most esteemed are the

Hereford and long-boned breeds; very few are bred in the county. The sheep are of various kinds, being chiefly brought from neighbouring counties to be fattened. The only breed peculiar to the county are those which are bred on the commons; they have no horns, and are supposed to have sprung from the same origin as the South Down sheep. Hogs are numerous, and much bacon is made, which is in a great measure consumed in the county. Horses are not bred to any extent. A strong black breed is in general use.

Population, &c.—The pop. of Worcestershire, in 1801, was 139,333; in 1831, 211,400: of which number, 103,867 were males, and 107,989 females. In 1811 it contained 50,462 houses: 16,855 families were returned as employed in trade and handicraft, 13,818 in agriculture, and 3441 others. The rates for the county in 1815 were £117,502; in the year ending March 25th, 1827, they amounted to £93,685 16s.; and the expenditure to £92,708 19s.; of which £76,954 6s. was applied to the use of the poor. A. P., 1815, £799,605.

Parliamentary Affairs.—This county now returns four members to parliament: viz. two for the eastern division, who are elected at Droitwich; and two for the western division, who are elected at Worcester.

Civil Government.—The county is divided into the hundreds of Blackenhurst, Dodding-tree, Halfshire, Oswaldslow, and Pershore. Oswaldslow is divided into upper, lower, and middle districts; the rest into upper and lower. It contains the city of Worcester, the borough and market-towns of Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham, and the market-towns of Bromsgrove, Dudley, Kidderminster, Pershore, Ship-ton-upon-Stour, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Upton-upon-Severn. The county is included in the Oxford circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Worcester. The number of acting magistrates in 1829 was 90.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of salt at Droitwich has existed from time immemorial. The making of malleable iron is carried on to a great extent in the villages in the vicinity of the river Stour. The carpets of Kidderminster have long held a high reputation. At Stourbridge and Dudley are flourishing manufactories of glass and iron. Worcester has extensive manufactures of gloves and porcelain.

Canals.—The Trent and Severn, or Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, was begun in 1766, and completed in 1770. It waters the county of Worcester half way between Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and runs in a direction nearly S. by W. to join the river Severn at Stourport, following nearly the course of the river Stour. This canal is connected with the Grand Trunk, and thus opens a communication with the Trent and Mersey. It has nine locks, and a fall of 90 feet in its course of about nine miles in Worcestershire. It was constructed under the direction of the celebrated engineer Mr Brindley.—The Droitwich canal extends from that town in a S.W. direction to the Severn, which it joins about four miles above the

city of Worcester. Its length does not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, within which it has a fall of 80 feet and five locks. It was constructed under the superintendence of Brindley, at an expense of £25,000.—The Birmingham and Worcester canal was begun in 1791, and has contributed greatly to the prosperity both of Birmingham and of that portion of the county which it traverses. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden. Its summit level commences at Birmingham, where it communicates with the Birmingham, Birmingham and Fazeley, and Birmingham and Warwick canals, and extends for 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a short distance beyond King's-Norton, in the course of which it passes through two tunnels, one of which is upwards of a mile in length, and over two valleys, through which it is carried on lofty embankments. After passing through the great tunnel the lockage begins, and the fall from this point to the Severn at Worcester is about 450 feet in a course of about 13 miles. Its direction is about S.W. by S. A short distance beyond Alcechurch it passes through the parish of Tardebrigg, in a detached portion of the eo. of Warwick. Here it passes through a short tunnel. It then passes Stoke-Prior, Hartsor, and Oddington, near which last is a fourth tunnel.—The Dudley extension canal begins near Self Oak from the Birmingham and Worcester canal. It runs first in a westerly direction towards Hales-Owen, passing through a tunnel upwards of two miles in length; it then turns to the northward, and, before passing Dudley, enters another long tunnel in the limestone hills, from which it emerges in the county of Stafford, and finally joins the Birmingham and Wolverhampton canal. The whole course of this canal is about 13 miles on one level.—The Stratford-on-Avon canal leaves the Birmingham and Worcester canal on its highest level, near King's-Norton, and after passing a short tunnel enters the county at Warwick a few miles to the eastward. A small part of the canal, which, in 1791, was projected between Kingston, Leominster, and Stourport, lies in this county near Tenbury.

Roads.—The principal roads within the county are those from London to Welchpool, Aberystwith, Worcester, Shrewsbury and Holywell, Kidderminster and Birmingham.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The whole of the county, with the exception of 15 parishes and eight chapelries, is in the dio. of Worcester, and province of Canterbury. It forms also an archdeaconry, and is divided into the deaneries of Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Kingston, Pershore, Powick, Warwick, Wick, and Worcester. It contains 271 parishes: of which 92 are rectories, 55 vicarages, and 24 perpetual curacies.

Antiquities.—At the period of the Roman invasion, Worcestershire is supposed to have been occupied by the British tribes of the *Canovii* and *Dobuni*. By the Romans it was placed in the division called *Flavia Caesariensis*. There are traces of the Ikniel-street and the Ridge-way. Upton and Worcester are supposed to have been Roman stations. Of ancient

campments, traces exist near Bredon, Kempsey, Malvern, and Overbury. Near Witchbury are five barrows, popularly attributed to the Romans. About 28 monastic establishments existed here. The most remarkable churches are the cathedral of Worcester, and the churches of Church-Lench, Droitwich, East Ham, Holt, &c. Of ancient castles, may be mentioned those of Dudley, Ham, Hartlebury, and Holt. The earl of Coventry is lord-lieutenant of the county. The following noblemen have seats here:—The earls of Coventry and Plymouth, Earl Beauchamp, the marchioness of Downshire, Lords Northwick, Foley, and Littleton.

WORCESTER,

A city and county of itself, the capital of the co. of Worcester, in which it is locally situated, but has separate jurisdiction.

History.—The city of Worcester boasts of an antiquity as high as any in the island. In the time of the ancient Britons, according to the list of their cities given by Nennius, it was a place of considerable consequence, and was called *Caer Guoramong*. Perhaps it owed its consequence to its situation, being protected on the one hand by an impassable forest, and, on the other, by the river Severn, besides having the advantage of an adjacent ford over the river. It was taken possession of by the Romans at an early period of their dominion in Britain, and, although some doubts exist as to whether it was a principal station of that people, yet it seems certain that a fortress was erected here to protect the passage of the Severn, and secure the conquests in the neighbourhood. After the departure of the Romans, the native inhabitants resumed their rights, but were shortly after conquered by Penda, king of Mercia, who made this county, with that of Gloucester, and part of that of Warwick, into a province called *Hwiccia*. The city was soon after fortified by Osric, viceroy of the province, and called by its Saxon owners *Wigornaceastre*. After the general union of the small Saxon kingdoms, Alfred the Great gave the government of Mercia to his son-in-law, Ethelred, who took up his residence here, and, in 894, rebuilt the city, which the Danes had in a great measure destroyed. In a short time after this the bishop obtained certain royal grants, which enabled him to fortify the cathedral and close; of these fortifications, one portion, called Edgar's tower, yet remains. An insurrection of the inhabitants took place in the year 1041, in consequence of an unpopular tax imposed by Hardicanute. An army, which was sent by the king to punish the inhabitants, succeeded in driving them from the city, which they plundered and burned, but the insurgents having fortified themselves in the island Bevere, offered so vigorous a resistance, as to obtain honourable terms of capitulation. After the Conquest, a royal castle was founded here, the buildings of which were extended by the constable, Urso d'Abiot, sheriff of the county. In 1088 the citizens embraced the cause of William Rufus, and in consequence sustained an

assault from some of the most powerful partizans of Robert, but succeeded in repelling them with great loss, with the aid of the bishop and his adherents. In 1113, the city, cathedral, and castle, suffered extensively from fire, which was supposed to have been caused by the Welsh. In the reign of Stephen, the constable, William de Beauchamp, was deposed for his adherence to the Empress Matilda, and Waleran, count of Meulan, was created earl of Worcester and constable of Worcester-castle, but William de Beauchamp succeeded in retaking the town, when his honours were restored by the empress, and subsequently confirmed by Henry II. The city was burnt in 1149 by Stephen, in revenge for the opposition which the inhabitants made to his cause, and soon after the same outrage was attempted by Eustace his son; meanwhile the castle resisted all efforts to take it. Accidental fires of great extent occurred in 1189 and 1202. In the last the cathedral was unroofed by the flames. During the reign of John, the city of Worcester took part with the refractory barons, and in 1216, Mareschall, son of the earl of Pembroke, held the castle in the name of the dauphin of France, the ally of the barons. The fortress, however, being taken by surprise by Ranulph, earl of Chester, the city was soon obliged to yield, when the conquerors exercised many cruelties upon the citizens in order to make them surrender their wealth. A heavy fine was likewise imposed upon the city, in the payment of which even the church plate and the ornaments of the various altars and shrine of St Wulstan were expended. In the same year King John died, and was interred in Worcester cathedral. A fire of considerable extent took place in 1233, when the buildings of the cathedral were greatly damaged. The city was taken and plundered, and other excesses were committed in 1263 by Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, Robert, earl of Leicester, and other confederate barons. An army was raised here by Prince Edward, son to Henry III., after his escape from the castle of Hereford, where he and his father had been confined for some time by the earl of Leicester. It was with this army that he gained the celebrated battle of Evesham over the earl and the confederated barons. Another fire of some extent took place in 1299, when a whole street and the wooden bridge over the Severn were destroyed. In 1401, Owen Glendwr ravaged the city and surrounding country, but was obliged to retreat into Wales on the advance of Henry IV. at the head of a powerful army. After the battle of Bosworth field, Worcester was taken by the adherents of Henry VII., who, finding some of the partizans of Richard in the city, took them prisoners, beheaded them at the high cross, and inflicted a fine of 500 marks on the city. The city was besieged in 1486 by Sir Henry Stafford and Lord Lovell at the head of 4000 men, but the siege was raised by the duke of Bedford. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the city of Worcester embraced the royal cause, and was in fact the first city which openly did so. The gates were opened to Sir John Byron and Lord Coventry, but the

force being too small, they were put to great straits by the arrival of Colonel Fynes with 1000 dragoons and other troops. When the city was on the point of being taken, Prince Rupert arrived and drove off the parliamentary forces, who thereupon prepared to give battle in the vicinity. The arrival of the earl of Essex, however, caused the royal army to retreat, when the city fell into the hands of the parliamentary forces, who were quartered in the cathedral. A vast quantity of plunder was taken, and a fine of £5000 imposed on the inhabitants, besides a forced loan of £3000. These measures did not subdue the spirit of the citizens, who, after the removal of the army, continued to exert themselves in the cause of the king. In consequence, it was again besieged in 1646, when, after an obstinate resistance of four months, the garrison capitulated on honourable terms. The city still remained favourable to the royal cause, and on the 22d August, 1651, the gates were opened, notwithstanding the opposition of the garrison, to a Scottish army under Charles II. From various untoward circumstances, the king, on arriving at Worcester, found that his forces, fatigued by a long and harassing march, were not more numerous than when he rose from his camp at Torwood. On the other hand, he found all the militia and regular forces of the country every where opposed to him, and in consequence his situation was one of great difficulty. With an army of about 80,000 men, Cromwell fell upon Worcester, and attacking it on all sides, and meeting with little opposition, except from the duke of Hamilton and General Middleton, broke in upon the disordered royalists. The streets of the city were strewn with dead. Hamilton, a nobleman of bravery and honour, was mortally wounded; Maffey wounded and taken prisoner, and the king himself, having given many proofs of personal valour, was obliged to fly. The whole Scottish army was either killed or taken prisoners. The country people, inflamed with national antipathy, put to death the few that escaped from the field of battle. The king left Worcester in the afternoon, and travelled to Boscobel in Staffordshire. After the escape of the king, the citizens made their last stand in the town-hall, but were finally overwhelmed by superior numbers. In commemoration of this victory, Cromwell caused a 60 gun ship, shortly after launched at Woolwich, to be named the Worcester.

General Description.—The city of Worcester stands on the eastern bank of the river Severn, on ground which is partly level and partly rising with a gentle slope. The river is here crossed by an elegant bridge of stone, erected in 1780, on the site of another stone bridge which had replaced the ancient wooden one burnt in 1299. The present structure was erected at an expense of £29,843, and consists of five elliptical arches. The members of parliament for the city, John Walsh and Henry Crabb Boulton, Esqrs. gave £3,000 towards defraying the expense. On the opposite side of the river is the suburb of St John. The streets are spacious and regular, well paved, and light-

ed with gas, having been lately greatly improved under an act of parliament passed in 1823, for more effectually paving, watching, and lighting the city. An ample supply of water is obtained from the Severn, and is raised by a steam engine, erected in 1810, on the east side of the river, at a place called Little Pitchcroft. The neighbouring country is very beautiful, and the distance is bounded by pleasant hills. The street called the Foregate is the finest in the city, and consists of very handsome houses; at the end is St Nicholas' church. Here is a theatre, founded in 1780 by a tontine subscription, in shares of £50 each. It is a handsome building, and is occasionally open by companies of respectable performers. The town hall is a handsome brick building, ornamented with stone, and decorated with arms and statues, among which are three representative of Justice, Peace, and Plenty, as also those of Charles I. and II. on the sides of the entrance, and one of Queen Anne in a niche occupying the place of the central window of the principal story. In the tympanum of the pediment, which is circular, are the arms of England. The principal parts of the interior are the town-room and grand-council chamber. The former contains the Crown Bar and Nisi Prius court, and is 110 feet in length by 26 in breadth. Among other ornaments, it contains several curious suits of ancient armour. The grand-council chamber occupies the principal story, and is of the same size as the lower room. It is lighted with handsome lustres, and contains a full length portrait of George III., presented by that monarch on the occasion of his visit to the city in 1788. This room is chiefly used for civic entertainments. Assemblies and concerts are also occasionally held in it. It has been in contemplation for some time past to erect a more commodious building than the present town hall. In this city is the county jail and house of correction. It was erected in 1809, at an expense of £19,000, and is well adapted for the classification of prisoners. Here is a treadmill for grinding corn, also a chapel, airing yards, &c. The expenses of the prison are in some measure defrayed by the labour of the prisoners. The city jail and bridewell is a well constructed building, with eight wards, day-rooms, and airing yards, having a chapel, and separate accommodation for debtors. The water with which the establishment is supplied is raised by the treadmill. The building was erected in 1824, at an expense of £12,578 12s. 11d. Here are two medical societies, founded in 1796 and 1813, also a society for the encouragement of native artists. Here is a subscription library, founded in 1790, and now containing more than 5000 volumes. In the same building is a reading and newsroom. Musical festivals for the benefit of orphans and widows of poor clergymen are held every third year in the cathedral by the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. Races are held in August and November on Pitchcroft meadow.

Civil Government.—Worcester first became a city under Wulfhere, the sixth king of Mercia, and various privileges were bestowed upon

it by succeeding monarchs, particularly Offa and Edgar, but the first charter of incorporation appears to have been granted to the inhabitants by Henry I. This charter received confirmation, or various alterations, from Henry II., Richard I., John, Edwards I., II., and III., Richard II., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI. By James I. the charter was entirely remodelled, and the city erected into a county by itself, by the style of "The city and county of the city of Worcester," in 1621. By this charter the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, sheriff, six aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, and 48 capital citizens; subordinate to whom are a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and subordinate officers. The mayor is chosen annually from among the common-councilmen, vacancies in whose number are filled up from among the capital citizens. The freedom of the town descends to the eldest sons of citizens, and may be acquired by purchase or servitude. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices-of-the-peace within the city and county of the city. A court of record for the recovery of all debts is held every Monday, and quarterly courts of session are held for all offences not capital, committed within the city and county of the city.

Parliamentary Affairs.—From the 23d of Edward I. the city regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of electing these was held by the freemen, resident or not, not receiving parochial aid, in number about 3000. Under the reform act it continues to send two members. The number of electors is about 4000, and the mayor is returning officer. This is the county town, and here are held the assizes, general quarter sessions, and elections of the county members.

Population, Trade, &c.—The population of Worcester, as returned under the several parishes, was

	1801	1831	A. P.
St Alban's, .	212	265	£ 399
All Saints, .	1905	2338	6,341
St Andrew, .	1750	1945	2,546
St Clement, .	1615	1678	3,900
St Helen, .	1101	1461	4,014
St Martin, .	939	3126	8,483
St Nicholas, .	1850	2210	10,436
St Peter, .	1410	3345	8,182
St Swithin, .	1000	8333	3,702

Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, are market days; fairs for cattle, horses, and linen cloth, are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and Saturday in Easter-week, August 15th; for hops, on September 19th; for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen, on the first Monday in November; and toll-free fairs for cattle on the second Monday in February, and the first in May, June, July, and November. The market place, which was enclosed in 1804 at an expense of £5,050, is a spacious area opposite the town hall, containing excellent accommodation for the sale of butcher-meat, vegetables, poultry, &c. Here is likewise a commodious corn market, also a hop market, in which extensive sales are effected. The prin-

icipal manufactures are those of gloves and porcelain. Here are also extensive foundries and distilleries. The trade is greatly facilitated by the Severn, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Here was anciently an extensive manufacture of broad cloth, employing upwards of 8000 persons, this has long ago declined. The carpet manufacture, which flourished for a time, has been transferred to Kidderminster.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—“Upon the division of the over-great bishopric of the whole kingdom of Mercia,” says Bishop Tanner, “an episcopal see, with a chapter of secular clerks, was placed here by King Ethelred and Archbishop Theodore, in the year of our Lord 680, in a church ded. to St Peter, which in the next century came to be more generally termed St Mary’s. Upon the pretended reformation of these ecclesiastical societies, by the expulsion of the seculars, in the time, and by the command of King Edgar, Bishop Oswald, before A. D. 964, founded a new cathedral in the old churchyard to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and placed therein a prior and monks. Soon after the Conquest, this convent, from the number of 12, increased to 50 religious of the Benedictine order, by the zeal and munificence of the good Bishop Wolstan, who built for them a new and larger monastery, A. D. 1068. Thus it continued till the general suppression, when its possessions amounted to £1,386 12s. 10d., according to Mr Speed, or £1,290 10s. 6d. clear, most of which were regranted by King Henry VIII., in the 33d year of his reign, towards the endowment of a dean, ten minor canons, ten prebendaries, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, forty king’s scholars, two schoolmasters, and the other members whereof his new foundation in this church consists. The temporalities and spiritualities of the bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £1,106 17s. 8d. in the whole, and at £1,049 17s. 3d. clear after reprises, but they were since settled at £944 17s. 9d.” The deanery is in the patronage of the crown. The jurisdiction of the see extends over the county of Worcester, except 15 parishes and eight chapelries, nearly one third of Warwickshire, the parishes of Broms and Clent in Staffordshire, and that of Hales-Owen in Shropshire.

“The cathedral is a noble specimen of Gothic simplicity; the outside is extremely plain, and devoid of all laboured ornaments. Its beauty consists in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture, which is greatly aided by the lofty pinnacles rising from every termination of the building. The cathedral was first erected by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 680, when it was a convent of secular priests. It was burnt down and rebuilt before the conquest, and was again reduced to ashes in 1118. It was again burnt down in 1202, with all the adjacent offices of the monastery, and part of the city; but being again rebuilt, and King John buried there, it was, in the presence of Henry III., his son, and of many bishops, abbots, and nobles, solemnly consecrated in 1218. After this, a general repair took place, and a complete new front was given to it. The greatest

part of the buildings, consisting of the hall, refectory, cloister, watergate, &c., were all built between 1320 and 1386, by Bishop Wakefield, who also lengthened the body of the church—the north aisle having previously been vaulted by Bishop Cobham—by adding two arches to the west end; he is recorded also to have built the north porch, an elegant specimen of the architecture of the times. From this period until the unhappy contest of Charles and the parliament, no particular alterations took place; but great dilapidations then took place, while the place was occupied by the parliamentary forces. These have been in a great measure repaired, particularly of late years, when great improvements have been made, not only in the exterior architecture, but in the interior regulations and arrangements. After all the damages which it has suffered, and notwithstanding the unavoidable varieties of architecture which have taken place, this memorable cathedral is now an object of great interest to the man of taste. Its form is that usual one of a double cross, displaying the grand features of the Gothic style, which consist in extent and strength, and to which we may add the solemnity of the high pointed arch, and the beauty of diminutive ornament. The proportions of the exterior are on a grand scale; it is in length 514 feet; in breadth 78; and in height 68; and the tower, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle to the altitude of 200 feet, is ornamented at the corners by four lofty pinnacles, and with elegant battlements of light open work. This tower has been reckoned heavy, particularly in the upper tier of ornamental windows. Much curious work may be seen on its various sides, as well as some ancient statues: these are, the Virgin with the infant Christ, St Walsten, St Oswald, and other religious worthies of the days of old. The whole of the interior is highly interesting, not only from the singularity as well as beauty of its architecture, but also from the numerous monuments erected to many eminent characters. On entering through the beautiful north porch, the great nave and side aisles present a most elegant admixture of the Anglo-Norman and Gothic orders; the two western arches added by Bishop Gifford being of the former, whilst the remaining seven are of the latter; and the visitor will be struck with the beauty of the ornamented capitals of the pillars that support them, being sculptured with the nicest flagee work, each differing from the other, though it is to be lamented that these have in some places been destroyed during the occupation of the edifice by the parliamentary army. The effect produced by the modern painted windows, contrasted with the pure white of the walls, is also very striking. In the interior are many elegant monuments of distinguished persons and families. Nothing can be imagined more august, and yet more simple, than the choir, in which the best effect is produced by its clustered pillars, the exquisite open worked mouldings of its pointed arches, and its general arrangement. The stalls in the choir, which are in the best state of repair, are of Irish oak, as old as 1397; the

carvings are well done, and the turn up seats are, as usual in old cathedrals, ornamented on the reverse with ludicrous, satirical representations, emblematical of the mendicant orders of friars, between whom, and the lay inmates of the cloister, there was perpetual war. The effect of the east window over the altar is very fine; and the octagonal pulpit deserves attention; of this the front and sides are of stone, and the back of curious wooden oak, and the whole is curiously carved with emblems of the past and present dispensations, a representation of the New Jerusalem, the evangelic hieroglyphics, &c. The altar-piece is a simple screen, constructed of oak, but rather inappropriately ornamented with Corinthian pillars; the centre has a painting of the 'Descent from the Cross.' Opposite to the pulpit is the bishop's throne, which is a specimen of very antique workmanship, with the olive branch, as an emblem of peace, and some other symbols, such as the mitre, &c., designative of the episcopal functions. The organ, which stands over the western entrance, is possessed of a very fine tone, and is supposed to excel all others in the kingdom in the trumpet stop. The attention of the spectator, in passing up to the altar, is arrested by an altar-tomb in the centre, and near to the east end. This is the tomb of King John, the most ancient one that is existing, in England at least, of all the ancestors of the present royal family, since the time of the Conquest. His effigy lies on the tomb, crowned; on which was written, but now almost illegible, '*Johannes Rex Anglia.*' In his right hand is a sceptre; in his left a sword, whose point is received in the mouth of a lion couchant at his feet. The figure is as large as life; and on each side, on a level with the pavement, are two sepulchral images of a smaller size, of the Bishops St Oswald and St Wolstan, between whom he had desired to be laid, in order to secure the absence of evil spirits. It was for many years supposed that the body was not interred here, but in the Lady's Chapel. In 1797, however, an investigation took place, when a stone coffin was found, containing the decayed bones of the royal corpse. On the south side of the altar is Prince Arthur's sepulchral chapel, a most curious piece of antique workmanship. This chapel is surrounded on all sides, except the east, with highly ornamented open work, in the fashion of the Gothic screens, and contains the tomb of Prince Arthur. It may now be justly reckoned as the most curious and elaborate part of the cathedral, particularly since it has been cleaned and repaired, and those ornaments exposed to view, which were formerly covered, and indeed completely hidden, by repeated coats of white-wash. The top terminates in an arched roof, with open-work battlements and pyramids; the inside of the roof is fretted very curiously with the prince's arms in the centre; and there are various coats of the royal arms at each end. In the centre is the tomb of white marble, with an inscription. The ornaments of the outside deserve particular notice; on the north are several statues of saints, and escutcheons sup-

vorted by angels; the south side being of a greater altitude, has several pillars, with five ranges of images of virgins, bishops, kings, confessors, &c. There is also a representation of our Saviour crowned; and the arms of England, as then borne, with the quarterings of De Burgh for the earldom of Ulster, and of Mortimer, earl of March; the supporters being then a greyhound collared, and a lion gardant. Here are also many symbols of the contending parties. There are also several other handsome monuments. The cloisters where the monks formerly resided, and which are now inhabited by the dignitaries of the cathedral, are 125 feet by 120, and 16 feet in width. The vaulted roof is adorned with a variety of sculptures. In the north side, on the keystone of the centre arch, there is, in good preservation, a well wrought figure of the Virgin, with the infant Christ in her lap, but the heads of both are gone. It contains many curious manuscripts. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral, in a most commanding situation, on the banks of the Severn, which flows at the bottom of the garden. It has been greatly altered by modern improvements, which are but indifferently suited to the antique character of the edifice. Originally it was surrounded with embattled walls, by Bishop Gifford; but its present modern front is the work of Bishop Stillingfleet. This eastern front is of plain white stone, without any extraneous ornaments; but the western side still retains much of the ancient style, very incongruously mixed with modern additions, so that it presents a disagreeable admixture of modern repairs, with the ancient Gothic. Yet upon the whole the structure is commodious, and the different parts of the ancient building, in the interior, have been arranged so as to unite comfort with elegance. The most modern renovation took place in 1788, when it was prepared for the reception of his present majesty, who, together with the queen and several branches of the family, made it their residence during their visit to this city."

The city comprises the parishes of St Alban, All Saints, St Andrew, St Clement, St Martin, St Nicholas, St Peter, and St Swithin. Of these, the parishes of St Clement, St Martin, and St Peter, extend beyond the limits of the city, and are partly within the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow. The living of St Alban is a discharged rectory, rated at £5, returned at £60 14s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester. The church is a plain structure, requiring no particular notice. The living of All Saints is a discharged rectory, rated at £13 12s. 4½d., returned at £138, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The living of St Andrew's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £10 5s. 10d., returned at £120, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The church is an old building, but has been extensively altered and repaired within the present century. The tower and spire, which form one of the most striking objects in the city, rise to the height of 245 feet. The tower was cased with freestone in 1814, and the spire was the work of Nathaniel Wilkinson,

a stone mason of this city. The living of St Clement's is a discharged rectory, rated at £5 5s., returned at £100, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church—which was erected in 1822 at an expense of £6000—is in the Saxon or Norman style, containing 802 sittings, of which 407 are free, the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having contributed £1000 towards defraying the expense. This building was erected instead of an ancient one which stood on the opposite side of the river, and was extremely inconvenient, from its being exposed to the inundations from the river. The living of St Helen's is a discharged rectory, rated at £11, returned at £103 11s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The living of St Martin's is a rectory, rated at £15 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter. The living of St Nicholas is a discharged rectory, rated at £16 10s. 7½d., returned at £127 9s. 5d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is an elegant structure, looking along the Foregate. The living of St Peter's is a vicarage, rated at £12 4s. 2d., returned at £131 6s. 5d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The living of St Swithin's is a rectory, rated at £15 15s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. These livings are all in the archd. of Worcester. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Connexion of Lady Huntingdon, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here.

Schools.—Connected with the cathedral is the royal grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. Ten boys are chosen by the dean and three by each of the prebendaries, who remain in the school for four years. They receive gratuitous instruction, and £2 6s. 8d. each for the purchase of a surplice and payment of a writing master. An examination in Latin must be gone through by all the scholars at a certain period of the course, when, if due progress have not been made, a fine of £10 must be paid to the head master of the school. Scholars of this establishment are entitled to compete for two exhibitions to Baliol college, Oxford, founded by Dr Bell, formerly bishop of Worcester. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth founded a free school for the classical education of 12 boys belonging to the city, with an annual sum of 13s. 4d. to the three senior scholars for the purchase of books. In 1665, the Rev. John Meek founded two scholarships in Magdalene college, Oxford, for boys from this school, and endowed them with estates yielding £100 per annum. This school stands third in claim to six scholarships, leading to an equal number of fellowships, in Worcester college, Oxford, founded, with the college, by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. In 1642, Mr Joseph Worfield bequeathed to the corporation certain property, now yielding about £240 per annum, to be applied to the maintenance and education of fourteen poor boys belonging to the city, or to the parishes of Powick, Leigh, Wick, and Bransford, in the county of Worcester, and for the subsequent support of a certain number of them at either of the universities; at present, seven scholars are sent to the universi-

ty, and with a stipend of £80 each per annum. Six boys are educated, clothed, and maintained, in the Trinity free school, founded and endowed in 1558 by Mr Thomas Wilde. The endowment now yields £800 per annum, part of which is expended on the support of the Trinity almshouses. Here are various Sunday schools, and a British and Foreign school supported by subscription. In 1713, Bishop Lloyd founded a school for the gratuitous instruction of sixteen boys and eight girls, and endowed it with an estate which now yields an annual income of about £80. A free house for the master and mistress, with a new school-room, were bought by subscription in 1782.

Charities.—Here is the infirmary for the city and county. It was founded in 1770, at an expense of £6,085 9s. 9d., and is liberally supported by subscriptions. Here are also a dispensary, lying-in-institution, and female penitentiary, supported in a similar manner. In 1792, a house of industry was erected at an expense of £7,318, the ground costing an additional sum of £2,273. The mayor is governor *ex officio*, assisted by twelve directors. The building is handsome and well laid out, and is intended for the accommodation of all the parishes except St Peter's. Here are numerous bequests for charitable purposes, such as for distribution among the poor, apprenticing poor children, and assisting tradesmen when in difficulties. Here is St Oswald's hospital, an establishment of high antiquity, but which was spoiled of its possessions at the dissolution, and given to the dean and chapter. By the exertions of Dr John Fell, bishop of Oxford, and master of the hospital, the property was partly recovered, and a charter was obtained from Charles II., authorizing the re-establishment of the hospital for ten men. An endowment of £50 was added in 1681 by Thomas Haynes, Esq., for six additional inmates, for whose accommodation he extended the buildings. Sixteen aged men and twelve women are now supported here, the revenue having risen to £350 per annum. The almshouses, called Trinity, contain 29 apartments for the accommodation of aged inhabitants of the city, each of the inmates receiving 6s. per month and half a ton of coal annually. In 1619, Mr Ingleshorpe founded almshouses for six aged men and a nurse, with an endowment of £53 per annum; there are now nine inmates. Seventeen alms-people are now supported on £360 per annum, founded by John Nash, alderman of the city in the beginning of last century, each of whom receives an annual allowance of fuel and clothing, with 6s. per week. In 1725, six almshouses for aged freemen were founded under the will of Mr Michael Wyatt, and endowed with £40 per annum. In 1692, Robert Berkeley, Esq. of Spitchley in Worcestershire, founded an hospital for twelve aged men and one woman, and endowed it with £6,000. Each of the inmates receive £10 per annum, and £20 are paid to a chaplain. Four aged women reside in Geary's almshouses, which are endowed with £80 per annum; each inmate receives 2s. 6d. per week. Six aged women reside in the hospital, founded in 1702 by Mr

Thomas Shewringe, and endowed with property now producing £150 per annum. The inmates must belong to the parishes of St Sewithin, St Helen, All Saints, St Andrew, St Clement, and the tithing of Whistons, and each receives an allowance of 6s. weekly. In 1772, Mr William Jarvis established a fund for the support of three aged freemen and one widow belonging to St Andrew's parish; the annual income is now £120, from which each pensioner has 5s. weekly, with a free residence; a portion of the endowment is appropriated to the apprenticing of boys. In 1567, eight almshouses were built for poor persons of St Andrew's parish, by Mr John Walgrove, whose son and grandson conferred on them a small endowment; the buildings have lately been rebuilt. "An ancient hospital was built here on the south-east part of the city, to the honour of St Wulstan, sometime bishop there, for the maintenance of two chaplains, five poor men, two poor women, &c. It was in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester, was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £79 12s. 6d. in gross, and £63 18s. 10d. clear, and granted, 39d Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Morysine, who exchanging it again with that king, it became part of the endowment of the cathedral church in Oxford. Here were also houses of Black and Gray friars, friars de penitencia, and Trinitarian friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon. At the time of the Conquest there existed here a convent of White Benedictine nuns. At the dissolution its revenues amounted to £53 13s. 7d. The duke of Beaufort takes the title of marquess from this city. Among the eminent natives were Edward Kelly the astrologer; John, Lord Somers; and Thomas White the sculptor. Drs Latimer, Prideaux, Stillingfleet, and Hurd, held the see at different times. Distance from London, 111 m. N.W. by W.

WORDWELL, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rector, rated at £7 7s. 3d., returned at £129 4s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 6 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 68 A. P., £858.

WORE. See WOON.

WORFIELD, a parish in the Hales-Owen division of the hundred of Brimstree, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £16 15s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Y. Davenport, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Thirteen poor children receive instruction gratuitously in the school here, on an endowment of £46 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed for the purpose in 1613, by William Lloyd and Thomas Parker. Distance from Bridgenorth, 3½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1354; in 1831, 1676. A. P., £1,568.

WORGUT, a tithing and hamlet in the parish of East Stoke, hundred of Hundredsharrow, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Distance from Wareham, 1 m. W. Pop. with the parish.

WORKINGTON, a parish in the ward of Allerdale-above-Darwent, co. of Cumberland.

It contains the market town and seaport of Workington, the chapelry of Great Clifton, and the townships of Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales. The town is situated near the sea, on the south bank of the river Derwent, from which it receives a good supply of water. The older part of the town consists of narrow and irregular streets, but a few of more respectable appearance have lately been formed. The streets are not lighted, and the paving is very inconvenient, being formed of small pebbles. Here are assembly and news rooms, and a small theatre. Races are annually held in the vicinity. On the south side of the river stands Working-ton-hall, the ancient seat of the Curwen family. It occupies an elevated site, commanding extensive views of the adjoining country and of Scotland. In this house Queen Mary resided for some time after her flight from Langside, and the chamber which she occupied is still called 'the Queen's chamber.' The river is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1768 at the expense of the county. Salmon is taken in the river and along the coast, but the fishery is not nearly so productive as it was anciently. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines, and the chief portion of the trade consists in the exportation of their produce to Ireland and other places. In 1828, 126 vessels belonged to the port, having on the whole a tonnage of about 20,000 tons. The quays and harbour have recently been considerably improved, and a breakwater has been erected for the defence of the latter. Here are ship builders in extensive employment, and manufactures of various kinds in connexion with shipping. About 500 persons are employed in the coal mines, and about 400 in the manufacture of imitation Leghorn hats. Wednesday and Saturday are market days, the former chiefly for corn, at which extensive dealings are effected. Fairs were formerly held on 18th May and 18th October, but they have nearly fallen into disuse. The petty sessions for the ward are held here every Wednesday by the magistrates of the county, and manorial courts are occasionally held. On an eminence near the sea, at a short distance from the town, are the remains of an ancient dilapidated building, commonly called the Old chapel; this commands an extensive view of the Solway Frith and of the coast of Scotland, and is supposed to have been used as a watch tower to guard against the incursions of the Scots.

Living. a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 5s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. P. Curwen, Esq. The church is a handsome building; in the later style of English architecture, with a square tower. It is situated at the west end of the town, and was rebuilt in 1770; ded. to St Michael. Subordinate to the rectory is the perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector. The chapel, which is ded. to St John, was erected in 1822, at an expense of upwards of £10,000, by his majesty's commissioners for building churches. Of 1490 sittings which it contains, 990 are free. The style of the building is the Tuscan order of Grecian architecture,

with a cupola and portico. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians, have places of worship here. Here is a dispensary, under the charge of the medical gentlemen of the town, and supported by subscription. In 1664, a free grammar school was founded by Sir P. Curwen, to which an endowment was given in 1672 by Mr Thomas Curwen, but this school has ceased to exist, it having been discovered that Mr Curwen had no right to burden his property with the endowment. In 1808, Mr Curwen founded a school house, in which 200 boys and 60 girls receive instruction at a low rate of payment. A school of industry for girls was established in 1816. Distance from Carlisle, 34 m. S.W. by W.; from London, 310 m. N.W. by N. Pop., of the market town, in 1801, 5716; in 1831, 6415. A. P., £18,946. Pop., of whole parish, in 1831, 7196.

WORKSALL, or WORSALL (HIGH), a township and chapelry in the parish and wapentake of Northallerton, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £1 6s. 8d., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Durham, and in the patronage of the vicar of Northallerton. Distance from Yarm, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,568.

WORKSALL, or WORSALL (LOW), a township in the parish of Kirkleavington, western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Yarm, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,917.

WORKSOP, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. It contains the market town of Worksop, and the hamlets of Gateford, Kilton, Osberton, Radford, Ratchliffe, Ryton, Scofton, Shire-Oaks, and Slowsicks. In Domesday book, this place is mentioned under the name of *Wirchesope*, and in other ancient records by those of *Wyrkscoppe* and *Wirkensope*. Prior to the Conquest it belonged to Elsi, a Saxon noble, but it was given by William I. to Roger de Busli. In the reign of Henry I. it was in possession of William de Lovetot, who founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St Augustine. This establishment rose into importance, and the prior sat in parliament in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £239, and were granted by Henry VIII. to the family of Talbot, earls of Shrewsbury, into whose possession the manor had come through the families of Furnival and Neville. It afterwards passed by marriage into the hands of the earls of Arundel, afterwards dukes of Norfolk. That family still possesses the manor, and has a noble seat here, situated in a magnificent park eight miles in circumference. The manor is held by the dukes as tenants-in-chief of the crown, by the service of a knight's fee, supplying a glove for the right hand of the king at his coronation, and by supporting the same hand in holding the sceptre. The mansion house was originally built by the first earl of Shrewsbury, and was for some time the residence of Mary Queen of Scots. The

original building was burnt to the ground in 1761, and the present superb structure was since erected on the same site by the duke of Norfolk. In December, 1460, the forces of the dukes of York and Somerset met here, when a sanguinary conflict took place, in which the former was victorious.

The situation of the town is agreeable, being in a valley at the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest, near the source of the river Ryton. The principal street is of considerable length, and is crossed by another of smaller dimensions, both being paved and lighted, and consisting of good houses. The supply of water is abundant, and of good quality. The principal trade is in malt, which is made from barley grown in the adjoining country, and is chiefly sent to Manchester by the Chesterfield canal, which passes the town on the north. The vicinity is covered with wood, and, in general, picturesque, and there are several handsome seats belonging to the nobility in the neighbourhood. Among these are Workop manor, the residence of the duke of Norfolk; Clumber, that of the duke of Newcastle; Welbeck abbey, that of the duke of Portland; and Thoresby, that of Earl Manservants. The Chesterfield canal is here carried across the river Ryton by a handsome aqueduct. It is intended to erect in the town a handsome building, containing a town-hall, assembly-room, prison, &c. The lord of the manor holds an annual court leet here, at which constables are appointed for the regulation of the internal affairs of the town. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are held on March 31st, June 21st, and October 14th. About three weeks after the last is held a statute fair.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £12 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Norfolk. The church—which forms the western part of the church of the ancient priory—is ded. to St Cuthbert and St Mary. It is 135 feet in length, and is one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Norman style in England. It has two beautiful towers, one of which was formerly the great central tower of the pile, but is now at the east end of the church. It contains a curious Norman pulpit, and some ancient monuments of the families of Lovetot and Fumival. The entrance to the churchyard was originally the principal gateway of the priory. It is a beautiful specimen of the later English style of architecture, adorned with canopied niches and ecclesiastical figures. The interior is used as a school-room. Near the entrance are the beautiful, though much dilapidated remains of the chapel of St Mary, and on the north side of the church are further traces of the conventual buildings. The Independents, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a school on the national system, in which upwards of 200 children receive education, and are partly clothed. Some ancient British tumuli exist here, and an ancient church is supposed to have stood at Osberton. Here are ruins of a castle of the Lovetot family, and of the ancient manor

house of Gateford. Distance from Nottingham, 26 m. N., and from London, 146 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3263; in 1831, 5566. A. P., £16,092.

WORLABY, an extra-parochial liberty, which appears to have been anciently a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 34. A. P., £470.

WORLABY, or WORLEBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarmouth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of E. Arrowsmith and others. Church ded. to St Clement. The parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Glandford-bridge, 5½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 309. A. P., £4,665.

WORLDHAM (EAST), a parish in the upper half hundred of Alton, Alton (North) division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 18s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Distance from Alton, 2½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,790.

WORLDHAM (WEST), a parish in the upper half hundred of Alton, Alton (North) division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory, not in charge, endowed with £1200, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, and in the patronage of the warden and fellows of Winchester college, Oxford. Distance from Alton, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 96. A. P., £618.

WORLE, a parish in the hundred of Winstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 15s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a neat structure—with a tower and spire—ded. to St Martin. The inhabitants derive much profit from supplying the watering place of Weston-super-Mare with poultry. Here are lime works, and calamine abounds here. Traces of a Roman encampment exist here. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in the parish. Distance from Axbridge, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 770. A. P., £5,286.

WORLESTON, a township in the parish of Acton, hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It is 1½ m. N. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 367. A. P., £2,237.

WORLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed that of Little Worlingham, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, which is here navigable. Distance from Beccles, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,641.

WORLINGHAM PARVA, a tithing in the above parish, formerly a parish of itself. The

living was a rectory, since consolidated with that of Worlingham, and the church, which was ded. to St Peter, has been demolished. Pop., with Worlingham.

WORLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Lackford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Hon. Thomas Windsour. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a ferry over the river Lark, which is here navigable, and skirts the northern border of the parish. Distance from Mildenhall, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,983.

WORLINGTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Hon. N. Fellows. Church ded. to St Mary. In the vicinity are remains of an ancient cross, and Roman coins have been dug up at different times. Distance from Chumleigh, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,119.

WORLINGTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 15s. 10d., returned at £132 2s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of L. W. Buck, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chumleigh, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,209.

WORLINGWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the curacy of Southolt, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Henniker. The church is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture, and is ded. to St Mary. It contains a highly ornamented font. Here is a school, having a small endowment, for the benefit of poor children, arising from land given by John Baldry in 1689, and William Godbold in 1698. Distance from Frambridge, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 653; in 1831, 729. A. P., £3,220.

WORMBRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Wehtree, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £22 10s., returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edward Bolton Clive, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Distance from Hereford, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 121. A. P., £578.

WORMELOW, a hundred at the southern extremity of the co. of Hereford, containing 30 parishes, with the market-town of Whitechurch. The pop., in 1831, was 10,893.

WORMENHALL, or **WORMINGHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Ashenden, (second division,) co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 18s. 10d., returned at £45, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edward Horne, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. This was anciently a market-town; a market on Thursday, and a fair on the festival of St

Peter and St Paul, having been granted in 1304 to John de Rivers. In 1675, John King, Esq., founded and endowed an almshouse here; the inmates are six single men and four poor women, each of whom receive an allowance of 8s. 4d. per month. The market has long since fallen into disuse. The hamlet of Thumley, which is locally situated within this parish, forms part of the co. of Oxford. Distance from Aylesbury, 12 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,623.

WORMGAY, or **WERMEGAY**, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £20, returned at £25, and in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. "A priory of black canons was built here by William, the son of Reginald de Warrenne, in the reign of Richard I. or John, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St John the Evangelist. It was united, A. D. 1468, to the priory of Pentney, and from that time looked upon as a cell thereto, and valued with it, 26th Henry VIII. But in the 4th of Edward VI., this small priory was settled upon the bishopric of Norwich."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Downham-Market, 7½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 323. A. P., £2,608.

WORMHILL, a chapelry in the parish of Tideswell, hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby. The scenery on the Wye, in this chapelry, is remarkably picturesque, particularly that of Cheedale, which has every appearance of having been formed by a violent convulsion. This chapelry is within the honour of Tutbury, part of the duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, certified at £2 5s., and in the patronage of certain trustees. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Here is a school, supported by a small endowment, bequeathed by different individuals. Distance from Tideswell, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 313; A. P., £3,839.

WORMINGFORD, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John J. Tufnel, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Stour, here navigable. Distance from Nayland, 3½ m. W.S.W. The extent of this parish is 1700 acres. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 543. A. P., £3,257.

WORMINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 15s. 5d., returned at £125 2s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Josiah Gist, Esq. Church ded. to St Catherine. Distance from Winchcombe, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 97. A. P., £707.

WORMISTER, a prebend in the parish of St Outhbert, hundred of Wells-Forum, co. of Somerset, rated at £7.

WORMLEIGHTON, a parish in the Barton-Danet division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 18s. 4d., returned at £75, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is crossed by the Oxford canal. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 161. A. P., £8,444.

WORMLEY, a parish in the hundred and co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory, over which the archdeacon of Middlesex exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the consistorial court of the bishop of London, formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of Waltham, rated at £10 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir A. Hume, Bart. The church is a curious ancient structure, ded. to St Lawrence. The door-way is in the Norman style, and the western tower is constructed of wood. In the interior are some curious old monuments, tablets, and altar-tombs. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Lea, and crossed by the New River. This was one of the seventeen manors with which Earl Harold endowed the abbey of Waltham. Distance from Cheshunt, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 471. A. P., £1,790.

WORMSHILL, or **WORMSELL**, a parish in the hundred of Eyborne, lathes of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10, and in the patronage of the governors of Christ's hospital, London. The church, which is ded. to St Giles, has a tower steeple, and some fine remains of ancient stained glass in the great east window. Distance from Sittingbourne, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 186. A. P., £872.

WORMSLEY, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 8s. 4d., returned at £71 11s., and in 1829, in the patronage of T. A. Knight, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Mary. "A priory of Black canons, of the order of St Victor, ded. to St Leonard, was founded here by Gilbert Talbot, in the time of King John, or in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. About the time of the dissolution, here were 7 canons, and it was valued at £83 10s. 2d. The site was granted, in exchange for some other lands, to Edward, Lord Clinton, 37th Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Weobly, 8½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 109. A. P., £863.

WORMSLEY, a hamlet in the parishes of Lewknor and Stoken Church, hundred of Lewknor, ep. of Oxford. The estate was long the property of the Scrope family, a member of which was one of the judges of Charles I., and executed after the restoration.

WORMSTALL, a hamlet in the parish of Kintbury, hundred of Kintbury Eagle, co. of Berks.

WORPLESDON, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Liv-

ing, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £24 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school with a small endowment, for the benefit of poor children, given in 1706 by the Rev. Dr Moore. The parish contains the tythings of Bingham, Perry-hill, West-end, and Wyke. Distance from Guildford, 8½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 945; in 1831, 1360. A. P., £7,109.

WORSBOROUGH, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Darsfield which is in the wapentake of Staincross, W. R. co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £63 6s., and in the patronage of the rector of Darsfield. The chapel is an elegant Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary. Here is a Sunday school with a small endowment. Here is also a free school endowed with £31 1s. 8d., in which 30 boys are educated gratuitously. The endowment arises partly from an annuity from the crown, and partly from funds bequeathed in 1631 by John Rayney. Distance from Barneley, 2½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 879; in 1831, 2677. A. P., £6,498.

WORSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Eccles, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, endowed with £2,000, and in the patronage of the trustees of the late duke of Bridgewater. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a Sunday school, attended by 300 children. Here is a school in which 12 poor children are gratuitously educated, on an endowment of £5, given in 1706 by Thomas Collier. Here are extensive coal mines, and canals formed by the late duke of Bridgewater. The extent of underground canals and tunnels here is said to be about 18 miles, and to have cost £168,960. Here is Worsley-hall, where the duke chiefly resided. Distance from Great Bolton, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 5063; in 1831, 7899. A. P., £12,428.

WORSLEY-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Great Hallingbury, co. of Essex.

WORSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, returned at £183 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church is a beautiful specimen of later English architecture, ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a place of worship and a national school here. This was formerly a market town, and had extensive manufactures of worsteds, but both market and manufactures no longer exist. A fair for cattle is held on May 12th. The lord of the manor holds an annual court. Distance from North Walsham, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 650; in 1831, 830. A. P., £2,860.

WORSTHORN, a township in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Burnley, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 798. A. P., £1,664.

WORSTON, a township in the parish of

Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Burnby, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 798. A. P., £1,664.

WORSTON, a township in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Clitheroe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,068.

WORTH, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Stockport, 6 m. S. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 490. A. P., £788.

WORTH, or WORD, a parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Eastry, not in charge, and in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Sandwich, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 411. A. P., £5,262.

WORTH-MATRAVERS, a parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £120, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. T. O. Bartlett. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Nicholas. Here are remains of an ancient chapel, ded. to St Aldhelm. The parish contains the noted cliff called St Alban's-head, and is bounded on the south by the English channel. Distance from Corfe-Castle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 356. A. P., £926.

WORTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory, consisting of the consolidated mediets of Everard, rated at £13 2s. 1½d., and Jervis, rated at £13 1s. 0½d., in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Richard Cobbold. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Eye, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £3,674.

WORTHEN, a parish in the hundred of Cherbury, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £28 14s. 7d., and in the patronage of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. This was formerly a market town, and had two annual fairs, granted in the reign of Henry III. These have long ago fallen into disuse. Here is a curious line of stones, supposed to have been the ancient boundary between England and Wales. Lead mines were wrought here to a considerable extent in the reign of Adrian. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. This parish extends partly into the co. of Montgomery. Distance from Montgomery, 9 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1602; in 1831, 2290. A. P., £7,059.

WORTHING, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, and annexed to that of Swanton Morley. The church is in a state of considerable dilapidation, and ded. to St Margaret. Distance

from East Dereham, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 138. A. P., £449.

WORTHENBURY, a parish in the hundred of Maelor, co. of Flint, N. W. Living, a rectory, rated at £19 13s. 4d., in the dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of Mr Puleston. Distance from Ellesmere, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 623. A. P., £6,804.

WORTHING, a seaport, market town, and chapelry, in the parish of Broadwater, hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. The chapel was erected in 1812, at an expense of £12,000, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 154 are free, the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having contributed £150 towards defraying the expense. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, not in charge, and in patronage of the impropror of Broadwater. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. This town has risen from a poor fishing village to be a well frequented watering place. The lodging houses and inns are of the best description, and the streets are well paved and lighted. The beach affords every facility for bathing; and for the amusement of the visitors, there are a theatre, libraries, and reading rooms. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the herring and mackerel fisheries. Saturday is market day. The vegetable market is open daily, and one for corn is held on alternate Wednesdays. Here is a national school, in which 200 children are instructed. Distance from Chichester, 20 m. E. by S.; from London, 56 m. S. by W. Pop. with parish.

WORTHINGTON, a township in the parish of Standish, hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Wigan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,414.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Breedon-on-the-hill, western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Scarsdale. Chapel ded. to St Matthew. This chapelry is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., with the liberty of Newbold, in 1801, 1096; in 1831, 1211. A. P., £3,360.

WORTHY (ABBOT'S), a tything in the parish of King's-Worthy, hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Distance from Winchester, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop. with the parish.

WORTHY (HEADBOURNE). See HEADBOURNE-WORTHY.

WORTHY (KING'S), a parish, partly in the hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division, and partly in the hundred of Barton-Stacey, Andover division, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £22 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Baring. Church ded.

to St Mary. Distance from Winchester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., with the tything of Abbot's-Worthy, in 1801, 161; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,002.

WORTHY (MARTYR), a parish, partly in the hundred of Bountisborough, and partly in that of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 10s. 2½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Swithin. Here is a school, in which ten boys receive gratuitous instruction on a rent charge of £6 13s. 4d., bequeathed in 1589 by Agnes Parnell. The parish contains the hamlet of Chilland, and is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court held every Thursday at Winchester, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Distance from Winchester, 3 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,671.

WORTING, a parish in the hundred of Chutely, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 17s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Harris Bigg Wither, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas a Becket. Distance from Basingstoke, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,261.

WORTLEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of St Peter, within the town and liberties of Leeds, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of York, endowed with £2,400, and in patronage of five trustees. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and of coarse earthen ware and tobacco pipes from clay found in the neighbourhood. Here is a school, in which poor children of the chapelry receive gratuitous education on an endowment of £40 per annum, founded in 1677 by Langdale Sutherland. To this endowment William Farren added a rood of land, in the 39th year of Charles II. The property of the charity now consists of a school-house and school-room, with a garden, two small crofts, and a close, all in the occupation of the school-master, and worth together, £16 per annum; and six cottages in Wortley, whereof five are let to the overseer of the poor at the annual rent of £10 10s., and the sixth is let for £2 8s. per annum. The cottages are let at the fair annual value. The rents of the cottages and crofts not occupied by the master are paid to him by the trustees, and he instructs ten poor children as free scholars, and other children on moderate terms, in reading, writing, and accounts. The master and free scholars are nominated by the trustees. Distance from Leeds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1995; in 1831, 5944. A. P., £3,784.

WORTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Tankersley, wapentake of Staincross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £98, and in the patronage of the rector of Tankersley. Wortley-hall, the elegant seat of James Archibald Stewart Wortley, Esq., is

the ancient seat of the Wortleys, of which family was Sir Thomas Wortley, high sheriff of the co. in the 6th and 7th years of Henry VII., and a man of great power and consequence in the neighbourhood. Wharcliffe-lodge, the residence of Lady Viscountess Erne, is situated on one of the highest peaks of Wharcliffe-chase, and was built in the time of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Wortley. Wharcliffe is partly a forest and partly a deer park; it is still a member of the great estate of the Wortley family, and is now the property of J. A. S. Wortley, Esq. Distance from Barnsley, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 918. A. P., £4,168.

WORTLEY, a tything in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge, upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Pop. with the parish.

WORTON, a hamlet in the hundred and parish of Isleworth, co. of Middlesex.

WORTON, a tything in the parish of Potterne, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, co. of Wilts. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Devizes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,070.

WORTON (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge, endowed with £800, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Deddington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,931.

WORTON (OVER), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £6 2s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. Cartwright, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Deddington, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 56. A. P., £3,066.

WORTWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Reddenhall, hundred of Earsham, co. of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 537. A. P., £1,465.

WOTHERSOME, a township in the parish of Bardsey, lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Wetherby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 21. A. P., £206.

WOTTON, a hamlet in the parish of Lymington, hundred of East Budleigh, co. of Devon.

WOTTON, a hundred on the S.E. side of the co. of Surrey, including five parishes, with the market-town of Dorking.

WOTTON-ABBAS, a liberty in the parish and hundred of Whitchurch-canonicorum, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. It is of great extent, lying between the rivers Char and Ax. A fair is held annually on the Wednesday before the festival of St John the Baptist. Here are traces of an ancient encampment, called Lambert's Castle-hill. Distance from Lynnh-regis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop. with the parish.

WOTTON-COURTNEY, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Liv-

ing, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Eton college. Church ded. to All Saints. Limestone abounds here, and is burned to a considerable extent. A fair for cattle and sheep is held September 9th. Distance from Dunster, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 426. A. P., £2,391.

WOTTON-FITZ-PAINE, a parish in the hundred of Whitchurch-canonicorum, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 15s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Fox. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 455. A. P., £1,563.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. It contains the market-town of the same name, and the tythings of Huntingford, Sinwell with Bradley, Symond's-hall with Combe, and Wortley. The name is corrupted from *Wotton-under-Ridge*, expressive of its situation under a range of well-wooded hills. The town does not at present occupy the same site as the original one, which was burned in the reign of John, and the site of which is called the 'Brands.' It stands on a rising ground, and consists of two streets, running parallel to one another, and containing some very neat houses. The petty sessions for the division are held here. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Friday is market-day; and a fair for cheese and cattle is held on September 25th. The internal affairs of the town are regulated by a mayor, who is chosen annually in October, but in other respects it is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 10s., returned at £130, and in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford. The church—which is a handsome structure—ded. to St Mary, contains some curious monuments. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a general hospital for the reception of the aged and infirm poor; also one for 12 persons of both sexes, founded by Hugh Perry, Esq., alderman of London, in 1630; and one for six poor persons, founded in 1712, by Thomas Dawes. There is likewise a fund for the benefit of the poor, and for the education and apprenticing of poor children, arising from £1000, given for the purpose, by Sir Jonathan Dawes, sheriff of London. Here is a free grammar school, founded under letters patent from Richard II., in 1385, by Lady Catherine Berkeley. The funds having, from some cause, become forfeited in the reign of Edward I., the benefit of the foundation was lost, and continued so, till restored by James I., on the petition of the inhabitants. It was then incorporated, under the title of "the Free Grammar School of Lord Berkeley," the corporate body consisting of the master and five or more poor scholars, the appointment of whom was vested in his lordship

and heirs, or failing of them, in the lord of the manor. The revenue now amounts to £376 12s. 6d., and there are 10 boys on the foundation, each of whom receives £6 per annum, for the purchase of books and other necessaries. Connected with the general hospital is a school for boys, called the Blue-coat school. There are at present on the foundation about 30 boys, who receive clothing and education, and are afterwards apprenticed, and 10 boys who receive only gratuitous instruction. The funds amount to £136 13s. per annum, of which £60 are contributed from the funds of the general hospital. The school-house was erected in 1714, the expense being defrayed, partly by subscription, and partly by bequest from Hugh Perry. At Westridge, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient encampment. Distance from London, 108 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1587; in 1831, 5482. A. P., £10,114.

WOTTON-UNDERWOOD. See WOOTTON-UNDERWOOD.

WOTTON'S-END, a hamlet in the parish of Westerleigh, hundred of Pucklechurch, co. of Gloucester.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Francis Rose. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Ouse, and crossed by the Grand Junction canal. Distance from Fenny-Stratford, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,443.

WOULDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £14 6s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Medway. Distance from Rochester, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 411. A. P., £1,819.

WOUNDON, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverhampton, hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford.

WRABNESS, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Manningtree, 4½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,792.

WRAGBY, a market-town and parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraghoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. This is a place of considerable antiquity, but was an insignificant village till 1671, when it was made a market-town and received a grant of three annual fairs, through the interest of George, duke of Buckingham. It is a neat village and stands in the middle of a very fertile district on the high road from Lincoln to Horncastle. The inhabitants are chiefly em-

ployed in agriculture. Thursday is market-day, and fairs for sheep and cattle are held on Holy Thursday and September 29th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, and within that of a court of requests for the wapentake, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, ded. to All Saints, and contains some curious old monuments. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The poor children of the parish receive gratuitous instruction on an endowment of £80 per annum, founded in 1692 by William Hansard. The living of the parish is a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 4s. 2d., and in patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq. Here is an almshouse, built and endowed by Sir E. Turnor, in 1697, for twelve poor people, six to be clergymen's widows, and other six to be poor widows or widowers; adjoining to which he also erected a chapel with an augmentation of £40 per annum to the vicarage, for prayers to be read in it twice a-day. The endowment consists of a rent charge of £100. Distance from London, 139½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1601, 410; in 1831, 601. A. P., £2,583.

WRAGBY, a parish comprising the townships of West Hardwick, Haale, Hill-top, and Hurstwick-with-Nostal, in the wapentake of Osgoldcross, and those of Ryhill and Winterset, in the hundred of Staincross, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, and a donative in the patronage of C. Winn, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a free school, which receives an annuity of £6 5s. from the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster. In this chapelry is Nostal priory, the seat of Charles Winn, Esq. In the reign of Henry I., Ralph Adlave, that king's chaplain, founded here a priory for canons regular of the order of St Augustine, A.D. 1121; the situation was very woody and had previously been chosen by a few hermits, where they had built themselves a little hall, and an oratory or church, ded. to St James. The priory, founded by Adlave, was ded. to St Oswald, the king and martyr, to which were granted many privileges. Robert de Lacy granted the monks the wood in which it was built, with two oxgangs of land in Hardwicke, for which reason the Lacy family looked upon themselves, and were always deemed as its founders. At the suppression its revenues were valued at £492 18s. 2d.; the site was given, 31st Henry VIII., to Thomas Leigh, LL.D., one of the visitors of religious houses; it afterwards became the property of Sir Richard Gargrave, Knt., who sold it to Mr Ireland. By him it was sold to George Whnn, Esq., who was created a baronet by Charles II. The present house was built by Sir Rowland Whnn, Bart., in the beginning of last century, near the site of the old priory. It stands on an eminence in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated tract of country. The east front is of very great length extended by two wings of irregular form; the centre has a pediment supported by six Ionic pilasters, and containing in the tympanum the arms of the family. The

interior contains some fine apartments, and amongst the paintings is one of Sir Thomas More and his family, by the celebrated Hans Holbein. Distance from Pontefract, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 786. Other returns with the townships.

WRAGHOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Grainthorpe, Marsh division of the hundred of Louth Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

WRAGGOE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It contains 50 parishes. Pop., in 1861, 6322.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 4s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Marsham, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Wymondham, 8 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1601, 161; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,067.

WRANDDIKE, a hundred, forming the S.E. side of the co. of Rutland. It contains 13 parishes. Pop., in 1861, 9545.

WRANGLE, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. T. B. Wright. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a school, in which poor children receive gratuitous instruction, on an endowment arising from land bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Allcote. One half of the revenue obtained from the land is appropriated to the support of five poor and infirm persons of the parish. Distance from Boston, 8½ m. N.N.E. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1601, 792; in 1831, 1030. A. P., £11,335.

WRANTAGE, a tything in the parish and hundred of North Curry, co. of Somerset. This was anciently a chapelry, but the chapel has long since been demolished. Distance from Taunton, 5½ m. E. Pop. returned with the parish.

WRATTING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. B. Syer, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Clare, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1601, 260; in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,206.

WRATTING (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 19s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. B. Syer, D.D. Distance from Clare, 5½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1601, 107; in 1831, 212. A. P., £856.

WRATTING (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Radfield, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 17s. 3½d., returned at £123 1s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Linton, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1601, 341; in 1831, 769. A. P., £4,394.

WRATTON, or **WRAYTON**, a joint town-

ship with Melling, in the parish of Melling, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

WRAWBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s. 7d., and in the patronage of the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish includes the hamlet of Glandford-bridge and the hamlet of Kettleby. Distance from Glandford-bridge, 2 m. N.E. by E. Pop., with Kettleby, in 1801, 1327; in 1881, 1780. A. P., £2,624.

WRAXALL, or **WRAXHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Eggerton, co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, united in 1758 with that of Rampisham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. White, Esq. Church ded. to the conception of the Virgin Mary. The parish is divided into Higher and Lower Wraxhall; in the lower are the church and farm and two or three cottages, in the higher only a farm-house called New-house. Distance from Beaminster, 8 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1881, 70. A. P., £1,550.

WRAXALL, a parish in the hundred of Portbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory, subordinate to which are the perpetual curacies of Flax-Bourton and Nailsea, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £49 11s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Richard Vaughan, Esq. The church, which has recently been enlarged, is ded. to All Saints. The number of additional sittings is 160, of which 100 are free, towards the erection of which £200 were contributed by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels. A fair, continuing for six days, is held here annually, beginning at Allhallows-tide. Here is a school, in which poor children receive gratuitous instruction on an endowment of £6 per annum, bequeathed by Elizabeth Martindale, and the interest of £800 given by Richard Vaughan, who also built the church. At Leighdown, in this parish, are traces of encampments, in which various relics of the Romans, as urns, coins of the lower empire, &c. were found. Distance from Bristol, 6½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1881, 802. A. P., £4,697.

WRAXALL (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £15 9s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Henneage. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Chippenham, 7 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1881, 415. A. P., £2,596.

WRAXALL (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of Great Bradford, hundred of Bradford, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, and subordinate to the vicarage of Bradford. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Melksham, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1881, 369.

WRAXALL-ON-THE-FOSS, a tything in the

parish of Ditchbeat, hundred of Whitestone, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.W. from Castle-Cary. Pop. with the parish.

WRAY, a township in the parish of Melling, hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Nails are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Here is a school in which from 50 to 60 children receive gratuitous instruction, on an endowment of £39 per annum. It was founded in 1685 by Richard Pooley, who contributed £220 towards endowing it, to which, in 1808, Mary Thompson added £4 per annum. Distance from Lancaster, 10 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1881, 586. A. P., £4,930.

WREA, a township in the parish of Kirkham, hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, 1½ m. W. by S. Pop. with Ribby.

WREAY, a chapelry in the parish of St Mary, Carlisle, ward and co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £32, returned at £96, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a school for poor children, endowed with £15 per annum. Distances from Carlisle, 5½ m. S. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1881, 166. A. P., £1,240.

WRECKLESHAM, a joint tything with Bourn, in the parish and hundred of Farnham, co. of Surrey. Distance from Farnham, 1¼ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1881, 77. A. P. with parish.

WREIGH-HILL, a township in the parish of Rothbury, western division of the ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland, bounded on the south by the river Coquet. This place was formerly populous, but its inhabitants were almost entirely swept away by the plague in 1665, since which period the population has been small. Limestone and freestone are abundant here. Distance from Rothbury, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1881, 27.

WRELTON, a township in the parish of Middleton, lythe of Pickering, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pickering, 2½ m. W. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1881, 172. A. P., £1,150.

WRENBURY, a parish in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It contains the townships of Bromhall, Chorley, Woodcot, and Wrenbury with Frith. The parish is crossed by a branch of the Chester canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £30, returned at £118, and subordinate to the vicarage of Acton. The church, which is ded. to St Margaret, has a handsome tower and an elegant roof of carved oak. The lord of the manor holds an occasional court leet here. Here is a school, in which some poor children are educated for the sum of £12, raised by subscription. Distance from Nantwich, 4½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., of the whole parish, in 1881, 903; of Wrenbury with Frith, in 1801, 404; in 1881, 524. A. P., £2,499.

WRENINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Liv-

ing, a rectory with those of Neyland and Little Wreningham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, and annexed to the rectory of Ashwellthorpe. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wymondham, 4 m. S. E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 409. A. P., £1,972.

WRENINGHAM (LITTLE), formerly a parish by itself, now included in that of Great Wreningham, hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. The church, which was ded. to St Mary, has been long since demolished.

WRENTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Buckle. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Southwold, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 822; in 1831, 1022. A. P., £3,114.

WRENTHORPE, a township in the parish of Wakefield, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R. co. of York. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Pop. with Stanley.

WRESSEL, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £5 13s. 9d., returned at £90 7s. 1d., and in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St John of Beverley. In this parish are the townships of Newsham with Brind and Wressel with Loftsome. On a considerable eminence are the ruins of the ancient baronial residence of the earls of Northumberland. In Leland's Itinerary is the following account of Wressel castle.—“From Houneden to Wreschill, [are] 3 miles; al by low medow and pasture ground, whereof part is enclosed with heggea. Yet is the ground that the castelle of Wreschill standith on, sumwhat hygh yn the respect of the very lough ground thereabout. Most part of the basse courte of the castelle of Wreschill is all of tymbre. The castelle itself is moted aboute in three partes. The fourth parte is dry where the entre is ynto the castelle. The castelle is al of very fair and greates squarid stone, both withyn and withowte; whereof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought owt of France. In the castelle be only fyve towers, one at each corner almost of like biggeness. The gate house is the fifth, having fyve loughinges yn high. Three of the other towers have four highes in loughinges: The fourth containeth the botery, pantery, pastery, lardery, and kechyn. The haule and the great chaumbers be fair; and so is the chapelle and the closettes. To conclude, the house is one of the most propre beyond Trente, and semith as newly made; yet was it made by a younger brother of the Percys, erle of Wiccester, that was yn high favor with Richard the secunde, ande bought the manor of Wreschill, mountting at that tyme little above 30 li. by the yere; and for lak of heires of hym, and by favor of the kiug, it cam to the erles of Northumbreland. The basse courte is of a newer building. And

the last erle of Northumbreland saving one made the brew-house of the stone without the castelle waulle, but hard joyning to the kechyn of it. One thing I likid exceedingly yn one of the towers, that was a study, caullid Paradice: wher was a closet in the middle, of eight square latisid aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a desk ledgid to set bookes on cosers withyn them, and these semid as yotnid hard to the toppe of the closet; and yet by pulling, one or al wold cum downe briste highte in rabbitte, and serve for desks to lay bokes on. The garde-robe yn the castelle was exceedingly fair. And so wer the gardeins withyn the mote, and the orchardes without. And yn the orchardes were mountes *Opere topiario*, writthen about with degrees like turninges of cockel-shilles, a cum to the top without payn. The ryver of Darwent rinneth almost hard by the castelle; and about a mile lower goith ynto Owse. The ryver at greates raynes ragith and oversowth much of the ground there aboute, beyng low medowes. There is a parke hard by the castelle.” Three of the apartments in this castle were adorned with poetical inscriptions, which were perhaps written by Henry Algernon Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, a great lover of learning and learned men. “1. ‘The Proverbis in the syde of the innere chamber of Wressil.’ This is a poem of 24 stanzas, each containing seven lines, beginning thus,

‘When it is tyme of coste and great expens,
Beware of waste and spende by measur;
Who that outrageously makithe his dispens,
Causythe his goodes not long to endur,’ &c.

2. ‘The Counsell of Aristotill, whiche he gayte to Alexander, kyng of Massydotry; whiche ar wrytyn in the syde of the utter chamber above the house in the gadyngte at Wresyll.’—This is in distichs of 38 lines, beginning thus,

‘Fynyahe moderatly and discretly correcte,
As well to mercy, as to justice havynge a respecte,’ &c.

3. ‘The Proverbis in the syde of the utter chamber above of the hous in the gadyngte at Wresyll.’ A poem of 30 stanzas, chiefly of four lines, &c.

‘Remorde thyn eynwardly,
Fix not thy mynde on Fortune, that delythe thy-
verely,’ &c.

Wressil castle continued in all its splendor till the fatal civil war broke out in 1641: It was then garrisoned with soldiers for the parliament; and notwithstanding the earl of Northumberland had espoused their cause, the damage he sustained there by his own party before Michaelmas 1646, was judged to amount to £1,000, in the destruction of his buildings, leads, out-houses, &c. by the garrison; their havoc of his woods, inclosures, &c. without including the losses he had sustained in the non-payments of his rents, in consequence of the contributions levied on his tenants. On the decline of the king's party, it appears that the northern counties enjoyed some respite; but in 1648 some attempts being made, or expected from the royalists, fresh troops were sent into the north: and in May that year, Major-general Lambert ordered a small detachment of 60 men to gar-

rison Wressel castle, of which Major Charles Fenwick had all along continued governor for the parliament, with the entire approbation of the earl of Northumberland. About the beginning of June 1648, Pomfret castle was seized for the king, and underwent a siege of ten months; to prevent any more surprises of this kind, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the castles in that part of England; and while the earl of Northumberland was exerting all his influence in London to save this noble seat of his ancestors, a committee at York sent a sudden and unexpected order to dismantle it, which was executed with such precipitation and fury, that before the earl could receive notice of the design the mischief was done. In consequence of this order, three sides of the square which formerly composed Wressel castle were entirely demolished. However, the whole south front, which was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal state rooms, still remains, and is very magnificent. It is flanked by two large square towers, and these again are mounted by circular turrets of a smaller size; on the top of one of the turrets is still preserved the iron pan of the beacon, anciently used to alarm the country. The whole building, which is of the finest masonry, still contains the great chamber or dining room, the drawing chamber, and the chapel, besides many of the inferior apartments. This part of the building was occupied as a farm house till 1796, when it was accidentally burnt to the ground, leaving little more than the shell of this once princely mansion. There are still some little remains of sculpture, of the family badges, crests, &c. In the two principal chambers are small staircases with octagonal screens." Distance from Howden, 3½ m. N. Pop., of parish, in 1831, 386; of Wressel with Loftsome, in 1801, 191; in 1831, 183. A. P., of whole parish, £3,592.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Biggleswade, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 448. A. P., £2,009.

WRETHAM (GREAT OR EAST), a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Wyrley Bird, Esq. Church ded. to St Ethelbert. Distance from Thetford, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., with West Wretham, in 1801, 280; in 1831, 325. A. P., £3,180.

WRETHAM (LITTLE), a hamlet, consisting of but one farm-house in the above parish.

WRETHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 11s. 2d., and annexed to that of Great Wretham. Distance from Thetford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., with Great Wretham.

WRETTON, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpe-

tual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £10 2s. 6d., and annexed to the curacy of Wretham. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Stoke-Ferry, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 523. A. P., £1,340.

WRETTON, a hamlet in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester.

WREXHAM, a parish in the hundred of Bromfield, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. It contains the market-town of the same name, which consists of several streets, containing some handsome houses. It is a place of considerable importance, and is greatly benefited by its situation as a thoroughfare between Liverpool and Chester and North Wales. The inhabitants are partly employed in the flannel trade, also in paper-making, and carry on a considerable traffic in coal, iron, lead, &c., which are drawn from the earth in the vicinity. Here are reading and news-rooms, libraries, and a handsome town-hall. Monday and Thursday are market-days; and fairs are held on March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th. The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph's, rated at £19 9s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph's. "The church is an elegant structure, equal in point of beauty to some of the cathedrals in England; it was collegiate before the reign of Henry VII., when the present edifice was erected on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire. This beautiful edifice, which is 178 feet long and 72 broad, and has a tower 185 feet high, consists of a chancel, pentagonal in shape, nave, two collateral aisles, and a lofty quadrangular tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles have a flat pointed arch, and the mullions are ornamented at top with tracery; between which are buttresses, terminating in slender crocketed pinnacles. The windows of the clerestory are narrower than those of the aisles; the arches rather approximating to the sharp pointed style, and the embattled parapet has diminishing crocketed pinnacles, corresponding with those of the aisles. The tower, elevated 135 feet, is a *chef d'œuvre* of architectural display. The shape is quadrangular, with handsome set-off abutments, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and the summit is crowned by four pierced lantern turrets that rise 24 feet in height above the open-work ballustrade, to each of which is attached a circular stair-case. The three exposed sides are decorated with various embellishments. Statues of 30 saints, full in dimensions, placed in the niches of the buttresses, while they enrich the building, display the advanced progress statuary had made at the close of the 15th century. The interior is spacious, and the side aisles, separated from the nave by handsome conglomerate columns, surmounted by arches of moderate point. Over the capitals are several pieces of grotesque carving, reliques of the ancient church; the subjects ridiculously representative of vices too conspicuous in those ages of darkness, which were practised among the monastic clergy and the conventual religieuse.

The ceiling of the roof is peculiarly handsome, being composed of ribs in wainscot oak, imitative of the grained work in stone, of the antecedent period. The corbels, supporting the bearing timbers, are carved; and grotesque beads, with various shields, exhibit the arms of some few among the number of those who, by their advice or pecuniary aid, promoted the erection of the edifice. At the west end of the nave is a grand receding pointed arch, nearly the height of the building, filled by a window once ornamented with elegantly painted glass, which is now so mutilated, as nearly to mar all attempts to ascertain the subject. They have attempted to compensate the loss by a few diminutive figures that decorate the upper compartments of the windows in the aisles. The altar-piece is peculiarly beautiful, and is ornamented with a fine painting of the Lord's Supper, which is supposed to be by Rubens. There is also another picture by the same master, representing King David playing on the harp, to divert the melancholy of Saul, hung up in a massive frame against the wall of the south aisle. The inside of the church is ornamented with a number of monuments, some of them exceedingly handsome. There are also several good monuments in the church-yard, a few of which with curious inscriptions. In 1647, this church was made a prison by Cromwell, when his soldiers destroyed the organ." Here are some endowed schools for the benefit of poor children. Distance from London, 179 m. N.W. The parish extends into Flintshire. The entire pop., in 1831, was 11,515: that of Wrexham-Abbot, in 1801, was 1464; in 1831, 2043: of Wrexham-Regis, in 1801, 2575; in 1831, 3441. A. P., of the whole, £11,274. The remaining returns will be found under the townships of Abenbury-fechan, Abenbury-vawr, Acton, Bersham, Beiston, Broughton, Brymbo, Eslusham, Gourtun, Minera, and Stansby.

WRIBBENHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Kidderminster, hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Here is a chapel. Living, a donative curacy in the patronage of Lord Foley. Here is a school for 12 boys and 25 girls, supported by subscription. It lies on the opposite side of the river Severn from Bewdley, and is connected with it by a bridge. Pop. with the parish.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township in the parish of Eccleston, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is 4 m. N.W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 1140; in 1831, 1601. A. P., £7,455.

WRINEHILL, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop. with Checkley.

WRINGTON, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Brent with Wrington, co. of Somerset. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of teasle. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The fair and market, granted by Edward II., have fallen into disuse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £39 9s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Cleveland. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents and

Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here are several schools with small endowments. This was the birth-place of John Locke, and for many years the residence of Mrs Hannah More. Distance from Axbridge, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1544. A. P., £6,236.

WRITHLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Kilmersdon, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £3 7s. 8½d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Writhlington in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Coal, freestone, and fuller's earth, are found here. Distance from Frome, 7 m. N.W. by N. Pop. in 1801, 108; in 1831, 245. A. P., £3,043.

WRITTLE, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar in the patronage of New college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are almshouses for six poor persons, a free and a national school. Here are traces of a palace of King John and a hermitage. It is supposed to be mentioned by Antonine under the name of Cæsaromagus. Courts leet and baron are held here, and the inhabitants appoint their own coroner. Distance from Chelmsford, 2½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1599; in 1831, 2341. A. P., £13,731.

WROCKWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 8s. 6d. Patron, the king. Church ded. to St Peter. Coal and ironstone are found here, and the parish is crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. It is 2 m. W. by N. from Wellington. Pop., in 1801, 1913; in 1831, 2526. A. P., £10,652.

WROOT, a parish in the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 7s. 8½d. Patron, the king. Church ded. to St Pancras. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 6 m. N.E. by N. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 289. A. P., £2,269.

WROTHAM, a parish, formerly a market town, in the hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. It contains the townships of Hale, Nepcar, Plaxtol, Winfield, and Roughway. A fair is held on May 4th. Livings, a sinecure rectory, rated at £50 8s. 1½d., and a vicarage, rated at £22 5s. 10d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a Norman-English structure, ded. to St George. The archbishop of Canterbury formerly had a palace here. Various British and Roman antiquities have been found here. It is 24 m. S. E. by E. from London. Pop., in 1801, 2061; in 1831, 2469. A. P., £12,649.

WROTTESELEY, a hamlet in the parish of Tottenhall, co. of Stafford. Here are extensive traces of an ancient city, supposed to have been Roman. Pop., in 1831, 246.

WROUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, co. of Wilts. Living, an impropriate rectory, in patronage of the bishop of Winchester, rated at £31 4s. 4½d., and a vicarage, rated at £12, in patronage of the rector, both in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St John the Baptist and St Helen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. It is 3 m. S.W. by S. from Swindon. Pop., in 1801, 1100; in 1831, 1545. A. P., £12,141.

WROXALL, a hamlet in the parish of Bradford, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton.

WROXETER, a parish in the hundred of Bradford (South), co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 18s. Patron, the marquess of Cleveland. Church ded. to St Andrew. Coal is found here. This is the site of the Roman station *Uriconium*, and many antiquities have been found. The Severn bounds the parish on the west. It is 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 636. A. P., £7,138.

WROXHALL, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a donative curacy. Patron, C. R. Wren, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. "About the latter end of the reign of King Henry I., or beginning of that of King Stephen, a priory of Benedictine nuns was built here by Hugh de Hatton, to the honour of St Leonard. Herein were about the time of the dissolution five or six religious, who had for their maintenance lands to the yearly value of £78 10s. 1d. It was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Robert Burgoigne and John Scudamore."—Tanner's Not. Mon. It is 6 m. N.W. by N. from Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 181. A. P., £2,164.

WROXHAM, a parish in the hundred of Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 17s. 1d., and annexed to that of Salhouse. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 2½ m. S.E. from Coltishall. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,748.

WROXTON, a parish in the hundred of Cloxham, co. of Oxford. It contains the chapelry of Balcott. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford. Patron, the marquess of Bute. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "A priory of canons of the order of St Austin was founded here in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. by Mr Michael Belet, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Herein were ten religious, whose yearly revenues were but £78 14s. 3d. The site and lands were granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Pope, who bestowed the greater part of them on Trinity college in Oxford."—Tanner's Not. Mon. It is 3 m. W.N.W. from Banbury. Pop., in 1801, 618; in 1831, 780. A. P., £5,304.

WRYNEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Wyburnury, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 7½ m. E.S.E.

WUERDALE, or **WEARDALE**, a joint township with Wardle, parish of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is proposed to build a chapel here on the recommendation of the parliamentary commissioners. Distance from Rochdale, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 3220; in 1831, 6754. A. P., £8,194.

WULSTY, or **WOLSTY-CASTLE**, a hamlet in the parish of Holmes-Cultram, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Wigton, 11 m. W. by N.

WYASTON, a township in the parish of Edlaston, co. of Derby. Distance from Ashbourn, 3½ m. S. Pop. returned with the parish of Edlaston.

WYBASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bushbury, co. of Stafford.

WYBERTON, a parish in the hundred of Kirtou, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £33 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. M. Sheath. Church ded. to St Leodegar. Distance from Boston, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 530. A. P., £6,540.

WYBOLDSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Eaton-Socoon, hundred of Barford, co. of Bedford. Distance from St Neot's, 2½ m. S.W. by S.

WYBUNBURY, a parish in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It contains the townships of Bartherton, Basford, Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley with Wrynehill, Chorlton, Doddington, Hatherton, Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Rope, Shavington with Gresty, Sound, Stapeley, Walgherton, Weston, Willaston, and Wyburnury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 12s. 1d., returned at £70, and in patronage of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Chad. It was rebuilt in 1595, and is a spacious building, the tower of which is remarkable for leaning a little to one side. The interior contains monuments to different members of the Woodnorth, Smith, Delves, and Twemlow families. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a national school, at which 134 children receive education, of whom 20 are partly clothed; the school was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Delves, Bart. He also founded one at which 10 girls are educated and partly clothed. Twenty boys receive education at a school called the Wyburnury charity, founded by subscription about 200 years ago, and since endowed by different benefactors. "Here was an hospital of a master and brethren, ded. to the Holy Cross and St George, before A. D. 1464."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Nantwich, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., of the township of Wyburnury, in 1801, 278; in 1831, 445. A. P., £1,305. Total pop. of parish, in 1831, 4193.

WYCLIFFE, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. co. of York. It contains the township of Thorpe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £14 12s. 1d., and, in 1831, in patronage of Sir Thomas Constable. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. Here was born, in 1324, Wickliffe, the celebrated re-

former. In the parsonage house is preserved a fine portrait of this celebrated man, by Sir Antonio More, given by Dr Zouch, when rector of this parish, to his successors, the rectors of Wycliffe, who are requested to preserve it as an heirloom to the rectory house. Distance from Greta-Bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,480.

WYCOMB, a hamlet in the parish of Bothwell, co. of Leicester. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., &c. returned with the chapelry of Chadwell.

WYCOMBE (HIGH, or CHIPPING), a parish, borough, and market town, locally within the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham, but having separate jurisdiction. This place is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and is indeed supposed by some to have been built by the Romans; in corroboration of this, it may be mentioned, that numerous coins and other antiquities have been found here, as also a tessellated pavement, nine feet square, in 1774. The word 'cheaping,' is the Saxon term for a market, which proves it to have been occupied by that people, and the remains called Desborough castle are generally supposed to have been of Saxon origin, and to have been intended to keep off the invasions of the Danes. Prince Rupert made a successful attack on the parliamentary forces quartered here shortly after the battle of Reading.

The town is situated on the road from London to Oxford, and consists principally of one street, with some smaller ones branching off at right angles. The houses are in general well built. A rivulet, called Wycombe stream, flows through the town, and afterwards falls into the Thames a little below Marlow. The adjoining country is rich and fertile, agreeably diversified with hills covered with wood. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of paper, which is carried on here to a great extent, 12 mills being kept in active operation. On Wycombe stream are also six mills for the grinding of corn. Lace is also manufactured to a considerable extent, as also some articles of wood, such as chairs. The town enjoys great advantages from its situation, being on the high road to Bath, Bristol, &c. Friday is market day, principally for corn. A fair is held on the Monday before Michaelmas day.

The first regular charter of incorporation was granted to this town by Henry VI., although it appears to have been governed by a mayor so far back as the reign of Edward III. The charter of Henry received various modifications and extensions in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., and as it now stands, the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. By its charter, the corporation is empowered to hold assizes for all offences not capital, which it frequently does, and also to hold a court of record for the recovery of all debts not exceeding £40, but this last privilege has not been used for the last 50 years. The town hall was erected in 1757 by the earl of Shelburne. It is a commodious

building of brick, and is used for the meetings of the corporation and for the holding of the assizes. The borough prison is capable of containing 12 prisoners, and is divided into four wards, for the purpose of separating the prisoners according to the different degrees of crime. The borough first returned members to the parliament held in the 28th year of King Edward I., since which time it has always returned two members. Before the passing of the reform act the election was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and all burgesses not in receipt of alms, in number 104. The electors are now upwards of 850, and the mayor and bailiffs are returning officers.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23 7s. 1d., returned at £80, and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Lansdowne. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, which has been recently crowned with pinnacles. The interior is handsome, and consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, between which last and the rest of the building is a richly ornamented oak screen. The church contains several monuments to the memory of Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne. The Independent Methodists have two places of worship, and the Baptists and Society of Friends one each. "An hospital for lepers, founded before 13th Henry III., and dedicated to St Margaret and St Giles. Here was also an hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, ded. to St John the Baptist, founded before 20th Henry III. It was in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses of the town, A. D. 1344. And though after the dissolution Queen Mary granted it to Sir Robert Throgmorton, Queen Elizabeth granted it in the 4th year of her reign to the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, for four poor persons, &c. One of the hospitals at Wycombe was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £8 6s. 10d. per annum in the whole, and £7 15s. 3d. clear, but was not for Black monks, as Speed hath it."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The revenues of this hospital having been increased in 1790 by a bequest of £1,000, and now producing £180 per annum, are now partly appropriated to the support of eight almshouses, and partly to the support of a school. The master receives a free house and garden, with a salary of £60 per annum. Here is a Lancasterian school for girls, and there are several charitable institutions for the relief of the poor. A branch of the Royal Military College of Sandhurst existed here for some time previous to 1802. Doctor Gamble, author of a life of General Monk, was sometime vicar of this parish. William Alley, one of the translators of the Bible, and Charles Butler, author of a treatise on rhetoric, were born here. Wycombe gives the inferior titles of earl and baron to the marquess of Lansdowne. Distance from London, 29 m. W. by N.; from Buckingham, 31 m. S.S.E. Pop., of the borough, in 1801, 1899; in 1831, 3101: of the rest of the parish, sometimes called High Wycombe, in 1801, 2349; in 1831, 3198. Total A. P., £8,553.

WYCOMBE (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. The church—which is ded. to St Lawrence—was erected in 1763, by Lord le Despenser; it is a handsome building, in the Grecian style, and adjoining to it, amongst other monuments, is a superb mausoleum to the memory of Sarah, Baroness le Despenser. Here is an urn, containing the ashes of Paul Whitehead the poet, which he bequeathed to Lord le Despenser. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is a school, endowed with £7 per annum, by Catherine Pye, in 1713, at which a few poor children receive free education. Lace and chairs are made here to a considerable extent, many of the inhabitants being employed in the manufacture. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Desborough-castle, which gives name to the hundred. Under the hill on which it stands, is a cave, the use of which is uncertain. Distance from High Wycombe, 2½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1330; in 1831, 1901. A. P., £4,898.

WYDDIALI, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Heaton, Esq. The church is ded. to St Giles, and has a western embattled tower, with several monuments in the interior. On the north side of the chancel is a chapel, containing some finely painted glass. Distance from Buntingford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,761.

WYE, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Wye, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. It lies on the river Stour, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. It consists of two streets, running parallel, and two acres. The houses are, in general, well built. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £55 10s. 3d., returned at £120, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Winchelsea. Church ded. to St Martin and St Gregory. It was formerly a beautiful cruciform edifice, till 1572, when the spire was struck with lightning; and having been rebuilt in an unsufficient manner, fell in 1685, and destroyed a great part of the church, which was not rebuilt till 16 years after, and then on a much smaller scale. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The market has been long given up, and fairs are held on the 29th of May and 11th October. Here is a free school, which was originally founded by Charles I., who granted the rectories of Boughton-Aluph, Benset, and Newington, with other premises, to Robert Maxwell and his heirs, on the condition of their supplying education to the poor children belonging to the parish. The master receives an annual sum of £16, but no children at present attend the school. Belonging to this school is an exhibition to Lincoln college, Oxford, originally founded by Sir George Wheeler, in

1723, by whom an annual income of £10 was given for that purpose; this has been since increased to £20 by his son, the Rev. Granville Wheeler, in 1759. In the case of candidates not coming forward from this school, the exhibition is open to all grammar schools in the kingdom. Besides this there is another free school, which is under the superintendence of trustees, consisting of the ministers of Wye and those of the four adjoining parishes, with the heirs of three other persons. This institution was founded and endowed in 1708, by Lady Joanna Thornhill, and the present income amounts to £193 10s. 6d., and 50 boys and 60 girls receive instruction, the school being open to all poor children, subject to the approval of the trustees. The master receives a salary of £40, and the mistress £25. The school is held, and the master and mistress live, in the ancient collegiate buildings, given for the use of Lady Thornhill's school, by Sir George Wheeler, in 1723. Here are almshouses for the use of six poor people, founded by Sir Thomas Kemp. "A college for a master, or provost, and several secular canons, was begun A.D. 1431, by John Kemp—then archbishop of York, afterwards of Canterbury, and a cardinal—in this town of his nativity, on the west side of the church-yard, but not finished till about A.D. 1447. St Gregory and St Martin were the saints, in honour of whom, both the parish church—which formerly was appropriate to Battell-abbey—and college were named. The yearly revenues of this last were worth £93 2s. ob. per ann., and after the surrender, the site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to one Walter Buckler."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Ashford, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1200; in 1831, 1639. A. P., £9,394.

WYERSDALE (NETHER), a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are two schools with small endowments. Distance from Garstang, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 770. A. P., £3,357.

WYERDALE (OVER), a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 10s. 6d., and in patronage of the vicar of Lancaster. Here is a school, founded by William Cawthorne in 1683, and endowed with £15 per annum, at which 30 boys are instructed. "A colony of Cistercian monks from Furness, for some time fixed here, but about A.D. 1188, they removed over to Ireland, and founded the abbey of Wythney."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Garstang, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 872. A. P., £5,196.

WYFIELD, or **WIFEHOLD**, a hamlet in the parish of Boxford, co. of Berks.

WYFORDBY, or **WYVERBY**, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester, comprising the chapelry of Brentingby. It is intersected by the river Eye and the Oakham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance

from Melton-Mowbray, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 98. A. P., 2,009.

WYHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It comprises the hamlet of Cadeley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £80, and, in 1829, in patronage of Viscount and Viscountess Goderich. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Louth, 7 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 94. A. P., £785.

WYKE, a tything in the parish of Axminster, co. of Devon. Pop., in 1831, 351.

WYKE, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Dorset.

WYKE, a hamlet in the parish of Alston, co. of Gloucester.

WYKE, a tything in the parish of Worpleston, co. of Surrey.

WYKE-REGIS, a parish in the liberty of Wyke-Regis and Etwall, co. of Dorset. Living a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Weymouth annexed, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 7s. 1d., and in patronage of the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Weymouth, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 1197. A. P., £5,350.

WYKE-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Islesworth, co. of Middlesex.

WYKEHAM, or WYCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Botheley, co. of Leicester. Pop., with Caldwell, in 1801, 105; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,213.

WYKEHAM, a parish in Pickering-Lythe, N. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £15, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Hon. M. Langley. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly a convent of Cistercian nuns, ded. to the Virgin Mary, and valued at the dissolution at £25 17s. 6d. Here are still some remains of the abbey church. Distance from Scarborough, 6½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 605. A. P., £4,020.

WYKEHAM (EAST), a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14, and, in 1829, in patronage of Ferrand. The church is in ruins. Distance from Louth, 7 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 31. A. P., 450.

WYKEHAM (WEST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church in ruins. Distance from Louth, 7½ m. N.W. by W. Pop. with East Wykeham.

WYKE-HAMON, a hamlet in the parish of Wicken, co. of Northampton. It was formerly a parish. The church is in ruins. Distance from Stony-Stratford, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., &c. returned with Wicken.

WYKEN, a parish in the co. of the city of Coventry. Living, a perpetual curacy in the

archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 10s., returned at £5 Patron, in 1829, Earl Craven. Distance from Coventry, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,837.

WYKEN, a hamlet in the parish of Worfield, co. of Salop.

WYKENS, or WYKE-DYVE, in the co. of Northampton. See WICKEN.

WYKIN, a hamlet in the parish of Hinckley, co. of Leicester. The chapel which formerly existed here is now in ruins. Distance from Hinckley, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1821, 98. A. P., £1,355.

WYLAM, a township in the parish of Ovingham, co. of Northumberland. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries. Here are a brewery and a manufactory of shot. It is 9 m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 673; in 1831, 887.

WYLDECOURT, a tything in the parish of Hawkechurch, co. of Dorset. Distance from Axminster, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 316.

WYMERING, a parish in the hundred of Portsdown, Portsdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Widley, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Part of this parish is in Portsea island, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge. Great and Little Besea islands are also in this parish. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Havant, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 578. A. P., £7,393.

WYMERISLEY, a hundred in the co. of Northampton, containing 20 parishes, and, in 1831, 8857 inhabitants.

WYMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, and, in 1829, in patronage of W. G. Edwards. The church is an ancient building, ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Harrold, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,985.

WYMONDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12, and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a free school founded and endowed by Sir John Sedley in 1637. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 6½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 746. A. P., £4,106.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. It contains the market town of the same name, which forms the in-soken, and the divisions of Downham, Market-Street, Silfield, Sutton, Towngreen, and Wattlefield, which constitute the out-soken. This town owes its origin to the existence here of a priory of Black monks, founded in the reign of Henry I., who endowed it largely. About 1448 it was made an abbey, and at the dissolution its revenues were rated at £211 16s. 6d. as Dugdale, but only at £73 3s. 4d. as Speed. The two Ketts, who attempted to raise an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI., used to assemble their followers under an

oak in this parish. Wymondham suffered greatly from fire in 1615, and from the plague in 1631; on the former occasion 300 houses were destroyed. The town is well built, and supplied with water from springs. Bombazines and crapes are made to a considerable extent here. Friday is market day, it being held under the charter of King John, granted in 1203; fairs for cattle, horses, pedlery, &c. are held on February 14th and May 17th, and also statute fairs occasionally. Constables are appointed at an annual court leet, and manorial courts are held as occasion requires. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at assizes and sessions.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 14s. 4½d., and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is a portion of the ancient abbey church, ded. to St Mary, and is built in various styles of English architecture. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed with part of the old abbey lands in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Since then it has been endowed by various benefactors, and now enjoys two scholarships to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. The master receives a salary of £60 per annum. The Rev. John Hendry bequeathed £400, the interest of which is given to the vicar on condition of his preaching two sermons every Sunday, also a sum to provide sermon on Friday in Lent, besides which he left money to be distributed in miscellaneous charity. Here is a charity school supported by subscription. Distance from London, 100 m. N.E. by N.; from Norwich, 9 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1831, 5485. A. P., £18,094.

WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage with that of Ippolitts, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, returned at £148 17s. 8d., and in patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is ancient. The tenure of the manor requires that the lord of it shall present a cup of wine to the king at his coronation. Distance from Hitchin, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 321. A. P., £1,996.

WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and returned at £20. Patron, in 1829, Mr Heathcote. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was a small priory of Black canons built in the reign of Henry III., and valued at the dissolution at £37 10s. 6d. Here is a college for educating protestant dissenting clergymen, founded in 1729 by W. Coward, Esq. Distance from Hitchin, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,435.

WYNGALL, a hamlet in the parish of South Kelsey, co. of Lincoln. Here was formerly an alien priory, ded. to St John.

WYNNSTAY, a township in the parish of Rhiwabon, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Here

is the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Distance from Wrexham, 4 m. S.W.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Langley-Marsh, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was formerly a Benedictine convent. Distance from Colnbrook, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 682. A. P., £3,305.

WYRE-PIDDLE, a chapelry in the parish of Fladbury, co. of Worcester. Distance from Pershore, 2 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 175. A. P., £661.

WYRLEY (GREAT), a township in the parish of Cannock, co. of Stafford. Distance from Walsall, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 541. A. P., £1,765.

WYRLEY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Norton-under-Cannock, co. of Stafford. Distance from Lichfield, 7 m. W.S.W.

WYSALL, or WISHON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 11s. 0½d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Gosford. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Nottingham, 9 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,626.

WYTHAM, or WIGHTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hormer, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 5s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Abingdon. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Oxford, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 218. A. P., £2,321.

WYTHEBURN, a joint chapelry with St John's Castlerigg, in the parish of Crosthwaite, co. of Cumberland. Thirlmere lake is within the chapelry. Distance from Keswick, 8 m. S.E. by S. The pop., &c., are returned with St John's Castlerigg, under which an account of the living is given.

WYTHEMALE, a hamlet in the parish of Orlingbury, co. of Northampton.

WYTHIFORD (GREAT), a hamlet in the parish of Shawbury, co. of Salop.

WYTHIFORD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Shawbury, co. of Salop.

WYTHOP, a chapelry in the parish of Lorton, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 7s. Patrons, certain trustees. Distance from Cockermouth, 5 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 121. A. P., £863.

WYTON, a township in the parish of Swine, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Hull, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,820.

WYVELL, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hungerton, returned at £20. The

church is in ruins. Distance from Colsterworth, 4 m. N.W. Pop., &c., returned with Hungerton.

WYVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and

dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 14s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mr and Mrs Moseley. Church ded. to St George. Distance from Stow-Market, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 316. A. P., £1,749.

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YADDLETHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Bottlesford, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 106.

YAFFORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Danby-upon-Wisk, N. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £5, and in patronage of the rector of the parish. Distance from North-allerton, 1 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,549.

YALDING, a parish in the hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. It is intersected by different branches of the Medway, which is here navigable for barges. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £20 18s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Richard Warde. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Fairs are held for cattle and hops on Whit-Monday and October 15th, but the market has long fallen into disuse. Here is a free school, endowed with about £70, at which 30 or 40 children are educated. Here is also a charity school, liberally endowed by Mrs Alchorn and Mrs Warde, at which about 24 children are instructed. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1768; in 1831, 2460. A. P., £8,061.

YANLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Long-Ashton, co. of Somerset.

YANWATH, a joint township with Eamont-Bridge, in the parish of Barton, co. of Westmoreland. The ancient hall is a castellated building, and near it is a circular camp. Distance from Penrith, 2 m. S. by W. Pop., with Eamont-Bridge, in 1831, 327. A. P., £2,027.

YANWORTH, or **ENWORTH**, a chapelry in the parish of Hasleton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hasleton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Northleach, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,465.

YAPHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Pocklington, E. R. co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Pocklington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of York. Here is a bequest, producing £12 per annum, for the education of 12 poor children. Distance from Pocklington, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 137.

YAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. It is intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Walberton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 10s. 11½d. Here is a bequest, producing £36 per annum, for charitable purposes, £30 of which are devoted to the instruction of poor children. Distance from Arundel, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 578. A. P., £3,617.

YARBOROUGH, a hundred in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, bounded on the N. by the river Humber, and containing 36 parishes, and, in 1831, 13,407 inhabitants.

YARBOROUGH, or **YARBURGH**, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 13s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, N. E. Yarburch, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Louth, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,257.

YARBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Croxton, co. of Lincoln. Here are remains of a Roman camp.

YARCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28, and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here is a school supported by subscription. Distance from Chad, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 804. A. P., £4,638.

YARDLEY, a parish in the hundred of Odsey, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of London, rated at £12, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Buntingford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 590. A. P., £3,164.

YARDLEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Edmund Wigley, Esq. Church ded. to St Edburgh. Here are sundry charities for the poor of the parish. Tiles are made here to a considerable extent. Distance

from Birmingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1906; in 1831, 2488. A. P., £13,985.

YARDLEY-GOBIONS, a hamlet in the parish of Pottin-Pury, co. of Northampton. Distance from Stony-Stratford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N. W. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 594. A. P., £1,769.

YARDLEY-HASTINGS, a parish in the hundred of Wymersley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the marquess of Northampton. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school for 200 children, supported by subscription. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. Distance from Northampton, 8 m. E. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 1051. A. P., £2,695.

YARFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Kingston, co. of Somerset.

YARKHILL, or **YARCLE**, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 19s. 8d., returned at £85 5s., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Hereford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 409. A. P., £1,563.

YARLESIDE, a township in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, co. palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Dalton, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 459.

YARLETT, a liberty in the parish of Weston-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 21.

YARLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Bruton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 1s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Rogers. The church has an embattled tower, and is ded. to St Mary. In the vicinity is an encampment. Distance from Wineanton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,532.

YARLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of North Cadbury, co. of Somerset.

YARM, or **YARUM**, a market-town and parish in the western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. The prosperity of this place has declined on account of its proximity to Stockton. It lies on the river Tees, which is here crossed by a bridge. The town has frequently suffered from inundation. The commerce of the place consists principally in the exportation of salmon caught in the Tees, and other provisions, to London. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the Thursday before April 5th, on Ascension-day, August 2d, and October 19th and 20th; much cheese is sold on the last named day. The lord of the manor holds a biennial court for the recovery of small debts.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £38 9s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of York. The church—ded. to St Mary Magdalene—was rebuilt in 1730. The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Method-

ists, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship. Here is a free grammar school, the master of which receives the annual income, amounting to £21 4s., with a free house: the number of scholars is 14. Here is a national school for 160 children, supported by subscription. Here was formerly an hospital, ded. to St Nicholas, valued at the dissolution, at £5 per annum; and also a house of Black friars. Distance from York, 44 m. N. N. W.; from London, 238 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1800; in 1831, 1636. A. P., £4,207.

YARMOUTH, a market-town and parish in the liberty of West Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. It derives its name from its situation on the river Yare, and has suffered at various times from the invasions of the French, particularly in the reign of Richard II. It is well built, situated on the slope of a hill, and formerly occupied more ground than it now does. At its western extremity is a small fort, erected by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient monastery. The trade is now very insignificant, and consists principally in the exportation of a fine white sand for the use of the glass-makers, and the importation of coals from Sunderland, and timber from the New Forest. Here is a ferry from Lymington-on-the-mainland. Friday is market-day, and a fair is held on the 25th of July. The market-house is a neat building, in which the corporation meet and transact business. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Baldwin de Kevvers, earl of Devon, and confirmed by Edward I. It has since been much modified, and is now governed under a charter of James I., by a mayor and 12 capital burgesses, with the power—which is not now exercised—of creating a steward, a town-clerk, and a sergeant-at-mace, with an unlimited number of freemen. The mayor and steward hold borough courts. This borough first sent members to the parliament held in the 23d of Edward I., but did not exercise this privilege again until the 27th of Elizabeth; since which time it regularly returned two members till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. The mayor returned the writs of election.—Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £50, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship here. Here are a national and a Lancasterian school, both supported by subscription. Thomas, Lord Holmes bequeathed an annual sum of £30, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish. Distance from London, 94 m. S. W.; from Newport, 10 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 588. A. P., £206.

YARMOUTH (GREAT),

A sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, in the eastern division of the hundred of Flegg, co. of Norfolk, but having separate jurisdiction. This flourishing sea-port derives its name from its situation on the river Yare. It is noticed in

the Domesday survey as the king's demesne, and having 70 burgesses. In the reign of Henry III. it was inclosed with a wall and moat, and a castle was built in the centre of the town in 1588. This castle was demolished in 1621, and the town was, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, strongly fortified. Yarmouth has suffered three times severely from the plague, having lost, in 1348, 7000; in 1579, 2000; and in 1664, 2500 of its inhabitants.

"It is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, extending more than a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It comprises 33 acres, from the shape of the peninsula on which it stands, having the sea on the east, and on the west the Yare, over which river there is a handsome drawbridge, forming a communication with the county of Suffolk. It contains four principal streets, running parallel, which are crossed at right angles by 156 narrower ones, denominated rows. These intersections give the place an appearance of regularity, observable only where a town has been built under one uniform plan. The whole is flanked by a wall on the east, north, and south sides, 2240 yards in length; which, with the west side next the river, 2030 yards, make the circumference 4270 yards, or two miles and 750 yards. The quay of Yarmouth is justly the pride and boast of the inhabitants; for it is allowed to be equal to that of Marseilles, and the most extensive and finest in Europe, except the far-famed one at Seville, in Spain. Its length, from the south gate to the bridge, is 1014 yards, beyond which it extends, for smaller vessels, 1016 yards, making a continuation of one mile and 270 yards. In many places it is 150 yards broad; and the southern part of the line is decorated with a range of handsome buildings. Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. A bathing-house, erected in the year 1759, stands upon the beach, and commands a beautiful view of the roads. On each side of the vestibule is a bath, one appropriated to gentlemen, and the other to ladies. The sea water is raised every tide by a horse-mill, into a reservoir, about 50 yards from the baths, whence it is conveyed by pipes. There are also very commodious bathing-machines, but the sand renders them unpleasant of access. A public room was added to this building in the year 1788, where the company are served with tea, wine, &c. During the season, public breakfasts are given here twice a-week. A neat theatre was erected in the year 1778, in which plays, during the summer months, are performed four times a-week. These, with concerts and other amusements, tend to relieve the dull vacuity attendant upon lounging at a watering-place. There are various other public buildings. The fishermen's hospital is of a quadrangular form, and contains 20 rooms on the ground floor, each of which is intended for an old fisherman and his wife, who have a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance of coal. The hospital

school, for feeding, clothing, and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, is supported by the corporation. The charity school, in which are clothed and educated seventy boys and thirty girls, is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The town-hall, situated near the centre of the quay, is a handsome building, with a portico of the Tuscan order in front. The council-room, which is also used for assemblies, is a fine well proportioned apartment. At one end is a full length portrait of King George II. in his coronation robes. The grand plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Joas Johnson, a Dutchman, who was brought from Holland to conduct the work. He commenced his operations by driving and hedging down large stakes and piles, to make a firm and substantial foundation. This was first done on the north side, and afterwards upon the south, for the purpose of forcing the reflux tide to run out by a north-east channel to the sea. The next step was the erecting piers and a jetty, for preventing the haven being overflowed, and preserving, at all states of tide, a sufficient depth of water for the ships to float at their moorings. The principal, or north pier, was at bottom 40 feet wide, at top 20 feet, and in length 235 yards. This was formed with large timber trees, joined and braced together by cross beams and iron-work. For the defence of this pier against the ravages of the ocean, a jetty was erected, in breadth at the base 16 feet, at the upper part eight, and in length 265 yards. The south pier, which is better built than the north pier, is 340 yards long, 30 feet broad, and 30 deep; 24 feet of the depth is generally under water, which, previous to the erection of this pier, was seldom more than three. This was intended for preventing the waters of the old haven from running out south, in their progress to the sea. These piers, &c., have been considerably improved at different periods since their erection, particularly in the mayoralty of Alderman Maship. The extent of the haven, between the north and south piers, is 1111 yards. During the late wars, the importance of Yarmouth was greatly increased, owing to its being a grand station for part of the British navy; the roads opposite the town affording safe anchorage for a numerous fleet. Here, accordingly, all the vessels engaged in carrying on the trade of the north of England, and the numerous colliers which pass from Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle, to London, and the shipping from Scotland, resort for protection against easterly storms. The harbour is perfectly secure against every danger, and is provided with two light-houses, one at Caistor, and one at Garieston; yet the coast is the most dangerous in Britain. A melancholy instance occurred in the year 1692, when about 140 sail were driven ashore in one fatal night, and 1000 people perished. In the year 1554 also, 50 sail of ships perished in one day; and a similar catastrophe befel a larger number in 1790. The inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced great difficulties, and incurred continual and heavy expenses, in forming and preserving the haven from decay.

The present annual expenses on the harbour, &c. amount to about £2000. For meeting this vast expenditure, various powers have been granted by 11 different acts of parliament, the last of which was obtained in the year 1800. By virtue of this, the collector has a right to charge, as a harbour tax, one shilling on every chaldron of coals, also on every last of grain and weigh of salt; the same tax is likewise levied on every ton of goods of a different description, fish excepted, which are unladen in the harbour of Yarmouth. This place is advantageously situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe; and lying at the mouths of the rivers Yare, Bure, and Waveney, which are navigable for keels of 40 tons, has ready communications with the interior. Besides fishing smacks, upwards of 300 vessels belong to this port; and its mariners are considered amongst the most able and expert navigators in the kingdom. Yarmouth was early distinguished, and still remains unrivalled, in the herring fishery; and the trade affords subsistence to about 6000 persons, besides those who carry the fish to foreign markets. The boats are large decked vessels, from 40 to 50 tons burden. Yarmouth has also a considerable coal trade. The modern defence of Yarmouth is by three forts, which were erected on the verge of the beach during the American war, and mounted with 32-pounders. The harbour also is defended by two bastions of a mural construction, with two smaller bastions, one at the extremity of the denes or sands, and the other on an elevated spot on the opposite side of the water. Barracks, capable of containing 1000 men, are built on the beach; and an armoury has lately been erected, under the direction of Mr Wyatt. This building stands on the western side of the town, and is calculated to contain 10,000 stand of arms, besides a large assemblage of naval stores. Among the peculiarities of this place is the use of a low narrow cart, drawn by a single horse, and well adapted for the conveying of goods through the narrow lanes of this town; but others, on the same construction, more elegantly made, are let for airing to the neighbourhood, and are called Yarmouth coaches; but on passing the sands they have more the appearance of sledges. This is a very uneasy conveyance over the rough pavement of the streets. A sessions is annually held here in the month of September, for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the corporation. They have also a court of admiralty for the protection of marine property; and a court for the recovery of debts above £2 and under £10, from the award of which there is no appeal."

Corporation, &c.—Yarmouth was governed by a provost till the reign of John, but a charter was granted by that monarch, which was subsequently extended and confirmed by Edward II., Richard II., Henry VII., Elizabeth, who granted the admiralty court, and James I., who extended to them the right of trying pirates. The town is now governed under the charter granted by Queen Anne, who altered the title of bailiff to that of mayor. The cor-

poration now consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, sub-steward, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, registrar of the admiralty court, four proctors, who also act as attorneys of the burgh court, a water-bailiff, marshal, and gaoler, six sergeants-at-mace, and a pier-master. The mayor is elected annually, on the 29th of August, by the common-councilmen, and is sworn in on the 29th of September. The aldermen are elected from the common-council, and hold their offices for life. The common-councilmen are elected from among the freemen, by the court of aldermen and the common-council. The mayor, high-steward, recorder, deputy-mayor, and all aldermen who may have been mayors at any time, are justices of the peace, *ex officio*. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends to capital offences, as the town is not included in the circuit. The inhabitants are exempted from serving on county juries, and from paying county rates. The freedom of the borough can either be obtained by birth, or by servitude to a freeman of seven years. Yarmouth sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and has done so ever since. The election was formerly vested in the freemen, who were about 1000 in number. By the Reform act, the boundaries comprise the old borough of Great Yarmouth and the parish of Gorleston. The number of new electors is 1113, and the mayor is returning officer.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church—ded. to St Nicholas—was erected in 1123, but greatly enlarged in 1250. It consists of a nave and a transept, and had lately a spire 136 feet in height, which was taken down in 1803. The organ is said to be inferior to none, except the celebrated instrument at Haerlem, in Holland. This church, till the year 1716, was the only place of worship for persons of the establishment, when a handsome chapel was erected and ded. to St George. A new church is about to be erected near the White Iron Gates. The Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here is a free school, erected by the corporation in 1651, at which 150 children are educated, 50 of whom are maintained, clothed, and apprenticed. Here are two other schools, besides a Sunday school, which is attended by 90 boys and 50 girls. The hospital for 20 decayed fishermen, with their wives, during the lifetime of their husbands, is supported by a grant from government. There was a cell belonging to the Holy Trinity at Norwich; also houses for Black, White, and Grey friars. Distance from London, 123 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 14,845; in 1831, 21,115. A.P., £24,383.

YARMOUTH (LITTLE), or SOUTH-TOWN, co. of Suffolk. See SOUTH-TOWN.

YARNER, a tything in the parish of Porlock, co. of Somerset.

YARNESCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of Hartland, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple

and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 11s. 11d., returned at £130, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from Great Torrington, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 493. A. P., £1,668.

YARNFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Maiden-Bradley, co. of Somerset.

YARNTON, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 5s. 5d., returned at £40. Patrons, in 1829, Sir G. Dashwood, Bart., three times, All Souls' college, Oxford, one. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Oxford, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 299.

YARPOLE, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford, containing the township of Bircher. Living, a perpetual curacy with the rectory of Croft, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £27 14s. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is a school attended by about 110 children. Distance from Leominster, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 651. A. P., £1,288.

YARROW, a hamlet in the parish of Simonburn, co. of Northumberland.

YARROW, a hamlet in the parish of Mark, co. of Somerset.

YARTEY, a hamlet in the parish of Membury, co. of Devon.

YARWELL, a parish in the hundred of Willybrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy with the vicarage of Nassington, exempt from visitation. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Wansford, 1½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 969. A. P., £1,793.

YASOR, a parish in the hundred of Grimworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 12s. 6d., and in patronage of N. Price, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Weobly, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,941.

YATE, a parish in the hundred of Henbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £30 18s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mrs Goodenough. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chipping-Sodbury, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 824. A. P., £6,370.

YATE, a joint township with Pick-up-Bank, in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Joint pop., in 1801, 1045; in 1831, 1209. A. P., £1,381.

YATEHOUSE, a joint township with Byley, in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., &c., with Byley.

YATELEY, a parish in the hundred of Crondall, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court of Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £65, and, in 1829, in patronage of the marquess of Winchester. Distance from Hartford-Bridge, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 684. A. P., £2,700.

YATESBURY, a parish in the hundred of Calne, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 3s. 4d., and in patronage of James Mone, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Calne, 4½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 274. A. P., £2,574.

YATTENDON, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of S. Florey, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. A fair is held here on the 13th of October, but the market has been long since discontinued. On the site of the manor-house is said to have been a castle, built by Alfred. Distance from East Illey, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,471.

YATTON, a chapelry in the parish of Great Marcle, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Great Marcle, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. Distance from Ross, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 211. A. P., £1,523.

YATTON, a parish in the hundred of Winstoke, co. of Somerset. It contains East and West Yatton. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Yatton, in the cathedral church of Wells, rated at £30. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school, endowed by John Lane with £10 10s. annual income. In the vicinity there appears to have been an ancient encampment. Distance from Axbridge, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1006; in 1831, 1865. A. P., £11,783.

YATTON-KEYNELL, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. T. Hooper. Church ded. to St Margaret. That very learned and ingenious but fanciful antiquary, Whitaker, in his Life of St Neot, asserts that this place was the Ethandun of the Anglo-Saxon historians, and that the Danish camp was the entrenchment of which there are traces in Bury Wood, northward of Colerne. It may be sufficient to notice one of Whitaker's arguments, which is deduced from the local appellation, Slaughterford, belonging to a place on the river Avon, near Yatton, which he regards as having been given to the ford from the Danes having suffered slaughter there. Distance from Chippenham, 4½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 419. A. P., £3,018.

YAYERLAND, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 6s. 10½d., returned at £28, and, in 1829, in patronage of J. A. Wright, Esq. Distance from Newport, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,062.

YAXHAM, a parish in the hundred of Mildford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Weborne, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from East Dereham, 2½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 501. A. P., £2,676.

YAXLEY, a parish, formerly a market-town,

in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. The village is well-built. In the vicinity is the extensive piece of water called Whittlesea-mere. A fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are two bequests amounting to £800, the income of which is applied to the education of the poor. Distance from Huntingdon, 14 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 986; in 1831, 1140. A. P., £5,344.

YAXLEY, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 5½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. J. T. Mott. Distance from Eye, 1½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 478. A. P., £1,617.

YEADING, a hamlet in the parish of Hayes, co. of Middlesex.

YEADON, a township in the parish of Guisley, W. R., co. of York. Here are manufactories of woollens, a scribbling mill, and bleach-works. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Bradford, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1695; in 1831, 2761. A. P., £3,776.

YEALAND-CONYERS, a township in the parish of Warton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Burton-in-Kendal, 2 m. W. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,980.

YEALAND-REDMAYNE, a township in the parish of Warton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Burton-in-Kendal, 3 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,243.

YEALMPTON, or **YALMTON**, a parish in the hundred of Plympton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Revelstoke in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £35 19s. 4½d., and in patronage of the prebendary of Kingsteinton, in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here are Sunday and national schools. A cattle market is held here on the fourth Wednesday in every month. This place was formerly called a borough, but is now much decayed. The navigable river Yealm intersects the village. Distance from Earl's-Plympton, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1262. A. P., £7,565.

YEANSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Henstridge, co. of Somerset.

YEARDSLEY, a joint township with Whaley, in the parish of Taxall, co.-palatine of Chester. Here are collieries, the parish being intersected by the river Goyt and the Peak-Forest canal. Tape is manufactured to a considerable extent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and a Sunday school. Distance from Stockport, 10 m. S.E. by E. Pop., &c., included in the returns made from Whaley.

YEARSLEY, a township in the parish of Coxwold, N. R., co. of York. Distance from

Helmaley, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,326.

YRAVELEY, a chapelry in the parish of Shirley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Shirley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £40. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Ashbourn, 4½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,404.

YEAVINGER, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, co. of Northumberland. Here is a lofty hill called Yeavinger-Bell, on which are some Druidical remains. Distance from Wooller, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 68. A. P., £810.

YEDDINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. co. of York. It is situated on the river Derwent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £5 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery. Distance from New Malton, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 109. A. P., £792.

YELDERSLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Ashbourn, co. of Derby. Distance from Ashbourn, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,085.

YELDHAM (GREAT, or NETHER), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £20, and, in 1829, in patronage of Sir W. B. Rush, Knight. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Castle-Hedingham, 3½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 673. A. P., £2,268.

YELDHAM (LITTLE, or UPPER), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Distance from Castle-Hedingham, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,202.

YELFORD, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated £4 3s. 6½d., returned at £103.6s. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of W. J. Lenthall, Esq. Church ded. to St Swithin. Distance from Witney, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 17.

YELLING, a parish in the hundred of Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Distance from St Neot's, 6 m. R.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 326. A. P., £1,709.

YELLISON, a hamlet in the parish of Carleton, W. R. co. of York.

YELVERTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Yuilborough, co. of Northampton. It is intersected by the Union canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £25.0s. 10d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Earl Craven. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school en-

dowed with £35 per annum, bequeathed by Mrs Ashby in 1719. Distance from Daventry, 10 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 596. A. P., £3,939.

YELVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, and in patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Norwich, 6 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 80.

YEOVIL, a market town and parish in the hundred of Stone, co. of Somerset. It derives its name from the river Yeo, on which it lies, and appears to have been known to the Romans. It is well built and supplied with water. Butter is sent in large quantities to London from the vicinity. Woollens were formerly made here to a great extent, but gloves are now the chief article of manufacture. Friday is market day, every alternate market day being considered the great market. Fairs are held on June 28th and November 17th. The government of the town is vested by prescription in a portreeve, who exercises magisterial authority, and eleven burgesses, with inferior officers. The court of record is held every three weeks, and the court leet annually. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Preston, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Philips, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It was lately enlarged to the extent of 200 sittings. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. About 30 boys receive education at a free school, which is liberally endowed. Here are almshouses for four poor women, founded by unknown benefactors; also an almshouse, founded by John Woburn in 1746. Distance from London, 122 m. W.S.W.; from Somerton, 9½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2774; in 1831, 5921. A. P., £2,446.

YEOVILTON, a parish in the hundred of Somerton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £26 9s. 2d., and in patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Ilchester, 1½ m. E. Pop., with the hamlet of Bridghampton, in 1801, 200; in 1831, 278. A. P., £1,758.

YERBESTON, a parish in the hundred of Narberth, co. of Pembroke, S.W. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 8s. 9d., returned at £100 9s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of Mr Knox. Distance from Narberth, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 155. A. P., £527.

YERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Kirk-Leatham, N. R. co. of York.

YERO, a parcel in the parish of Llangynidr, co. of Brecon, S. W. Distance from Abergavenny, 9 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 506. A. P., £295.

YETTINGTON, a joint township with Caldale, (from which all returns are made,) in the parish of Whittingham, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Alnwick, 12 m. W.S.W.

YETMINSTER, a hundred in the Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset, containing 5 parishes.

YETMINSTER, or **YATEMINSTER**, a parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset, containing the chapelry of Leigh and Chetnoll. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Yetminster in the cathedral church of Salisbury, rated at £20 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Andrew. The village is well built, and a market was formerly held here. Fairs are held on 23d April and 1st October. Here is a school, endowed by the Hon. Robert Boyle in 1699 with about £70 per annum. Distance from Sherborne, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 563. A. P., £3,311, exclusive of the chapelries.

YEVENEY, or **IVERNEY**, a hamlet in the parish of Staines, co. of Middlesex.

YEW, or **YEO**, a hamlet in the parish of Crediton, co. of Devon.

YEWFORD, or **YEOFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Crediton, co. of Devon.

YEWTON-ARUNDEL, a hamlet in the parish of Crediton, co. of Devon.

YFRO, a parcel in the parish of Llandedy, co. of Brecon, S. W. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. S.E.

YIELDEN, a parish in the hundred of Stoddard, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 18s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. E. S. Bunting. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Higham Ferrers, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,678.

YILEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, co. of Salop.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, N. W. Living, a chapelry in the dio. of Bangor. Distance from Tremadoc, 7 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 1075. A. P., £1,597.

YNYS-ENLLI See **BARDSEY-ISLE**.

YNYS-GADARN. See **DULAS**.

YNYSMAENGWYN. See **TOWYN**.

YNYS-NAWDD-DRE, a hamlet in the parish of St Bride's Minor, co. of Glamorgan, S. W. Distance from Bridgend, 2 m. N.E.

YNYS-SEIRIOL. See **PRIESTHOLM**.

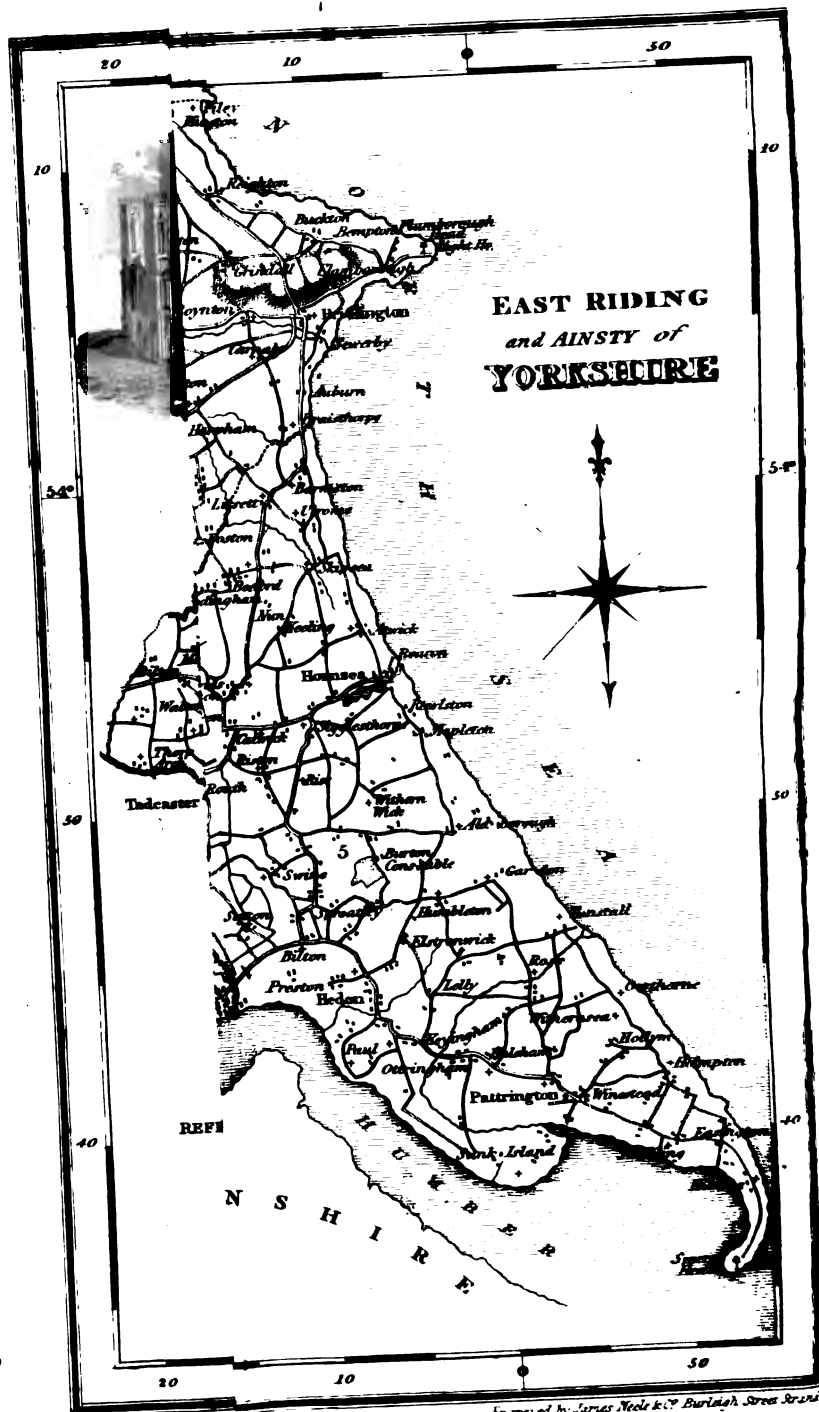
YOCKLEDON, a township in the parish of Westbury, co. of Salop.

YOKEFLEET. See **YORKFLEET**.

YOKENTHWAITE, a hamlet in the parish of Arkelife, W. R. co. of York.

YOKESFLEET-LODGE, a hamlet in the parish of Blacktoft, E. R. co. of York.

YORDA'S CAVE. In the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the village of Thornton, in Lonsdale, there is a celebrated cave known by the above name. The entrance to it is by a rude arched opening, about 16 feet by 20 in size, bearing some slight resemblance to the gateway of an old castle; through this, access is soon gained to a cavern so large, that the roof and walls can hardly be discerned by the light of the torches; a small brook, which runs through it, must be crossed, and then the curious forms



Drawn by Geo. Kemp Land

Engraved by James Neale & Co. Burlington Street

of the stalactites depending from the roof and walls begin to be perceivable; one is termed the bishop's throne, and another the organ, from fancied resemblances to these objects. After entering a narrow passage of five or six yards, in which the roof is apparently supported by stalactitical pillars, the cave contracts so much, that there is only room for one person to advance at a time, but the height is still considerable; here the noise of a cascade is heard, which falls from an opening in the rock, from a height of 16 or 17 feet, into a basin at the bottom of a chamber, the roof of which is like a dome. There are other compartments of the cave on the left hand, curious to visit, but not admitting of any particular description; these are called Yorda's bed-chamber, Yorda's oven, &c. from some traditional personage, of whom we can give no account. In this, as in the case of the cavern of the Guacharo, the excavation is obviously due to the action of running water, and is consequently still in progress; hence such caverns are being continually increased in size by one agency, while the same operating in another manner tends to fill them up, by the deposition of calcareous matter.

YORKSHIRE,

A maritime county of England, and by much the largest in the kingdom.

Situation and Extent.—Its situation is nearly in the centre of Great Britain; its extreme points lie between the parallels of 53° 18', and 54° 40' north latitude, and between 2° 40' of west, and 0° 10' of east longitude from Greenwich. On the north, the east, and part of the south sides, its boundary is distinctly defined by rivers and the German ocean. On the north side it is separated, in its whole extent, from the county-palatine of Durham by the river Tees; from the mouth of the same river to the entrance of the Humber, the whole east side is bounded by the German ocean; on the south side it is divided from Lincolnshire by the rivers Humber and Trent. The boundaries between Yorkshire and the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, are merely conventional, being indicated by no natural feature of the country. The general form of this county is that of an irregular quadrangle; the longest diagonal extends from north-west to south-east about 130 miles, and the shortest from south-west to north-east about 90 miles. The area of the county comprehends 5,961 square miles, or above 3,814,000 statute acres. At an early period of the Saxon dominion, the great county of York was divided into three districts called ridings; these are termed north, east, and west, in reference to their relative positions with respect to each other, and to the capital city of the county. The north riding is subdivided into eleven wapentakes, the east into seven, and the west into nine. There is also a small district called the ainstay of York, separate from any of the ridings. The county contains 613 parishes, 1 archiepiscopal city, 59 market-towns, of which 17 send members to parlia-

ment; the county sends 6 members. According to the returns made to parliament in 1821, the number of houses and inhabitants in this county was as follows:—In the east riding, including the ainstay of York, the number of inhabited houses was 34,390, of inhabitants 190,449, in 1831, 204,008; in the north riding, houses 35,765, inhabitants 183,381, in 1831, 190,873; in the west riding, houses 154,314, inhabitants 799,357, in 1831, 976,415. From this statement it appears that the total number of inhabited houses was 224,469, of houses building 1613, and uninhabited 9342; the number of persons in the county was 1,173,187, or upwards of one-tenth of the entire population of England; in 1831, 1,371,696. The annual value of real property in Yorkshire, according to the last assessment, is as follows:—north riding, £1,166,948; east riding, £1,120,434; west riding, £2,396,220. The following statement will show the ratio of increase in the number of inhabitants. From 1801 to 1811, the population of the north riding increased in the ratio of 7 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, 11 per cent.; and from 1821 to 1831, of only 2 per cent. The population of the east riding increased from 1801 to 1811, at the rate of 16 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, 14 per cent.; from 1821 to 1831, 10 per cent. The population of the west riding increased from 1801 to 1811, at the rate of 16 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, at the rate of 22 per cent.; and from 1821 to 1831, at the rate of 22 per cent. This statement shows that there has long been a tendency in the population of the north and east ridings to flow into the west riding.

Divisions.—“In the Domesday survey we find Yorkshire as at present divided into three ridings, called the north, east, and west, and subdivided in wapentakes, a division peculiar to this county. Riding is a corruption of the Saxon *triking*, which was a portion of a county that contained three or four hundreds. The name of wapentake is synonymous with hundred; it is derived from the Saxon word *weapen*, i. e. arms, and *tac*, i. e. touch; as one would say, touching or shaking their arms. “The north riding of Yorkshire is situated between 53° 57' and 54° 38' north latitude, and between 0° 19' and 2° 23' west longitude from Greenwich. The length of the riding from east to west is 83 miles; and is computed to contain 2048 square miles, or 1,311,187 acres, of which about 442,565 are uncultivated; the remaining 868,622 acres comprise the enclosed lands, open fields, woods, and roads. This riding is bounded on the north by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham; on the east and north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the east riding; on the south by the ainstay of York and the west riding; and on the west by the county of Westmoreland. The east riding of Yorkshire is situated between 53° 35' and 54° 15' north latitude, and between 1° 10' west and 0° 10' east longitude from Greenwich. Its length, on a medium, extends 40, and its breadth 32 miles; and it contains

819,200 acres; out of this there are about 3060 acres of waste land. It is bounded on the north and west by the little river Hertford and the Derwent, which separate it from the north riding as far as the vicinity of Stamford bridge. An irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing about a mile above Stamford bridge, and joining the latter river about a mile below York, form the rest of the boundary between the two ridings. From that place the east riding is bounded on the west and south-west by the Ouse, which divides it from the west riding. On the south it is bounded by the Humber, and on the east by the German ocean. The west riding of Yorkshire is situated between $53^{\circ} 18'$ and $54^{\circ} 23'$ north latitude, and $0^{\circ} 45'$ and $2^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude from Greenwich. The extent of this riding is about 95 miles in its greatest length, from east to west; and 46 miles in its greatest breadth from north to south; containing about 2450 square miles, or 1,568,900 acres. There are about 406,272 acres of waste lands in this part of the county. It is bounded on the east by the Humber, and the river Ouse; on the north, by the north riding; on the west, by Lancashire; and on the south by Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire." The geographical features of the county of York are strongly marked, and render the whole province one of the most interesting in the kingdom. The north riding is distinguished by a coast strikingly bold and rocky, and presenting cliffs which occasionally rise to an altitude of 500, and even of 800 feet. A little farther inland, successive ranges of hills rise one above the other form the elevated tracts of the moorlands, presenting a dreary and desolate aspect of hopeless sterility. Farther westward appear the extensive vales of Cleveland and York, and beyond them the western mountains and moorlands. The east riding is the least interesting in the county, and, with the exception of the Wolds, displays no prominent variations in the appearance of the country. The west riding is exceedingly irregular in its surface—so far westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Otley, it rises into hills and is beautifully variegated—farther westward still it becomes mountainous and rugged, occasionally intersected with beautiful valleys, and displaying, in Ingleborough, Wharfedale, Pennine, &c. the highest mountains in England, Snowden and Skiddaw not excepted.

Soil.—The variety of soils, and the different degrees of fertility of that part of the vale of York which lies within the north riding, are thus described by Tuke:—The level land near the Tees consists in general of a rich gravelly loam; upon the high ground, on the west side of the road leading from Catterick to Pterisbridge, the soil is, for the most part, strong and generally fertile. On the east side of the road leading from Groth bridge to Catterick, is much fine gravelly soil, with a considerable quantity of clay, and some peat; and on the north of Richmond a mixed loamy soil. On the east side of the road between Catterick and Pterisbridge, there is some cold thin clay upon

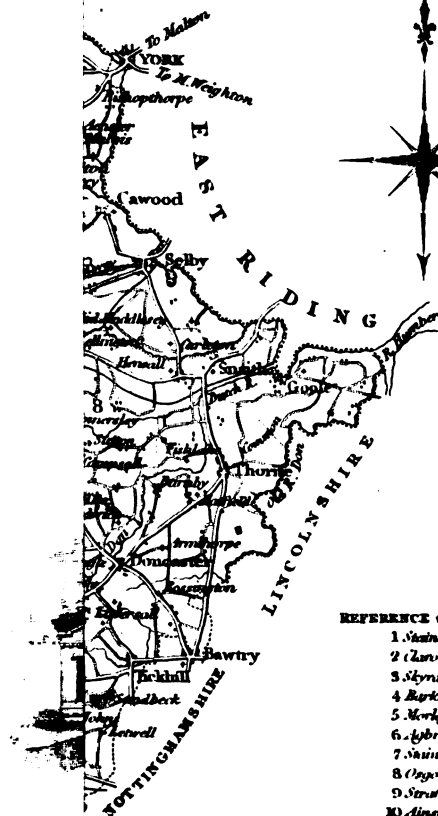
—that is here called a moorland, consisting of a

stratum from six inches to a foot thick. About Burton, Melsomby, and Middleton-Tyas, the soil is loamy, upon limestone; about Balzaby, and from thence in an easterly direction to the edge of Cleveland, and betwixt the Wiske and the eastern moorlands, as far south as Burrowby and Thornton-le-moor, the soil for the most part is a cold clay; though in some places less tenacious soils, mixed with considerable quantities of large cobble stones, or pebbles of various kinds are to be met with. On the west side of the road, between Richmond and Leeming, a good gravelly soil prevails; toward Hornby a good gravelly clay; at Langthorpe, a good sandy loam, and some peat. The land, on both sides of the brook, which runs from Constable-Burton past Bedale, consists for the most part of a rich loam, but in some places intermixed with a large quantity of cobble stones and coarse gravel. The country between the above-mentioned brook and the west riding, and on the west side of the road from Borough-bridge to Leeming, is generally a turnip soil, though of various qualities; consisting of a loamy soil, upon limestone, a gravelly loam, and a rich hazel loam, except that in some parts there are patches of swampy ground and cold clay land. That corner of the vale, east of Middleton-Tyas, and west of the Wiske, and north of a line drawn from Scorton to Danby-wiske, is mostly cold and wet; but, on the west side of this tract, there is some clayey loam. On each bank of the river Swale, and between that river and the Wiske, and south of Scorton and Danby-Wiske, to the junction of the Ure and Swale, is a very fertile country, consisting of rich gravelly loam and some fine sandy soil. On the banks of the Swale are many rich grazing grounds. For a few miles north of Thirk there is some fine, rich strong loamy land. On the north-west side of Thirk begins a vein of sandy soil, which runs betwixt the rivers Swale and Ure, until it comes within 10 miles of York, where, leaving the river, it passes York a few miles to the north, and extends to the river Derwent. About Myton, Brafferton, and Hetherby, the sand is of a dark colour, and remarkably fertile; but in general this sandy tract is barren and wet. About Skipton and Skelton fine sandy loam prevails; but on each side of York, south of this sandy tract, and to the boundary of the east riding, is a good strong clay, or loamy soil. The country betwixt the sandy soil above described and the Howardian hills, is in general level, the soil varying in all degrees from a strong clay to a sand. The Howardian hills, thus named by Marshall in his Rural Economy, are a high and bold range, running from west to east, and separating the vale at York from Ryedale. The soil is mostly "a good strong loam upon clay, mixed with cobble stones; about Gilling and towards Barnby, it is thin and poor, in most places near to a grit, though in some to a limestone rock; but on the southern side of these hills a good clay and sandy loam prevails. From Barnby to Sheriff-hutton the soil is generally a rich clayey loam. The valley, on the north side of Sheriff-hutton, consists of a clayey

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

English Miles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



REFERENCE to the WAPENTAKES.

1. *Staincliffe*
2. *Leam*
3. *Skymack*
4. *Baptistam Ash*
5. *Worley*
6. *Hybrigg*
7. *Saithwaite*
8. *Ongolders*
9. *Stratforth & Titchill*
10. *Ainsty of York*

loam on a bed of strong gravel, and lower down there is some peat. The hills, rising from the northern side of that valley, are mostly of a rich strong soil, but on their north-eastern extremity, quite to the Derwent, the soil is light and fertile, upon a limestone rock." Ryedale with the east and west marishes, form one extensive vale, Pickering-beck dividing Ryedale from the marishes. The surface of the lower parts of Ryedale is flat, and a large proportion of it, probably not less than 7,000 acres, is liable to be flooded, as the extreme curvature of the river Rye, and an injudicious mode of embankment, retard the passage of the waters, which, in the time of heavy rains, or on the melting of the snow, descend with great rapidity from the moorlands. The flat of Ryedale is broken by several insulated swells, of considerable extent and elevation. On the north side of the dale the surface rises, with a moderate ascent, for three or four miles to the moors, which break abruptly from it. The soil of Ryedale is various, but generally a hazel loam, upon clay, or a deep warp or silt, upon gravel or clay. The detached swells are mostly a rich, strong clay. This dale is generally extremely fertile. In the marishes which skirt the north side of the Derwent, the soil is chiefly clay, with some sandy loam, gravel, and peat. The western moorlands differ greatly from those in the eastern part of the riding, and which have been already described. Being generally calcareous, although their altitude is much greater, they are considerably more fertile than the eastern moorlands, which consist entirely of gritstone or freestone rock. Many of the dales which intersect the western moorlands are extremely fertile. Of these, Wensleydale may be ranked as the first, both in extent and fertility; the bottom of it consists of rich grazing grounds, through which the river Ure winds with a very serpentine course, forming in many places beautiful cascades. From the bottom of the valley the hills rise with a moderate slope, though with a very irregular surface, to an amazing height, and are enclosed for the space of a mile, or a mile and a half from the river. On the south side several small dales open into the larger one of Wensleydale. The soil on the banks of the river, is generally a rich loamy gravel, and on the sides of the hills a good loam; but in some places rather stiff, and a substratum of limestone is predominate. Swaledale is next to Wensleydale in extent, but falls short of it in beauty, though it is esteemed by some as more romantic, as it is much narrower, and the hills, on each side, have a much steeper ascent. It is not much inferior to Wensleydale in fertility, as the soil in the lower parts consists chiefly of a rich loam, though clay and peat-moss appear in some places in ascending the hills. The smaller dales, which are very numerous in this riding, are mostly similar to these, and have the same general appearance of fertility. Even the mountains seldom exhibit those marks of unconquerable sterility which characterise the eastern moorlands; instead of black ling, we find many of them covered with a fine sweet grass; others with extensive tracts of

bent; some indeed produce ling, but it is generally mixed with a large portion of grass, bent, or rushes. In the east riding the soil is not so various. The extensive district which stretches from the foot of the wolds to the western limits of the riding, which is commonly called the levels, is every where flat and unpicturesque. The soil is in most places clayey, with an extensive sandy, and in some places moorish tract, running through the middle; but near the banks of the Derwent and the Ouse it is entirely a clayey loam, and in some places a very strong clay: the latter chiefly predominates from Gilerdyke to Howden, and extends quite to the Ouse; the country is here overspread with villages and hamlets, but is extremely dirty and disagreeable. In the wolds, the soil is commonly a free and rather light loam, with a mixture of chalky gravel; some parts are very shallow: it also contains a deeper and more kindly loam, a lighter sandy mixture upon chalk. Throughout the whole of the tract extending along the coast, clay and loam are the predominant soils. In the west riding soils of every kind are to be found, from deep strong clay and rich loam to the poorest peat earth. Clay and loam, mingled with a portion of sand and moor, prevail in the east district of this riding, while the middle division consists chiefly of loam, on a limestone base. Similar soils extend through the west part, but they are frequently interrupted by tracts of moor of different degrees of fertility.

Agriculture.—Throughout the greatest part of the north riding agriculture has, within the last few years, advanced as rapidly as in most parts of the kingdom, considering the circumstances of climate and soil. In those parts that admit of cultivation the farmers form a very respectable class of society; they are liberal, and generally desirous of making improvements, and ready to adopt any that afford a reasonable prospect of success. In general the peasantry of this riding are sober, industrious, and orderly. In the northern part of the vale of York, the rental of farms is generally from £100 to £300 per annum; very few, perhaps, as low as £40, and some as high as £600; but farther to the southward there is a large proportion of small farms, some of which are as low as £20, with others as high as £200. On the Howardian hills, the generality of farms are under £100; very few are so high as £200. In Ryedale are many farms of £200, and several from that to £800 per annum, or upwards; nevertheless the greater proportion of it is held in farms of about or below £100. In the marishes they may generally be stated at from £50 to £150 per annum—few so high as £200. In both the eastern and western moorlands the farms are small, very few above £100 per annum, but generally from £5 to £40. Wherever there are towns or large villages, a greater proportion of small farms are to be met with. Most of the farms are let from year to year, and leases are unusual. In the vale of York it is computed that one-third of the ground is in tillage, and two thirds in grass. The western end of the Howardian hills, and from thence

to Thirsk, is a dairy country, and not more than one-fourth is in tillage; on the other parts of these hills the tillage and grass are nearly equal in quantity. Ryedale, the marishes, and the northern part of the coast, have about one third in tillage; the southern part of the coast about one-fourth; and Cleveland about one-half. In the dales of the eastern moors, only about one-fifth is in tillage, and much less in those of the western moors. Wensledale is almost wholly in grass, the humidity of the climate in the western moorlands not admitting of tillage with any prospect of advantage. In the dales farther north somewhat more corn is grown, but the quantity, even there, is very small. The enclosed lands, in all these dales, are chiefly appropriated to meadow; the lower and better parts of the moors are mostly stunted pastures, on which the cattle are kept in summer. The soil, climate, and other circumstances of an extensive district, are generally so various, that the rotation of crops must be different in distinct parts. On strong soils the usual course is fallow, wheat, oats, or sometimes beans and pease mixed, or pease instead of oats; and a little to the westward of Easingwold, fallow, wheat, beans, or pease, or pease and beans mixed. On gravelly and loamy soils the courses are various; sometimes fallow, wheat, beans, pease, blendings, or early oats; sometimes turnips, barley, clover, wheat, or white pease instead of the clover. Some sow barley and turnips alternately. Near Catterick, the rotation is frequently barley, clover, and turnips; near Bedale it is sometimes turnips, wheat, beans, and then again turnips. In Ryedale, the marishes and some parts of the vale of York, the course on the higher soils is turnips, barley, red clover, and wheat. In Cleveland, and along the coast, the common rotation is fallow, wheat, oats, or, instead of the last, beans and blendings, which are a mixture of pease and beans; turnips are but little cultivated. From all these courses, however, there are various deviations, induced by different considerations and circumstances. Wheat is the staple produce of Cleveland, and no other district in the north riding produces so great a quantity, in proportion to its extent, or of so good a quality; yet the crops are not so abundant as in those parts where they are more in the practice of cultivating turnips, clover, and grass seeds. In Cleveland, three quarters per acre are esteemed an average crop; but in Ryedale, and the best cultivated parts of the vale of York, from three and a half to four quarters per acre are frequently obtained; and crops of five quarters per acre are not uncommon. Barley is not much cultivated in the north riding, nor rye, except on poor and sandy soils. Meslin, or a mixture of wheat and rye, is very common, and of this the household bread is made throughout the country; it is used in families of almost every rank, and is both wholesome and nutritious. Ryedale is as remarkable for the culture of oats as Cleveland is for that of wheat; the crops of oats in this district are abundant, and their quality is excellent. In Ryedale eight quar-

ters per acre are a common crop; ten are often produced, and that for several years in succession; but in most other parts of the riding six quarters are esteemed a good crop. The oats are principally consumed in the manufacturing parts of this county, where the numerous population makes use chiefly of oaten bread. In the southern parts of the vale of York, on the eastern part of the Howardian hills, and in Ryedale, the harvest generally begins about the second week in August: in the northern parts of the vale, the west end of the Howardian hills, in Cleveland, and the marishes, towards the end of that month; on the coast, and in the dales of the eastern and western moorlands, where the situation is favourable, about the beginning of September, but in general about the end of that month or the beginning of October. When the extent of the north riding is considered, that of the woodlands is comparatively small. The following estimate of the quantity in each district is not far from the truth:—

The Coast,	Acres.
Cleveland,	3,000
The Vale of York, with the Howardian hills,	1,500
Ryedale, with the east and west marishes,	11,500
Eastern Moorlands,	6,000
Western ditto,	3,000
Total,	25,500

Exclusive of the above, there is a considerable quantity of timber in the hedge-rows, particularly in Ryedale, the Howardian hills, and the vale of York. Large full grown timber, however, is extremely scarce. Some proprietors have, however, of late years formed considerable plantations. The oak timber, in most parts of the north riding, though not large, is of an excellent quality, being produced on sound, and often rocky ground. Its growth is slow, which renders it extremely hard and durable, and to the use of it the ship-builders of Whitby owe their wealth, and the ships their celebrity. This port and Scarborough consume most of the ship timber produced in this riding, except such as may grow towards its western extremity.—The breed of cattle throughout this portion of the county is the short-horned, except towards the western boundaries, where some small long-horned cattle are met with. The short-horned cattle of the northern part of the vale of York, and of Cleveland, are known by the name of the Tees-water breed. This district is supposed to produce the largest cattle in England, and the breed has of late years been greatly improved. Near York, where the cattle are kept chiefly for the purpose of the dairy, the breed is less an object of attention, the milk being considered as of greater importance. In the Howardian hills, Ryedale, and the marishes, considerable attention is paid to the breed, and here, next to the banks of the Tees, are the best short-horned cattle in the riding. The cattle of the western moorlands are small; when fat, they seldom exceed forty stone weight. In the dales of the eastern moorlands, and on the coast, the cattle are clean, and fine in the bone, and good feed-

ers, but considerably inferior in size to the Tees-water breed. In the eastern moorlands, the coast, Ryedale, the Howardian hills, and the southern part of the vale of York, the practice of working oxen prevails, although it is less general than formerly. In the western part of the riding, the northern part of the vale of York, and in Cleveland, oxen are seldom used for the draught.—The sheep of the old stock of the northern part of the vale of York, and of Cleveland, generally called Tees-water sheep, are large, coarse boned, and slow feeders; and the wool is harsh and dry. But the stock of most of the principal farmers has of late years been greatly improved by a mixture of the Disley and Northumberland breeds. The sheep of the marshes, Ryedale, and the Howardian hills, are also greatly improved; but the Disley breed is not yet grown common in Cleveland. The moorland sheep are small; those on the higher inclosed lands of the western moors will, when three years old and fat, weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds per quarter, and produce a fleece of about five pounds of tolerably fine wool. The whole of this is worked up into the knitted hosiery, for which these dales are celebrated. But the greatest part of the sheep on these moors are of the short or small Scotch breed. The sheep on the eastern moorlands are horned, with black or mottled faces; they are smaller than those of the western moorlands, not weighing, when well fed, above fourteen pounds per quarter, and their fleeces will not average more than three pounds of an open, loose, and coarse wool, some of which is little finer than goat's hair.—Yorkshire has long been famed for its horses, and the north riding is particularly distinguished for its breed. The Cleveland horses being cleanly made, strong, and active, are extremely well-adapted to the coach and to the plough; those of the northern part of the vale of York are, by the general introduction of the racing blood, rendered the most valuable breed for the saddle. The southern part of the vale, the Howardian hills, Ryedale, and the marshes, also produce a great number of horses both for the saddle and the coach. The dales of the eastern moorlands rear many horses, which, being of a smaller breed, are too low for the coach, but are a useful and hardy race. Horses also constitute a considerable part of the stock in the higher parts of the western moorlands. They are generally bred between the Scottish Galloways and the country breed, and are a hardy and very strong race, in proportion to their size; these are chiefly sold into the manufacturing parts of the west riding and Lancashire for the ordinary purposes. In the north riding of Yorkshire, landed property is greatly divided; about one-third of it is possessed by yeomanry. Much the largest proportion of the eastern and western moorlands is in possession of freeholders, the value of whose lands seldom amounts to £200 per annum. The rest of the county is divided into estates of different value, from seven or eight hundred, as high as £20,000 per annum, or upwards, but very few rise to anything near so great an amount. In the

east riding greater improvements have been made in agriculture, and it has been brought to a higher degree of perfection, and conducted on a more extensive scale, than in any other portion of the county. The farms, especially on the wolds and in the southern parts of Holderness, are generally large, from two or three hundred to above a thousand pounds rent per annum; and small farms are rarely to be found. Their most frequent occurrence is in the levels, on the western side of the wolds, towards York. The rents vary from ten or fifteen shillings, to four or five pounds per acre, according to the nature of the soil, and the advantages of the situation. Near Hedon some of the ground is let at four or five guineas, and some, in the vicinity of Hull, at eight or ten pounds per acre. Even in the Holderness marshes, and Sunk island, which is contiguous, the lands are rented as high as from £2 to £2 10s., or more, per acre; yet from the goodness of the soil, and the improved mode of agriculture, the farmers are rich and live in an elegant style. In the low grounds called the Carrs, adjoining to the river Hull, such improvements have been made by drainage as less than a century ago would have been deemed impossible. Extensive tracts of land formerly flooded a great part of the year, and producing scarcely any thing but rushes and a little coarse grass, are now covered with abundant crops of grain; and the value of the soil has been increased in a tenfold proportion. On the wolds very great improvements have taken place. About a century ago wheat was almost unknown in this district; barley and oats were the only kinds of grain that were produced, and of the former was made all the bread used by the inhabitants. But at this time the valleys and declivities of the hills wave with plentiful crops of wheat, and neither servants nor labourers will eat barley bread. The mode of converting the old sheep lands on the wolds into tillage, is mostly by paring and burning, after which a crop of turnips is generally produced. This is sometimes followed by oats, and sometimes by barley and seeds, (clover, &c.) for mowing or eating; and the ground having thus lain a year or two is ploughed up for wheat. In the Carrs, the Holderness marshes, and Sunk island, when the old lands are broken up, the mode has generally been that of sowing rape for the first crop. In the Carrs, the practice of paring and burning is universal; in Sunk island, and the marshes, the sward is often ploughed without undergoing that process. The rabbit-warrens, which, in the more uncultivated state of the wolds, formed a prominent feature, are rapidly disappearing. The largest now in this part of the country is in Cowlain; but this will, in all probability, soon share the fate of many others that have been ploughed out, as warrens give an air of desolation to an estate, and are troublesome to the neighbourhood immediately adjoining. But in proportion to the extirpation of rabbits, the breed of sheep has been improved, especially by crosses from the Leicestershire. Enclosures have indeed become almost general; and probably ere long very few

fields in this district will remain unenclosed. On the wold soil quick-set fences grow remarkably well, if taken care of the first two or three years. The extensive level, extending from the foot of the wolds to the western limits of the riding, has also received great improvements by drainage, enclosure, and the newest modes of agriculture. Within the last half century the vast commons of Wāllinfen and Bishopsoil, containing upwards of 9000 acres, have been enclosed and cultivated, besides several others of inferior extent; and a vast and dreary waste, full of swamps and broken grounds, which, in foggy or stormy weather, could not be crossed without danger, is now covered with well-built farm-houses, and intersected in various directions with roads, of which some are in a very good state. In the rich and strong lands about Howden, large quantities of flax, and also of beans, are produced. The whole of this level, as well as the rest of the east riding, is a considerable corn country. Although there are no extensive woods between the wolds and the Ouse, there are abundance of plantations and trees in the hedge rows of old enclosures. There seems, indeed, to be too much wood to have any good effect on so level a country, as it tends to make the air damp, and to prevent the roads from drying. In the west riding almost all the arable land is enclosed with hedges or stone walls; the former prevail in the eastern, the latter in the western parts. Within a few miles to the westward of Leeds, stone fences become general, and, except in some of the fertile valleys, hedges almost entirely disappear. But there are very few open fields, except where the land is common or waste. A great proportion of this riding is possessed by small proprietors; and there are few parts of the kingdom where this respectable class is more numerous. The dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, the earl of Thanet, &c. are the greatest proprietors; but there are some other noblemen and gentlemen who possess extensive estates. Here are also considerable portions of land belonging to the archbishop of York and other dignitaries of the church. The majority of farms are comparatively small, and few are of that size which, in many other parts of the kingdom, would be considered as large. On the arable lands, there are scarcely any that exceed four hundred acres; and for one of that extent we meet with a dozen of less than fifty acres. In the grazing division, in the westernmost parts of the riding, the land is let in yet smaller allotments; and, in many places, the occupier of a hundred acres is called a large farmer. A great part of this riding is exclusively kept in grass, and, where this is the case, cultivation is only a secondary object. Mr Browne, in his Agricultural Survey, gives the following general sketch of the state of farming in the district under consideration:—"1. From Ripley to the western extremity of the riding, nearly the whole of the good land is kept under the grazing system, and seldom or never ploughed; while corn is raised upon the inferior or moorish soils. During the time we were in that part of the country, we hardly

ever saw a plough; and a stalk of corn was a great rarity. Upon the higher grounds there are immense tracts of waste, which are generally common amongst the contiguous possessors, and pastured by them with cattle and sheep.—2. The land in the vicinity of manufacturing towns. The greatest part of the ground is there occupied by persons who do not consider farming as a business, but regard it only as a matter of convenience. The manufacturer has his enclosure, wherein he keeps milch cows for the use of his family, and horses for carrying his goods to market, and bringing back raw materials.—3. The corn district, or those parts of the riding where tillage is principally attended to, and grass only considered as the means of bringing the corn husbandry to perfection. If we run an imaginary line from Ripley, southward by Leeds, Wakefield, and Barnsley, to Rotherham, we may affirm that the greatest part eastward of it, till we come to the banks of the Ouse, which separates the west from the east riding, is principally employed in raising corn. About Boroughbridge, Wetherby, Selby, &c. there is about one-half of the fields under the plough. Further south about Pontefract, Barnsley, and Rotherham, there are two-thirds; and to the eastward of Doncaster, to Thorne and Snaith, three-fourths of the land are managed in a similar way.—4. The common fields. These are scattered over the whole of the last division, but are most numerous in that part of the country, to the eastward of the great north road from Doncaster to Boroughbridge. It is impossible even to guess at the quantity of land under this management. In general it may be said to be extensive.—5. The moors. These, besides the large tracts in the first division, lie in the western part of the riding, and, perhaps, contain one-eighth part of the district. Upon them sheep are chiefly bred, and afterwards sold to the graziers in the lower part of the country. A great part of these lands is common." To these observations it is necessary to add, that the number of open fields is considerably diminished since the time of the survey, and is continually growing less, as bills of enclosure are passing in every session of parliament. The bad husbandry, of which Mr Browne speaks, in the tract to the eastward of Doncaster, is greatly improved. That gentleman also remarks, that "betwixt Hatfield and Thorne there are great quantities of waste land, and much under water. Upon the whole the land we have seen this day stands in the greatest need of improvement, which cannot be done without a previous division." The observation is just, and the evil has been in a great measure remedied. After much pains had been taken to remove various obstacles, and reconcile jarring interests, an act of parliament was, in the year 1811, obtained for enclosing the extensive commons of Hatfield, Stainforth, Thorne, &c., which has been of incalculable benefit to the neighbourhood. By that enclosure above twelve thousand acres of land, a great part of which was of excellent quality, has been brought into cultivation: this part of

the county now assumes a new aspect; the wide extent of waste has been converted into waving fields of corn, and the means of subsistence, by the increase of provisions and employment, has been greatly augmented. In the arable lands of the west riding, a greater quantity of wheat is raised than of any other grain. It is mostly of the red sort, and is sown after fallow, or turnips, or clover; and sometimes, though seldom, after pease or beans. Rye is not cultivated to any great extent, and is the most frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. Barley is also produced in far less quantities than wheat. Oats are cultivated to a very considerable extent, but little attention seems to be bestowed on procuring the best kinds of seed, though in the western part of the riding oatmeal is the principal food of the lower classes of inhabitants. The quantity of land sown with pease is not considerable, and very few beans are produced except on the strong soils in the eastern parts near the Don and Ouse. They are chiefly sown in the broadcast way; but drilling has, of late years, come more into practice. Tares and vetches, for horse food, are sown in several places, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Sheffield and Rotherham. The turnip husbandry prevails over a great part of the riding, but the cultivation of that root is not in general attended to so carefully as good farming requires. In the eastern part of the riding toward Selby, and especially in the tract which lies along the banks of the Ouse, below its junction with the Aire, and is distinguished by the name of Marshland, the raising of potatoes is no inconsiderable object of attention. They are mostly of the kidney kind, and great quantities of them are sent by water carriage to the London market. The average crop in Marshland may be estimated at about seventy sacks, of twelve pecks per acre, but instances of crops producing 100 sacks per acre have been met with in the best soils, and under a good mode of management. Flax is also cultivated in these parts to a considerable extent. It is generally sown in the beginning of April; and if the season be favourable, it is fit for weeding about the middle of May, and for pulling in the latter end of July. The produce is generally from forty or fifty stones, of fourteen pounds, to the acre; but flax is a very precarious crop; for, on the best soils, and under the best management, it depends almost wholly upon the season. A bounty of fourpence per stone is allowed by government for growing of flax, to encourage its cultivation. Rape is not very extensively grown in this part of the county, and it is only in the eastern parts that any is seen. Wood for dyers is very commonly raised in the neighbourhood of Selby, and in some parts near Doncaster. It is generally sown among red clover, and is pulled up by women and children a few days before the clover is mowed. It grows upon all lands that are fit for turnips, and is sometimes sown alone for a crop. Clover is sometimes sown in this riding, but much less than in any other district. The quantity of oak and ashwood in the west riding is very

considerable, and both meet with a ready market at the shipping and manufacturing towns. A large portion is also used at the mines and collieries. The waste land in this riding, at the period Mr Tuke made his survey, was 265,000 acres capable of cultivation, and 140,000 acres incapable of improvement in any other way than by planting; the aggregate making somewhat more than one-fourth of the whole district. The waste lands which are fit only for planting appear to have very slowly improved, although many places, which would not repay the expense of cultivation, or even of enclosing, would serve for the raising of birch, Scotch fir, and larches; and plantations of this kind would contribute both to the benefit of the proprietor and the public convenience. Draining is assiduously attended to in the west riding. Hollow draining is conducted in various modes; but that which seems to be considered as the best and cheapest, is to fill up the drain with pebbles, taking care that no mould is introduced amongst them, and to cover them with straw before the earth is drawn over them. Paring and burning the sward, at the first breaking up of old pasture lands, is in some places practised; but in others prohibited, unless with the consent of the proprietors. The advantages of this process seem to depend wholly on the nature of the soil. All sorts of manures are employed for fertilizing the land; bones, broken in a mill, are now very generally used for that purpose, especially in the southern parts of the riding towards Sheffield and Doncaster. Bones of all kinds are gathered with great industry, and vast quantities are brought both by land and water carriage from distant places. One of the greatest improvements that land can receive is by warping, where the situation is such as to admit of the process. This is done by letting in the tide upon lands adjoining to rivers, and lying below the levels of high water. The warp consists of the mud and salts deposited by the ebbing tide. Near the banks of the Ouse, one tide will leave an inch of mud. One piece of land, that was scarcely worth anything, was raised fourteen inches in the space of three years, and converted into excellent soil. By warping, the lands are so enriched that they will bring abundant crops for several successive years without any manure. They require to be kept in tillage for six or seven years before they are laid down; for the salts in the mud are highly inimical to all kinds of grass seeds. Warped land is extremely well adapted to wheat, beans, and oats; but it is too rich for barley, which it causes to grow coarse: it is also the best kind of soil for both flax and potatoes. A very considerable extent of moor-land adjoining to the new channel of the Don, commonly called the Dutch river, originally not worth five pounds per acre, has been so greatly improved by warping, that its value is increased more than a tenfold proportion. In regard to cattle, less attention has been paid to the breeds in this district, than in either of the other two ridings. The horses, in the middle and eastern districts are of a good size, and sufficiently strong for all the labours of husbandry; those employed

In the western parts are small, but hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue. In those parts there are scarcely any horses bred for sale. The farmers and manufacturers breed a few for their own use, and endeavour to get such as they think the most suitable to their business. The horned cattle may be classed under three distinct heads:—First, the short-horned or Holderness breed, which prevails in the eastern parts of the riding;—second, the long-horned, or Craven breed, which are both bred and fed in the western parts;—and, third, a cross breed between the two above mentioned. Cows of the short-horned breed afford the greatest return of milk. But the long-horned breed give milk of a greater quality of butter. This also is a hardy sort of cattle, peculiarly adapted to the vicissitudes of a wet and precarious climate like that of Craven. The mixed breed is the most common in Niddersdale and the adjacent country. Cattle of this breed are both handsome and useful. They are somewhat inferior to the Holderness cows in regard to the quantity of milk; but they are much hardier, and more cheaply maintained, and sooner made ready for the butcher. Besides these breeds, which properly belong to the county, there are immense numbers of Scotch cattle, which, being fed in this district, are sold to the butchers. The sheep in this riding are of many different breeds, which, in most parts, have been so often crossed, as to confound all distinction. But of late years considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of this important part of the farmer's stock, by introducing a mixture of the Leicestershire breed. The sheep bred upon the western moors, which seem to be a native breed, are horned, light in the fore-quarter, hardy, and good thrivers; and when brought down at a proper age, into the pastures of the low country, they are soon fed, and make excellent mutton. The Craven sheep seem to be of the same kind, but much larger, as most of the mountains in that rugged district are covered with a sweet grass. They are all horned, and have generally black faces, with long legs, and are well made for exploring a district where hill rising upon hill seems to forbid all access to animals not endowed with a very great proportion of agility. Upon the waste commons, scattered here and there in many parts of this riding, the sheep are often the most miserable looking animals that can any where be seen, except on the eastern moors, to the westward of Whithy. This is often the case, even where the land is of the best quality; for as a great part of the sheep belong to poor people, and are in small lots, they cannot be improved; and in unstinted commons, they serve only to starve whole flocks. A considerable degree of attention is given to the management of the roads, many of which, in the manufacturing parts of the country, have foot paths on the sides. These are in most places paved, in others raised with broken granite, fine gravel, or sand. The numerous waggons, however, pass on several of these roads, cut them very much in winter, and render it difficult

to keep them in repair, especially where they are at any great distance from good materials. This district is well supplied with inland navigation. Most of the large manufacturing towns have either a navigable river or a canal; and the whole riding is thus connected between Liverpool, Leeds, and Hull.

Climate, &c.—The climate of the north riding admits of a considerable variety, the natural consequence of the different elevation of various parts of the county, and other topographical circumstances. In the vale of York the air is mild and temperate, except near the moors, where the influence of the winds from those mountainous regions is sometimes severely felt. The climate of the Howardian hills, from their greater elevation, and their vicinity to the eastern moors, is cold, and the corn rather later in ripening. Ryedale and the marishes on the skirt of the Derwent enjoy a mild air; but the dampness of these flats, and the want of a better drainage, render them less healthful than most other parts of this riding. The great altitude of the eastern moorlands renders their climate extremely cold, and presents an insuperable obstacle to their improvement. The highest parts of these moors are 1444 feet above the level of the sea, an altitude, which, between the latitudes of 54° and 55°, is greatly above that at which corn will ripen. At an elevation of about 600 feet the crop becomes extremely uncertain; that, indeed, may be reckoned the greatest height at which wheat will grow, with any chance of repaying the husbandman for his labour; and there the grain will prove very light, and about a month later in ripening than at the foot of the hills. Between six and seven hundred feet may be reckoned the maximum of elevation for any other grain. Little corn, therefore, except oats and ling, are sown in the higher parts of the dales that penetrate these moorlands, and it frequently happens that the crops are still in the field when the ground is covered with snow. The vale of Cleveland having these moorlands on the east and south-east, the sea to the north and north-east, and lying open on the west to the winds, from an extensive and mountainous country, has a climate somewhat severe; but the dryness of the soil, and the frequent use of lime, concur to accelerate the harvest, which is nearly as early here as in the warmer parts of this riding; the same remark may be made on the narrow tract, which lies along the coast from Whithy to Scarborough. The climate of the western moorlands is colder than that of the eastern moorlands; although the former soil is more favourable to vegetation in consequence of their calcareous composition. The western moorlands being much more elevated than the eastern, and not like them exposed to the sea air, remain longer covered with snow, and are far more subject to rain. In Yorkshire, as well as in all the counties bordering on the German ocean, the east winds usually predominate in the spring, and during a great part of the summer, as do the west winds in the western parts of the island. Some variation of climate exists in the east riding, it being colder

on the eastern than on the western side of the wolds, which break the force of the cold and raw winds from the German ocean. Near the coast the country is exposed to fogs from the sea and the Humber; on the wolds the air is much sharper, and the snow lies longer by reason of their elevation. The levels in the western part of the riding enjoy a milder climate, by being sheltered from the easterly winds. The climate of the west riding is as various as its surface; a circumstance naturally arising from the diversity of situations. In the eastern parts, towards the banks of the Ouse, the climate, as well as the face of the country, resembles that of the east riding on the opposite side of the river; and damps and fogs are somewhat prevalent. In the middle district the air is sharper, clearer, and considered as more healthful. And in the western parts the climate is cold, tempestuous, and rainy. At Sheffield the average gauge of rain is thirty-three inches; being about a medium between the quantities that fall in Lancashire and on the eastern coasts of the kingdom. Blackstone-edge, and the mountains of Craven, are the most foggy, rainy, and stormy districts in England; although from the frequent high winds which purify the atmosphere, and keep it in a state of agitation, the climate is reckoned salubrious to sound constitutions, and the inhabitants have a robust and healthful appearance. The face of the country, along the coast from Scarborough to Cleveland, is hilly and bold, the cliff being generally from sixty or seventy to a hundred and fifty feet high. Stoupe Brow, vulgarly called Stow Brow, which is on the coast, at the distance of fourteen miles from Scarborough, and about seven from Whitby, rises to the stupendous height of 893 feet. From the cliff, the country rises in most places very rapidly to the height of 300 or 400 feet; and a little farther inland successive hills, rising one above another, form the elevated tract of the moorlands. The soil along the coast is almost every where a strong clay; and the sloping position from the moors towards the sea renders the climate stormy and cold. Beyond the narrow strip of land on the coast is that wild and mountainous tract called the eastern moorlands; these occupy a space of about thirty miles in length, from east to west, by fifteen in breadth, from north to south, and are penetrated by a number of beautiful and fertile dales. "The surface of some of the higher hills is entirely covered with large free stones; on others beds of peat, which in many places are very deep, (frequently not to be passed, and never without danger), extend themselves to a great distance, the produce of which is always ling, but in some places mixed with bent and rushes. Near to the old enclosures some considerable tracts of loam and sandy soil producing furze, fern, here called brackens, thistles, and coarse grass, with but little ling, are to be met with. But wherever ling is the chief produce, the top soil is invariably black moor or peat, of a finer texture than in the boggy parts. In the sub-soil is considerable variety; in some places a yellowish, in others a reddish clay occurs; a loose,

red freestone, upon either a rock or clay, is very common; in some places a kind of rotten earth, inclining to peat, and also a hard cemented reddish sand, and a grey sand are found. The basis of all this district is invariably a freestone. The western end of these moorlands, which is called Hamilton, is very different from those above described; it is generally a fine loamy soil upon a limestone rock, producing large quantities of coarse grass and bent; in some parts, particularly towards the south-east points, mixed with some ling. The uncultivated dales, situated amongst these moors, are pretty extensive, some of them containing from 5000 to 10,000 acres, and Eskdale and Blisdale much more; the level land, at the bottom of the dales is seldom more than 200 or 300 yards in breadth; but the land is generally cultivated from half a mile, to a mile and a half up the hills, though the surface is in many places very irregular. Most of the dales partake more or less of the following soils:—A black, moory earth upon a clay; a sandy soil, in some places intermixed with large gritstones, upon a shale; and a light loam upon a grit-rock. In the neighbourhood of Harkness, on the eastern parts of the moors, we find in some instances, on the sides of the hills, a somewhat stiff loam upon limestone, and a deep sandy loam upon a whinstone; in the bottoms a light loam upon gravel or freestone." The interior parts of these moorlands present a bleak and dreary aspect. The whole country is destitute of wood, except in the dales, where a few dwarfish trees may be seen among the scattered habitations. In the roads leading from Whitby to Guisborough, Stokesley, and Pickering, the traveller, after proceeding a few miles, meets with no living object, except a few small and miserable looking sheep, wandering, half-starved, through extensive wastes, where the view is bounded only by the horizon, and sees himself surrounded with a vast solitude, so lonely as to excite the idea of seclusion from human society. Some of the hills, however, near the edges of this rugged and mountainous region, command picturesque and extensive prospects. In descending the Blue bank, on the Pickering road, about five miles before we reach Whitby, we have a most delightful view of a finely variegated and well cultivated district, covered with rich enclosures, and embellished with neat farm houses and elegant villas, scattered in every direction. The beautiful vale of Eskdale bursts upon the view, and for the space of four miles displays to the eye all its various windings, while the venerable ruins of Whitby abbey form a conspicuous and striking object in the picture, which has for its back ground an extensive prospect of the German ocean. The hills on the southern edge of the moors afford a view of Ryedale, the Howardian hills, and the wolds in the east riding. Various points of the Hamilton hills command extensive views over the vale of York, as far as the western moors. Toward the north-west, the hills and declivities, especially near Upleatham, Whorlton, and Arncliffe, afford delightful prospects into the level parts of Cleveland. But the most remarkable object in this rugged district is the

peaked mountain, called *Roseberry Topping*. By its detached position and superior elevation, it commands in all directions a prospect at once extensive and interesting, and serves as a land mark to navigators. The summit of this pyramidal hill, which rises near the village of Newton, and about a mile to the east of the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, is found by accurate admeasurements, to be elevated 1488 feet above the level of the sea. The base of this mountain is composed of immense masses of alum rock, which extends to a depth unexplored, and when decomposed by exposure to the air, excludes almost all vegetation by the ferruginous particles which it contains. Iron-ore is also contained in this and other Cleveland mountains; sometimes in detached pieces, but more frequently in a regular stratum, from six to fourteen inches thick, extending from east to west, in a line parallel to the horizon; but the strata here are found to dip to the south, which is a proof that they are not in the same position in which they were originally formed, but have been thrown up by one of those great convulsions of nature, which caused the uneven surface of the earth. About half way up the side of the hill, above the village of Newton, there is a large laminated rock, which consists of a friable and indurated ferruginous or ochre clay, of a gritty texture, and contains an innumerable quantity of petrified shells and other marine substances, such as are common in the northern seas. These petrifications are bivalves, chiefly of the cockle and oyster kinds; the former are in a good state of preservation. Besides these, jet, and pieces of petrified wood, are sometimes discovered; and also trachite, or thunderbolts, as they are vulgarly called, in great numbers; which are conical stones of various sizes, from two to five or six inches long, and from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the base, and are found sticking in pieces of the rock in a confused manner, and in different directions. The vale of Cleveland is lightly interspersed with hills, and the soil is generally a clay; in some places a clayey loam prevails, and in others a fine, red, sandy soil. From the tenacity of its clays, Baxter supposes Cleveland to have derived its name, although Camden deduces it from the cliffs towards its eastern and southern extremities. The popular distich,—

"Cleveland in the clay
Bring two soles, and carry one away,"

evidently alludes to the soil. The extensive vale of York is not confined within any determinate boundaries, but rather marked out by the face of the country. Mr Tuke considers it to begin at the Tees, and to extend to the southern borders of the county. This vale, from the river Tees, has a general slope, though interrupted by some irregularities of surface, and some bold swells, as far as York, where it sinks into a perfect flat. The northern part of this tract has the moorlands on each side, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is separated from Ryedale by the Howardian hills, 'till it approaches within ten miles of York; it

then acquires a greater breadth by extending itself into the east riding, where it is bounded by the wolds on the east, and extends southward as far as the Humber. The vale of York, therefore, must be considered as comprising no small part of the east and west as well as the north riding, and extending from north to south quite through the middle of the county. This division of Yorkshire, although it displays a great variety of aspect, is far less conspicuously marked with the bold features of nature than the other parts of the county. But if it contains no scenery that can be truly called romantic, some parts of the riding are beautifully picturesque, and afford very extensive and even magnificent prospects, especially where the sea or the Humber enters into the view. From its topographical appearance, it may be considered as three different districts: the wolds, which are lofty ranges of hills, extending almost from the northern to the southern borders of the riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the east and the west of that elevated country. The level tract along the coast may be said to begin at Filey, the northern limit of the east riding. As far, however, as Bridlington, the face of the country is beautifully diversified with lofty swells, and the wolds, in places, extend to the coast, which, near the villages of Specton, Bampton, and Flamborough, rises in cliffs of 100 or 150 yards in perpendicular height. At Bridlington the country sinks into a flat, which continues for eight or nine miles to the southward, with hardly any variation. About five miles to the south of Bridlington begins the wapentake of Holderness, the eastern parts of which, toward the sea coast, is a richly variegated country; the western edge is a fenny tract of about four miles in breadth, extending nearly twenty miles in length to the banks of the Humber. The southern part of Holderness also falls into marshes, bordering on that vast river or estuary; and the county terminates in a point at Spurnhead, the "ocellum promontorium" of Ptolemy. In almost every part of Holderness the views are enlivened by a prospect of the Yorkshire, and in some places of the Lincolnshire wolds, one or the other of which, and sometimes both, make a beautiful appearance from every elevation. The wolds are a grand assemblage of chalky hills, extending, as already observed, nearly from the northern to the southern extremity of the east riding. The ascent to them is somewhat steep, except on the eastern side, where they rise in gentle and successive swells, presenting a beautiful aspect towards the flat country. But their height, which in the most elevated parts is supposed not to exceed 600 feet, is inconsiderable when compared with that of the eastern; and more especially of the western moora in the north, and the hills of Craven in the west riding. Many parts, however, of the wolds, afford magnificent and delightful prospects. The extent of the district called the wolds is variously estimated; that part called the north wolds, which may be considered as terminating in a line drawn from Driffield to Pocklington, has been computed at about 307,000

acres; but, in taking its whole extent to its southern extremity, 400,000 acres will not seem too high a calculation. The surface is generally divided into easy extensive swells and plains, with many intervening deep dales and valleys. The soil is commonly a free and rather light loam, with a mixture of chalky gravel. The third natural division of the east riding extends from the western foot of the wolds to the boundaries of the north and west ridings. This tract of land, which is commonly called the levels, is every where flat and unpicturesque; the country is overspread with villages and hamlets, and is extremely dirty and disagreeable. The face of the country in the west riding is very irregular; but in general terms, it may be divided into three large districts, gradually varying from a level and marshy, to a rocky and mountainous region. The flat and marshy part of the riding lies on the eastern side along the banks of the Ouse, and extends to the westward, in some places to a greater, and in others to a less distance, but, generally, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line, drawn from Doncaster to Sherborne. The middle part, as far to the westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Otley, rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated. Further to the west the surface becomes rugged and mountainous. Beyond Sheffield scarcely any thing is seen but black moors; which running north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone-Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; and the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains, among which Pennygiant, Warnside, and Ingleborough, are particularly conspicuous, the two last being considered as the highest hills in either England or Wales; not excepting even Skiddaw Hellwelyn, or Snowden. Amidst the hilly and mountainous tracts of this riding, however, are many romantic valleys, presenting the most beautiful scenery. The most extensive of these are Netherdale, watered by the Nid; Wharfedale, and the vale of the Aire, which in many places afford views the most delightful that can be imagined.

Minerals, &c.—In the north riding the minerals consist chiefly of the alum mines, on the coast of Whitby, and the lead mines in Swaledale and the neighbouring valleys. About the middle of the last century, copper of very fine quality was produced near Middleton-Tyas, but the works have been for some years discontinued: veins of this metal are supposed to lie scattered in various parts of the western moorlands. Copper was also discovered about thirty years ago at Richmond, in a gentleman's garden near the bridge; but it does not appear that the discovery has ever tended to any profitable result. The same observation applies to the ironstone, which is found in the east moorlands in great quantities. An inepitimus, dated at York, the 26th of February, 1328, the second year of Edward III. recites a grant made on the 16th of August, 1209, by Robert de Stuteville of a meadow in Rosedale to the nuns of that place, excepting only his forge, affords proof that iron was

worked in Rosedale early in the 13th century. The huge heaps, also, of iron slag, and the remains of the ancient works, with the appearance of the hearths where charcoal has been burned, show that wood has abounded here more than at present, and that iron has been wrought on a large scale in several of these dales. Ayton is the only place in the north riding where forges have been established in modern times, and even these have now totally disappeared from the difficulty of procuring fuel. There are also some beds of ironstone in the vicinity of Whitby; but the produce is carried to the works in the north. Freestone or grit, of an excellent quality for building, is found in many parts of this riding, particularly on Gatherley-Moor, near Richmond, at Ranton, near Boroughbridge, and several other places; but one of the best quarries is about four miles south-west of Whitby, where an excellent specimen is seen in the large and fine stones used in the construction of the pier. It has already been observed that the western moorland consists almost wholly of limestone, which also abounds in the Hambleton and Howardian hills. A long but narrow ridge, producing lime of a quality peculiarly excellent for agricultural purposes, extends along the edge of the eastern moorlands; for at least 30 miles in length marble of various kinds, some resembling, and others superior in closeness of texture and distinctness of colours, to that of Derbyshire, is found in many parts of the western moorlands, but is converted to no other purposes than those of making lime or repairing the roads; and in some places, towards the north-western extremity of the riding, large blocks of a light granite, much resembling that of the ancients, lie scattered over the face of the country, but are not converted to any use. Various parts of this riding produce coal, particularly the plain between Easingwold and Thirsk, but the quantity is small and the quality bad. Being heavy, sulphureous, and burning to white ashes, the coals of this riding are scarcely fit for any other use than the burning of lime. The greater part of the north riding is therefore supplied with coals from the county of Durham; and many persons who can keep a horse and cart gain a living by furnishing that supply. One horse and a cart will bring from three to four quarters of coals; and those who follow this business assert, that any number of single horses with small carts will draw a greater weight than the same horses yoked in pairs or fours, or in a team with a larger vehicle. The single-horse carts are seen in great numbers in Leeming Lane and the other roads in this riding; and the coal, advancing in price in proportion to distance, is in many places excessively dear. A correspondent of Mr Tuke observes, that "the inhabitants of this riding in general are extremely hurt by the expensive land carriage of coals from the county of Durham. The produce of their lands is continually wasted upon the public roads, and a vast sum of money annually expended in their repairs, which otherwise would be laid out in

local improvements; and agriculture suffers severely by the frequent absence of our servants and horses." In the east riding chalk is the principal fossil substance. Near the coast it extends from Hemsle, on the banks of the Humber, its southern extremity to Keighton, 10 miles south of Scarborough, its northern boundary. The chalk rocks always contain large quantities of water, which may be had by boring or sinking, even at a considerable distance from the hills. Many large springs break out along the eastern edge of the chalk, generally in the gravel which covers it. The river Hull is formed by the united waters of a number of these springs; and at Spring Head, from which the town of Hull is supplied with water, 240,000 gallons are raised daily; this water contains a small portion of carbonate of lime and iron, which are separated by exposure to the atmosphere in a course of three miles. The intermitting spring of Keldgate, near Cottingham, rises upon the gravel, but it is not far distant from the chalk. In the gravel beds on the chalk are found the remains of large animals, some of them in a state of great perfection; vertebræ, eighteen feet in length, and from eight to ten inches in diameter, have been dug up in these beds; and teeth, measuring eight or ten inches in circumference, are frequently discovered here. At Hull, the gravel depository of the animal remains is about ninety feet from the surface; and the workmen employed in boring for water near the north bridge, describe their tools to have smelt as if they had been cutting fish; so that it is probable not only the bones, but also the fleshy part of the animal remain. The coast from Spurn to Bridlington forms a section of all the beds above the chalk, and as it is not in the line of dip, two beds are generally seen at the same time. A bed of dark red clay commences at Kilnsea, containing rounded boulders, mixed with pebbles, both of which are composed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, porphyry, grauwacke, quartz, mountain limestone, containing organic remains, all the sand stones and coal shales, coal, fuller's earth, chalk, and flint. In this bed the chalk pebbles are in the greatest quantity. The mineral productions of the west riding are of peculiar value, they create and supply the manufactures; they consist of coal, iron, and stone; and lead is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Grassington and Pately-bridge. The west riding, indeed, yields in geological interest to no equal space in the kingdom. In this portion of the island four clearly marked divisions present themselves.—First, on the east a great marshy district described by the appropriate name of the 'Levels.'—Second, the range of magnesian limestone.—Third, the coal tract.—Fourth, the moorlands, and metalliferous limestone or mining district.—The Levels rest on the stratum of red sand and clay, with gypsum or alabaster in varying quantity. The sand rises in the vicinity of Snaith, Thorne, and Doncaster, above the general level, into low fertile hills. Their altitude above the sea seldom exceeds fifty feet. The great rivers

Ouse, Aire, and Don, which traverse this extensive tract, have often changed their channels, and, from the vast quantity of mud floating or suspended in them during the agitation of the tide, have rendered great service to agriculture, by the facility afforded to the profitable operation of warping. The magnesian limestone range is marked by peculiar features. Its surface is one great plain rising from beneath the Levels, and terminating toward the west in a regular, well defined edge, forming at once the limit of the horizon, and the partial summit of drainage. Its altitude seldom exceeds 400 feet from the sea. CHifton, near Rotherham, is thought to be the highest point in its course. It forms a narrow course of dry land in a northerly direction, from Tickil, by Doncaster, Ferrybridge, Wetherby, Knaresborough, and Ripon. The lime burnt from the laminated upper part is of great value as manure; that from the lower or freestone part is excellent for building. In the southern parts of Yorkshire is the great Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal field, which rivals, or even surpasses in importance, that of Northumberland. This coal field occupies an area nearly triangular, but with a truncated apex, the base or broadest part being at the northern extremity, and the apex or narrowest at the southern; its greatest length, which is from north to south between Leeds, in Yorkshire, and Nottingham, is above 60 miles. Its greatest breadth, from east to west, which is in the Yorkshire portion, is about 22 miles. Like the Northumberland coal field its strata range from north to south; dipping to the east, where they sink beneath the super-strata of magnesian limestone, and rise to the west and north-west, in which directions the lowest measures at length crop out against the rocks of the millstone grit series, which constitute the higher ridges of the Pennine chain. This tract includes a great number of alternations of sandstone, clay, shale, coal, and ironstone, and occupies the most populous part of the west riding. It is characterized by successive parallel ranges of high ground, whose longest general course is nearly north and south. These hills are most abrupt towards the west, while on the east they decline more gradually, one beneath another, and all beneath the magnesian limestone range, which among practical colliers is vaguely asserted "to cut off the coal." The minute varieties in this extensive tract are innumerable; it may be sufficient to notice the more prominent features in their order of super-position. Beneath the magnesian lime and its subjacent sand appear the blue shale and thin coal of the vale of Went, succeeded by the grit freestone of Ackworth and Kirby. Beneath occur the swift burning coals of Wragby, Shafton, Crofton, and other places in the great clay district of the Dearn below Barnsley, and of the Calder below Wakefield. These various measures rest upon the coarse grit freestone of Rotherham, Barnsley, Newmillar Dearn, and East Ardsley. Coal pits are sunk through it near Barnsley, to several thick seams of hard furnace coal, one of them 10 feet thick. The next great rock forms high ground, and fre-

quently projects beyond the general range into detached hills. It occurs near Sheffield, Westworth park, and Bretton park, forming the high ground of Horbury and Dewsbury, and of Middleton near Leeds. Beneath are the valuable beds of ironstone, which are characterized by abundance of muscle shells, found near Rotherham, Haigh-bridge, Low-moor, and several other iron-works. Contiguous to the ironstone lie several veins of excellent coal.

These soft strata, where they occur in steep banks under the preceding rock, are often covered with woods. Still lower in the series lies the rock of Wortley chapel, Silkston, Elmley, and Whitby hall, with the valuable bituminous coals of Yorkston and Florkton, the best seams of the Yorkshire series. This rock, characterized by the smooth plain surfaces which it forms, enters the west riding from Derbyshire, and passing by Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Eiland-edge, and Clayton heights, returns in a course parallel to the Aire river by Idle and Chapel Allerton toward the magnesian limestone. The stone of this part of the district has long been held in celebrity. The Bramley Fall and the Park Spring stone is the best in England for ornamental purposes. Though easily worked when taken from the quarry, it indurates by exposure to the air and becomes almost incorrodible by time; immense quantities of it are now conveyed to London and to the most distant provinces of the kingdom. In this part of the series near Sheffield, Bradford, and Leeds, is dug the galliard stone, so much in request for the roads. Characterized by its irregular texture, and numerous quartz pebbles, and a tendency to form crags, this rock, with soft alternations above and beneath, occupies the wide and barren moors west of Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Bradford, Otley, Harrogate, Ripley, and Masham. Yet in lower ground good soil often covers its decomposing blocks. It is a most durable building stone, and great quantities are annually sent down the rivers Don and Aire. Proofs of its imperishable quality may be seen in two of the finest abbeys in Yorkshire, Kirkstall and Fountain, both constructed wholly of this stone. The mining district is, in some parts of the north, exceedingly variable in features, occupying either high or low ground, producing or not producing metallic ores. In the west riding it is chiefly confined to lower ground than the moors of the mill grit, and to the vales by the large rivers, which derive from it much of their fertility. The greatest extent of this limestone series is in Craven, where ores appear far less abundant than in the vales of the Nid and Wharfe. In Craven the series consists almost exclusively of limestone, without those numerous and clearly marked alternations of grit and plate, so useful to the miners of the northern dales. Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Penin-gant, and other lofty mountains, which, on the western verge of Yorkshire, become part of the summit ridge of the island, though their tops are crowned with coal measures, derive much of their altitude from a limestone base. Hongill fells, on the western boundary, consist of

the blue slate rock of Westmoreland, which has received from some eminent mineralogists the name of Grauwacke slate. This district has peculiar features, and rises suddenly from under the limestone of Wild Boar fell, to a height scarcely inferior to the loftiest points of the coal and limestone series—with this single exception, the limestone series are the lowest strata, or general base of the county. The general divisions before adverted to are so clearly defined by nature, as to admit of a lucid description, and a pretty correct estimate of the spaces of surface they severally occupy. Taking the west riding at one hundred parts:—

The levels cover	Parts.
Magnesian lime	30
Coal tract	8
Moors and mining district	21
	51

The general inclination of the various strata which occur in this wide division, is toward some point near the east, or as the colliers express it, toward the "six, nine, ten, or eleven o'clock sun." There are, however, many partial declinations to all the other parts of the compass; of these local 'dips,' the most prevailing is that towards the south. This may be observed to affect all the strata near Leeds, in their eastward course to the magnesian limestone, near Abberford, and it is thought that the southern dip carries the coal-measures quite under that limestone, to an unknown extent, thereby shrouding that valuable series from the research of the collier, until past the river Tees, on the northern verge of the county.

Rivers.]—We have been thus far particular in noticing the various peculiarities of the different ridings; but in describing the rivers it will be necessary to take the whole county, as some of the principal of them bound, though few of them intersect, those provincial divisions. The Tees rises in the mountains of Westmoreland, and, taking an easterly direction, divides the north riding of Yorkshire from the county of Durham, through its whole extent. It is navigable for ships of 60 tons burden up to Stockton; but the channel is serpentine and intricate, and the current rapid. Next in geographical position is the Swale, which, rising in the western extremity of the same riding, waters the romantic tract called Swaledale; and passing by Richmond and Catterick, enters the vale of York, and flows in that level country till it receives the Wiske, a small river, which, rising near Osmotherley, at the foot of the moors, on the western edge of Cleveland, takes, first a northerly, then a westerly direction; and afterwards, turning its course to the south, runs a little to the west of Northallerton and Thirsk, and falls into the Swale below Topcliffe. The Swale, after having received this addition to its waters, continues its course till it joins the Ure at Myton, a few miles below Boroughbridge. The Ure, rising in the same mountainous region, at Lady's Pillar, between Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and within five miles of the source of the Swale, after collecting many tributary streams in its course through the romantic vale

of Wensley, becomes a boundary between the north and west ridings, three miles below Masham, till it reaches the vicinity of Ripon; and having received the Swale at Myton, continues its course to about six miles below Boroughbridge, where the united rivers take the name of the Ouse, from an insignificant rivulet with which they there form a junction. Then passing on to the village of Nun-Monkton, its waters are farther increased by those of the Nid, which, rising about the north-western extremity of the picturesque valley of Netherdale, through which it directs its course, passes by Pateley bridge, Ripley, and Knarborough. The Ouse thus augmented flows gently on to York, where it is joined by the Foss, a small stream which takes its rise near Craike castle, and not far from the western extremity of the tract of country called by Mr Young the Howardian hills. From York, the Ouse, with some considerable windings, takes an almost direct southerly course, and becomes the boundary between the east and west ridings. About 8 miles below York the Wharf, which rises at the foot of Craven hills and waters the beautiful district of Wharfedale, having passed by Otley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, and crossed the west riding in a course of more than 50 miles, discharges itself into the Ouse at the village of Nun-Appleton. After this new accession to its waters, the Ouse flows south-east, with a smooth and broad stream, by Selby, and about four or five miles below that town directs its course nearly east, till it receives the Derwent. This river, rising in the eastern moorlands in the north riding, within about four miles of the sea, and eight or nine miles from Scarborough, at first takes a southerly direction through the romantic village of Hackness and along a most picturesque valley to Aytou, running in a line almost parallel to the coast, till it comes to the foot of the wolds. It then takes a west, and afterwards a south-west direction; and, having received the Rye from Helmsley, passes by the town of Malton, to which it is navigable from the Ouse for vessels of 25 tons. It is the boundary between the north and east ridings, from its junction with the small river Hertford, till it approaches near Stamford bridge, where it enters the east riding, within which it runs till it falls into the Ouse, near the village of Barnsley, about three miles and a half above Howden. After receiving the Derwent, the Ouse continues nearly south-east, and within less than a quarter of a mile of Booth-ferry is joined by the united Calder and Aire. This junction brings to the Ouse a great accession of waters. The Aire is one of the most considerable rivers in Yorkshire; it issues from the mountains of Craven, and glides with a smooth, slow, and serpentine course, nearly in a south-east direction, along the winding valley of Airedale, which is scarcely above a mile in breadth, but extends about thirty-five miles in length to Leeds. After affording the benefit of its navigation to that large manufacturing town, the Aire flows on to Castleford, near which place it receives the Calder. This stream, rising on the edge of

Lancashire, takes an easterly direction, but makes an extremely tortuous course, leaving Halifax at the distance of no less than two miles to the north, and passing by Dewsbury to Wakefield, from whence it runs nearly north-east to Castleford. From that place the Aire, augmented by the influx of the Calder, holds an easterly course, without any great deviation, till, after passing within a very short distance of Snaith, it runs nearly north-east to its confluence with the Ouse, a little below Armin. After this junction the Ouse, running about two or three miles farther towards the south-east, receives the Don, which, rising in the western moors, beyond Pennistone, flows in a south-easterly direction to Sheffield, where it turns to the north-east, and passes by Rotherham, glides along a narrow but picturesque valley by Conisburgh and Doncaster; and then entering a flat country continues its course by Thorne, where, turning to the north, it runs in that direction to Rawcliffe bridge, and then north-east till it falls into the Ouse, at the village of Goolle. The Ouse, having now received all its Yorkshire waters, becomes as wide as the Thames at London; and, after making a circuit to the south, near Swinfleet, takes a north-easterly direction to its confluence with the Trent, from Lincolnshire. Here it takes the name of Humber, the Abers of Ptolemy, and becomes more than a mile in width; at Bromfleet it receives the little river Foulness, which has its source at Goodmanham, and passing by Market-Weighton, makes a circuitous tour to the west, but answers no purposes of navigation. The Humber, rolling eastward its vast collection of waters in a stream, enlarged to between two and three miles in breadth, washes the large and commercial town of Hull, where it receives the river of that name. A few miles below Hull, and opposite to Hedon and Paul, the Humber takes a direction south-east, and widening into a vast estuary of about six or seven miles in breadth, disembogues itself into the German ocean.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of Yorkshire are those of woollen cloth, flax, linen, cutlery, and cotton goods. These are chiefly carried on in the west riding. A sufficient account of the woollen manufacture will be found in the articles LEEDS, HALIFAX, HUDDERSFIELD, BRADFORD, and WAKEFIELD. Of the manufacture of cutlery, enough has been said under SHEFFIELD. The cotton trade is rising rapidly in this county, but is not confined to any particular district. The linen trade has long been the principal support of the population of Barnsley, and the flax trade employs an immense capital and a great number of work people in the neighbourhood of Leeds and Bradford. The other manufactures of the county are those of blankets, gloves, carpets, and hosiery.

Parliamentary Affairs.—This county sends six members to parliament, viz. two for each riding. The polling places for the north riding are,—York, Malton, Scarborough, Whitby, Stokesley, Guisborough, Romaldkirk, Richmond, Askrigg, Thirk, Northallerton, and

Kirby-Moorside: those for the east riding,—Beverley, Hull, Driffield, Pocklington, Bridlington, Howden, Hedon, and Settrington; and those for the west riding,—Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, Snaith, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Barnsley, Leeds, Keighley, Settle, Knarborough, Skipton, Pateley Bridge, and Dent.

Canals.—The canals of Yorkshire are chiefly in the west riding.—1. The Barnsley canal; from the Calder near Wakefield, to the Dearn and Dove canal near Barnsley; a distance of 15 m.—2. The Bradford canal; from Bradford to the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Windhill, 3 m.—3. The Dearn and Dove canal; from the river Don near Mexborough, to the Barnsley canal, 9 m.—4. The Huddersfield canal; from Huddersfield to the Manchester and Oldham canal in Lancashire, 19½ m.; it passes through a tunnel 3½ m. in length.—5. The Leeds and Liverpool canal begins at Leeds, and leaves the county near Colne, in Lancashire. The Calder and Hebble canal on the line of the river Calder from Wakefield to Halifax.—6. The Ramsden canal; from the Calder and Hebble navigation to the Huddersfield canal, 4 m.—7. The Rochdale canal; enters from Rochdale in Lancashire, and joins the Calder and Hebble navigation near Halifax.—8. The Stainforth and Keadley canal; partly in this county and partly in the Isle of Axholme, county of Lincoln, branches from the navigation of the Don at Fishlake near Stainforth, and terminates in the Trent at Keadley, 15 m. A railway is now in progress from Leeds to the Ouse at Selby, a distance of about 18 m.; another has been projected from Bridlington to York; another from York to the Leeds and Selby railroad; and another from Selby to Hull.

History.—The limits of this work prevent us from entering on an extended detail of the historical events of which Yorkshire has been the scene. The most important are already noticed in connexion with the places at which they occurred. The original inhabitants of this noble English province were the Brigantes, the most numerous and powerful of all the British tribes. *Isurium Brigantium*—now only an inconsiderable village, called Aldburgh, about half a mile distant from Boroughbridge—was their metropolis; but the whole extensive region, now divided into the counties of Durham, York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, was reduced under the dominion of the Brigantine capital. The Brigantes made a vigorous resistance against the Romans, defending their towns with the most desperate valour; and it was not until after many bloody conflicts that they submitted to the power of the invaders; after which their country formed a Roman province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*. Under the Saxon octarchy, York formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, and was the scene of constant anarchy and war. The most appalling event in the history of Yorkshire, which demands notice even in this limited account of it, was its almost utter devastation by William the Conqueror. That inhuman monarch, irri-

tated by the revolt of the inhabitants, dispersed his armed retainers over the whole county, and commanded them to spare neither man nor beast, and to destroy the houses, the corn, the implements of husbandry, and whatever was essential to the support of life. One hundred thousand men, women, and children, were slain, and one of the most fertile regions in Britain was transformed into a desolate wilderness. The extreme point of political depression which Yorkshire reached, was in the reign of Edward II., when the population was either exterminated or expelled by the Scots. The era of the commencement of its manufacturing prosperity may be assigned to the middle of the 17th century. The particular history of the county will be found arranged under the head of the towns as they are mentioned in this work.

Antiquities.—The following account of the Roman antiquities of the county, is extracted from the work of Mr Grose:—"As to the Roman antiquities of this county there are many, and the farther you go north the more they abound. There are three Roman military ways from the north to the south of England, or inclining towards it; upon these the first, second, and tenth journey of Antoninus are made; the fifth, indeed, is almost the same as the second, for so far as it goes, with this difference only, that it begins from London and goes northward, whereas the others go from north to south. On the first, second, and fifth journey of Antoninus, we pass through the county of York; and as three military ways lead through the city of York, it shows the importance of it. They meet at Cataractonium, (now Merton, near Greta Bridge,) and keep the same track till they are passed York, making a kind of saltire. The reason Cataractonium (now Merton) is fixed on for the beginning, is because two grand roads fall in together there, one of which comes from Carlisle, the other from Northumberland, through Durham. The numbers of the Itinerary bring us to this place, if we reckon from the north to the north-west hither, or if we reckon from York hither through Ripon. The city of York is a place so indisputably Roman, and its name Eboracum so well established and agreed upon, that we may safely measure from thence to find the stations mentioned before and after it: Cataractonium must be the distance of 40 miles from York, and so it is, if we go by the way of Ripon. Merton-on-the-Tees and Greta we fix upon for that city. The military way from Merton towards the north seems to cross the Tees at Barnard-castle, of which there is no vestigia at present remaining, but on the Durham side it is visible, and leads towards Ebchester. This is universally allowed a military way, but by some supposed to lead from Bowes, which must be allowed to have Roman remains as of a villa, but not to be Lavatris, as hath generally been received. The exact distance from York agrees with the numbers of the Itinerary. Here are most visible remains of a city, and the name is properly fixed from the cataract upon the Tees. At Cataractonium, wherever it is, the two roads

part, one of which goes for Carlisle, and the other for the bishopric of Durham. Merton, near Greta-bridge, being allowed the place, all the remaining difficulties vanish, and the mangled Itinerary will maintain its exactness.

"Let us proceed on southward to Isurium (our Ripon), 24 miles, as mentioned in the Itinerary. This road ascends the hill from Greta-bridge, pointing westward to avoid some boggy ground, then turns southward, and keeping its course up another hill to Galtrey moor. In the lane, where is a strong pavement to carry us over the narrow part of the boggy ground, the curious have entertained a thought that some part of the work is Roman, and in its most ancient form. Upon the moor nothing is observable but the straightness of the way, whatever agger there has been, it is now sunk and defaced. We go over Cattarack-bridge, and, about 8 miles from Ripon, we strike out of the present Boroughbridge road and go by Barnaston to Ripon. This place is in the fifth journey called Isurbrigantium, contracted very probably from Isurium-Brigantium; which place is supposed to have been the principal town of the Brigantes in the British times.

"But whether the military way from Ripon to York lay by Boroughbridge, is very much questioned. The Romans, who dealt but little in bridges, and forded wherever the water was fordable, would hardly pass the Urus or Ure twice, to come to Ripon from York, when they were under no necessity to pass it at all. They very probably might make a deflection towards Knaresborough, that they might fall into the way from Ripon to Calcaria or Helensford. They did not multiply ways, but chose a small circuit to come into the one already made.

"Notwithstanding the second journey carries us from Ripon to Helensford by the way of York, which was visited perhaps as the Roman place of arms, and the metropolis of the country, we have no reason to doubt but there was a nearer way between the two places, for common travellers.

"The falling into this nearer way for a few miles next to Ripon, may be the reason of the superfluous mile we have in the Itinerary, which calls the distance from York to Ripon 17 miles. We do not pretend to trace the vestigia of every military way, which has had so many years to efface it; but the road from York towards Knaresborough, where it parts from that leading to Boroughbridge, would tempt a stranger to take it for Roman, rather than the other with so many windings.

"Keeping the course of Antoninus's first journey to its termination, which is in this county, before we proceed to the southern stations of this county, we go from York to Derbeutio (or Aldby), upon the Derwent, 7 miles distant. From Camden's time to the present period, the antiquarians have agreed in fixing the station here. Aldby shows only the rubbish of a castle upon the eminence above the river, and probably there was no more than a fort here, the colony lying so nigh. It probably may be the Derwentio where the *Prefectus*

numeri Derwentienensis was stationed, sub dispositione viri spectabilis ducti Britannie.

"The next station is Delgovitia (or Godmundham), 12 miles from Aldby. The road seems to fall in with the present road from York to Beyerley upon Newton-common, leaving Pocklington on the left. From hence we are to go to Prætorium, according to the Itinerary, 25 miles. This is the end of the first journey, beginning a *limite*. This station we take to be the same with Caria and Petuaria. Prætorium, according to the distance, seems to have lain upon the German ocean, and in all probability has long since been washed away. Hornsey upon the coast of the German ocean, has lost, we are assured, 12 miles, within 70 years past. It is hard to determine upon what part of the coast Prætorium stood, but if we take that for the military way which leads for Delgovitia through Beyerley, it points towards Aldborough, south of Hornsey. To view the rest of the stations of Yorkshire we must return to York, from whence are the two other branches of the military way, one leading by Doncaster to Littleborough, in Nottinghamshire upon the Trent, the other over the river Wharfe into Lancashire.

"The fifth journey of Antoninus hath Legesolium 21 miles from York, the eighth journey hath Lagecium at the same distance. The next station in both is Danum. It is not doubted but these different names belong to the same place, as Agelocum and Segelocum are allowed to be, and Magiovinium and Magioviniam, as Mancunium and Manucium.

"This station we call Doncaster; first, because the distance answers to York of 21 miles, and to Danum (or Littleborough) of 16 miles. Doncaster is universally allowed to be a station, and that it stands upon a military way. That branch which leads from York to Lancashire, according to the second journey, lies 7 miles from York, by the name of Calcaria (or Helensford).*

"This road, as it points to Lancashire, must pass the river Wharfe, and most probably is upon a pass of that river. The annotations upon Camden have laid down some good reasons to find it something higher than Tadcaster up the stream, about Helensford or Newton-Kyme. Indeed, there are some remains of a bridge, but it must be more modern than the time of the Romans. The name of Ford shows the river was formerly fordable; and, if any people, the Romans would use it as such; and the distance of seven miles suits better than with Tadcaster.

"The last station of this county is Cambodunum. Every one has placed it at Almsbury,† 6 miles from Halifax. The Romans had probably a fort here, as a security to their military way, and as a proper distance between

* Accurate and complete investigation has proved that Danum was on the site of Doncaster; Legesolium, or Lagecium, was on the site of Castleford; and Calcaria beyond all doubt was Tadcaster.—Ed.

† Cambodunum was not at Almsbury, but at Slack, near the new road from Huddersfield to Manchester.—Ed.



Calcaria and Mancunium; from the first place it is distant 20 miles, and from the other 18 miles, which is, the exact distance according to the Itinerary.

"This part will trace the second journey from its beginning to Cataractonium, or Merton, from whence we have continued it hither, and from hence it appears to have gone to Manchester."

The Saxon antiquities in Yorkshire are numerous, as interesting, and as distinct, as in any other province of the kingdom. At Berwick in Elmete, are the remains of an immense Saxon fortification, which was probably the most extensive and formidable in the kingdom, and which constitute what Camden called "the royal vill of the Northumbrian kings." At Osmundthorp are the remains of the "Villa Regia" of Bede. At Bardsey is another stupendous Saxon fortification, and the antiquities of the same nature at Dewsbury, at Hertshead, and other places, have long attracted the particular attention of historians and antiquarians.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of Yorkshire are among the most interesting in the kingdom. About 106 religious houses existed here, of which seven were alien priories. Many ruins still remain, the most important of which are the abbeys of St Mary at York, Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, Selby, Byland, Rievaulx, and Whitby; the priories of Bolton, Bridlington, Kirkham, Knaresborough, Guisborough, Mountgrace, Watton, and Wykeham. The specimens of ecclesiastical architecture of ancient date are in many instances of exquisite beauty, such as in York cathedral, Beverley-Minster, Howden church, and the churches of Addle, Guisley, Halifax, Horton, Linton, Rotherham, Sherburne, Thornton, Bowes, Danby-Wisk, Kirkdale, &c. Of ancient fortresses we may note the castles of Cawood, Conisbrough, Harewood, Helmsley, Knaresborough, Malton, Musgrave, Pontefract, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Sandall, Skipton, Skelton, Bolton, Tanfield, and Wressle.

The most important modern residences are Wentworth-house, the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam; Wentworth castle, of Wentworth Vernon, Esq.; Methley park, of the earl of Mexborough; Thundercliffe-Grange, of the earl of Effingham; Sandbeck park, of the earl of Scarborough; Newby hall, of Lord Grantham; Harewood house, of the earl of Harewood; Scarthington hall, of Lord Hawke; Allerton-Manleyver, of Lord Stourton; Hornby castle, of the duke of Leeds; Stanwick, of the duke of Northumberland; Castle-Howard, of the earl of Carlisle; Mulgrave castle, of Lord Mulgrave; Londesborough, of the duke of Devonshire; and Temple-Newsam, of the marchioness of Hertford.

Y O R K,

A city and county in itself, the capital of the county of the same name, in which it is locally situated. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, near the centre of this great county, and in one of the most rich and

extensive plains or valleys in England. It is nearly midway distant between London and Edinburgh, being 198 miles from the former, and 201 miles from the latter. The origin of York and the etymology of its name are equally involved in obscurity. Sir Thomas Widdrington and some others have conjectured, that a colony of Celts from the town of Evora in Portugal, or from Ebur in Spain, flying from the swords of the Carthaginians or Romans, or a colony of Eburones, a people who, in the time of Cæsar, inhabited the town of Liege, might have found their way into this country, and given to the place where they had fixed their habitation the name of Eborac, which, with a Latin termination, was changed into Eboracum. Leland and Camden consider the name as derived from its situation on the river Ure, or Eure, which now takes the appellation of Ouse, a river below Boroughbridge. In regard to its modern name of York, a similar variety of conjecture prevails. The most probable and obvious etymology seems to rest on Eure, the name of the river, and *wic*, the Saxon word for a place of refuge or retreat. If it could be proved that the river had formerly retained the name of Eure as low as the city, this derivation would appear unquestionable. Alcuin, a native of this city, who wrote in the latter part of the seventh century, says, "that York was built by the Romans." From the concurrent testimony of historians, Eboracum was not a municipium, but a colony. Between these two forms of Roman government there was an essential difference. A colony was always formed of Roman citizens; a municipium consisted of the natives of a conquered country made free, and enjoyed the same privileges as the city of Rome itself. Eboracum, however, although entirely a military colony, seems, like Rome, to have been governed both by military and municipal laws; for here was the prætorium, where the emperors sometimes sat in person, and from this chief tribunal gave laws to the whole empire. We may, therefore, regard Eboracum, or York, as the picture of Rome in miniature, and as possessing a just claim to the titles of "Britannici Orbis, Roma altera, Palatium Curie, and Prætorium Cæsaris," titles with which it is dignified by Alcuin. In the reign of the emperor Severus, a temple dedicated to Bellona, the goddess of war, was standing at York; and Camden remarks that Severus, on entering the city, being desirous to sacrifice to the gods, was met by an ignorant augur, who led him by mistake to this temple, which in those days was considered as ominous of the emperor's death. Drake believes this temple to have stood without Bootham bar; but in what exact situation none can tell. History is nearly silent respecting York, from the Roman period till the year 1137, in the reign of King Stephen; when a fire, occasioned by accident, spread so extensively as to burn down the cathedral, St Mary's abbey, St Leonard's hospital, 39 parish churches in the city, and Trinity church in the suburbs. This ancient and venerable city had now been gradually reduced

from the metropolis of an empire, to the capital of an earldom. The limits of the district included under this term were, for a long time, co-extensive with the boundaries of Northumbria as a kingdom. At what precise period its various subdivisions were made cannot be easily ascertained. Alfred the Great is allowed to have portioned out the kingdom of England into shires; but if the northern part of the nation was subdivided into the present counties in his reign, the earldom of Northumbria appears, long after that time, to have embraced most of its original extent. The most authentic notice of York, at the period succeeding the Norman conquest, is to be found in Domesday-book. From this valuable record it evidently appears that the city was of considerable consequence and size, and worthy the rank of being the principal city of the north.

Civil Government.—The city of York is governed by a lord-mayor, a recorder, two city council, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, seventy-two common-councilmen, and six chamberlains. Besides these are a number of citizens, who, having passed the office of sheriff, become part of the privy council, and with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, compose the upper house. They are called the 'twenty-four,' though they may be more or less than that number. The lord-mayor is chosen annually from amongst the aldermen who have not been twice mayor, or borne that office within six years, and are thought to be every way qualified to undertake the duty. The election takes place on the 15th of January, and the lord-mayor elect takes the necessary oaths, and enters upon his office on the 3d of the following month; a formal procession of the corporate body, with their subordinate officers, parade through the principal streets of the city. The mayor of York assumes the title of lord in all writings or speaking to him, the same as the mayor of London. This honour was bestowed on him by Richard II. Persons, of what quality soever, living or residing within his jurisdiction, must obey his mandate or summons on any complaint exhibited against them. The judge of assize sits on his right hand in the courts of justice, himself keeping the chair; neither does he drop the ensign of his authority to any but the king, or the presumptive heir to the throne. In council he has a casting voice; and in full senate no law nor act can be made without his concurrence. The next in dignity to the lord-mayor are the two sheriffs of the city, who are annually chosen on the 21st of September, in lieu of the three bailiffs formerly appointed, and in the same manner as the lord-mayor. The sheriffs have a double function, ministerial and judicial. By the first they execute all processes and precepts of the courts of law, and make returns of the same; and by the next they have authority to hold several courts of a distinct nature. They collect all public profits, customs and taxes of the city and county of the same, and have the charge of all prisoners for debt and misdemeanors, and are answerable to the king's exchequer for all issues and profits arising from the office. The usual fine for

exemption from this office is 100 guineas. The recorder is, by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace and of the quorum. He sits at the lord-mayor's right hand as an assistant to him and the bench, and is chosen by the whole corporation; but he must be approved of by his majesty before he can enter on his office. The town-clerk is elected in the same manner as the recorder, and also the prothonotary, whose office is to attend the sheriffs' courts, and enrol their proceedings. This office, like that of the town-clerk, is of considerable trust. The common-councilmen are chosen out of the four wards, which take their names from the four gates of the city, viz. Bootham, Monk, Micklegate, and Walmgate. In the city of York were formerly held several courts, although the most ancient were the sheriffs' courts. They were three in number. The sheriffs' court for inquiry into all criminal offences against the common law, the county court to hear and determine all civil causes under 40s., and the court of common pleas held in order to determine any case whatever, cognizable in a court of common law. The three courts have now become consolidated, and are held weekly in the Guildhall. The court of Guildhall and the court of Hustings, held before the lord-mayor, are of great antiquity. In the latter, deeds, wills, &c. are enrolled. The last court worthy of notice is that for the conservation of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, both in the city and county of York, and in the adjoining one of Lincoln. The arms of the city of York are of great antiquity. Prior to the reign of William I. they were simply argent, a cross gules. The five lions or, with which the cross is now charged, it is said, were added by the conqueror, in memory of five heroic magistrates; viz. Sir Robert Clifford, Howngate, Talbot, Lascells, and Errington, who had bravely defended the city against them, till famine obliged them to submit. The seal of the corporation is very handsome; it is of a circular form. The obverse has St Peter, with his keys, between two angels holding candles. Legend, S' B-L. PETRI. PRINCIPIS. APOSTOLIS. The reverse represents a fortified town, with a legend, SIGILLVM. CIVIVM. EBORACI.

Parliamentary Affairs.—This city sends two members to parliament. The ancient right of election was vested in the corporation and citizens; 3715 have been polled—about one-fourth of them non-resident. The number of new electors is 2140, and the two sheriffs are returning officers. The franchise was conferred upon York so early as 28d Edward I.

General Description.—York is divided into the wards of Micklegate, Walmgate, Monk, and Bootham; besides which are connected with it the liberty of St Peter, the king's manor, and the ainstey of the city. To each of these we shall devote a separate description. The ward of Micklegate embraces the principal entrance into the city, and all the south side of the river Ouse. Of the four great gates of the city, Micklegate bar is the most magnificent, and, previous to the destruction of the barbican, had a venerable appearance. It is a

square tower, with a circular arch and embattled turrets at the angles. Each of these turrets are adorned with a stone figure in a menacing attitude. The lower parts are built of a grey stone of very coarse grit, whilst the upper walls and turrets are constructed of a fine white limestone, and the difference of style, as well as of materials, shows that the work is of two different periods. Drake, the historian of York, regarded the grit-stone as a certain indication of Roman architecture, and eagerly contended that the semicircular arches of Micklegate-bar were genuine remains of Roman work; in which opinion he was supported by the earl of Burlington. This was contradicted by James Essex the architect, and more fully refuted by Sir H. C. Englefield; indeed no person, who has attentively studied the peculiarities of ancient architecture, can fail to recognise the Norman style in these arches. Above the gate is a shield of arms suspended from a garter, and beneath is inscribed "Renovata A. D. MDCCXXVII." Higher on the building are the arms of old France and England, quarterly, between those of the city of York, all emblazoned in colours. Over each shield is a small Gothic canopy. Above the royal arms is a helmet, crested with a lion passant gardant, the whole gilt. These arms and crest were painted and gilt anew in 1827. On the city side are the arms of France and England, quarterly. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, (speaking of Micklegate-bar,) says, "It appears by a record in the pipe-office, that one Benedict Fitz-Engelram gave half a mark for license to build a certain house upon this bar, and sixpence annual rent for having it hereditary, the eighth of Richard I. But this does not ascertain the age of the present structure. Yet I observe the *fleurs de lis* in the royal arms are not confined to the number of three, which puts it out of doubt that they were placed there before Henry V.'s time, who was the first that gave that particular number in his bearing." The same writer says,—“The bar is strengthened by an outer-gate, which had a massy iron-chain that went across; then a port-cullis, and lastly a mighty strong double wooden gate, which is closed in every night at the usual hours. It has the character altogether as to ancient fortification, to be as noble and august a port as most in Europe. The inside was renewed and beautified anno 1716, when Mr Townes was lord-mayor, as appears by an inscription upon it.” The principal streets in this ward are the Micklegate and Skeldergate. The most important public buildings are the new gaol, and the new house of correction. The former is situated near the north side of Skeldergate postern, and is for the sole use of the city and ainstey. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, and the building is entirely of stone, erected on an elegant and extensive scale, reflecting much honour on the city, and on Mr Peter Atkinson, the architect and city steward. The erection, which commenced in 1802, was completed in 1807. The principal building consists of a centre and wings, the former finished

with a pediment. On the roof of this building is an octagonal turret, with a hemispherical dome and vane. The outer wall encloses about three quarters of a square mile, and the entrance is by a neat porter's lodge. When any felon is to suffer death, scaffolding is erected without the wall, next to the Old Baile hill, near the front corner, and an opening is made in the wall to admit the culprit to pass through. The ground on which this prison stands, with that behind it, is supposed to have been the site of a very ancient castle, and is generally called the Old Baile. In ancient deeds and histories it is called *Vetus Ballium*, or Old Baile, signifying a place of security. The mound is ornamented with a small clump of trees, and its height and situation exactly corresponds with that on which Clifford's tower is erected, on the opposite side of the river. Not far north of Micklegate-bar formerly stood the church of St Nicholas; and near the site is an open piece of ground called Toft-field. By an ordinance still on the records of the city, dated 1451, it was then commanded that a weekly market for oxen, cows, hogs, and other animals, should be held on this ground every Friday, but in no other part of the city or suburbs. This has, however, been discontinued, and a public building, called the New House of Correction, now occupies part of the ground; the walls of this edifice form an octagon, and the governor's house and chapel is situated in the centre, with a building for the prisoners on each side, and one in the rear. All erected of a fine yellow brick. This building was designed by Mr Peter Atkinson of York, and erected by order of the magistrates of the city and ainstey: it was completed in 1814, under the joint direction of Messrs Atkinson and Phillips, architects. Prior to this time, an old building, on Peaseholme-green, was used for the purpose of a house of correction. The next object, worthy of notice in this ward, is Ouse bridge. Bridges of stone not being built till long after the Norman conquest, we find one here constructed of wood, in the year 1154, when William, archbishop of York, made his first entrance into this city. On this occasion such multitudes of people crowded on the bridge to meet him, that the timber gave way, and some of them were precipitated into the river. The stone bridge which stood until the erection of the present new fabric, was built about 1235. In the year 1564, there was a severe frost, and a heavy fall of snow, which being succeeded by a sudden thaw, an immense swell was occasioned in the Ouse. This flood drove down two arches of the bridge, when several lives were lost. The bridge remained in this ruinous state for nearly two years, when the late venerable structure was erected on the site of the old one. Amongst the contributors to this bridge, Lady Jane Hall, relict of Robert Hall, an alderman, gave by will the sum of £100; to perpetuate which, a brass-plate was placed by the city on the north side of the bridge, with the following curious inscription:—

William Watson, lord-mayor, An. Dom. 1865.
Lady Jane Hall! here the works of faith doth shew;
 By giving a hundred pounds this bridge for to renew.

The last old bridge consisted of five arches, and was termed by Camden a very noble erection; but the dimensions which he gave of the principal arch were incorrect. The width of the bridge on the top, between the walls, was six yards, including the causeways, which were very narrow. In addition to the carriage way and foot-paths, just described, were several buildings, on the west side of the bridge. The principal of those was St William's chapel. At the Reformation this chapel contained several chantries, the original grants of which are still amongst the records of the city. After the Reformation, we are informed that it was converted into an exchange, where the society of *Hamburg* merchants of York assembled every morning for the transaction of business. At length, in the year 1810, this chapel, which was a fine specimen of Norman architecture, was removed. The precarious state in which the old bridge had long been considered, induced the corporation of York to take the subject into serious consideration, in the autumn of 1808; and it was concluded that a new bridge, or a considerable alteration and addition to the old one, had become necessary. To defray the expense, a foot-toll was proposed by some, as one means of revenue; but this being opposed, the idea was abandoned, on condition that £8000 should be raised by voluntary subscription, which was soon effected. Mr P. Atkinson was unanimously chosen by the corporation, as architect of the new bridge, and arrangements were accordingly made. Houses in the vicinity of the bridge were purchased and taken down, and Tuesday, the 27th of November, 1810, was fixed upon for laying the foundation stone of the structure. A grand procession was intended on the occasion, and preparations were made; but the river having risen very rapidly that morning, the design could not then be carried into effect. On Monday morning, the 10th of the following month, the corporation assembled in the guildhall, and being joined by the provincial grand lodge of freemasons, proceeded to the ground where the ceremony was to take place. Mr Atkinson, the architect, then presented to the lord-mayor a plan and drawing of the intended bridge. After the usual formalities, his lordship proceeded to lay the stone, in which he deposited the different and latest current coins of that reign, with a handsome medal, struck in commemoration of his majesty having entered the fifty-first year of his reign. The purchasing of houses, commencement of the bridge, and various other expenses, soon incurred a debt of nearly £30,000. To redeem such a sum, and defray succeeding expenses, by the bridge toll alone, would have been almost impossible; it was therefore proposed to have a toll at each entrance to the city; but this was warmly opposed, and soon relinquished. The rates of the city, *ainstey*, and county, were then represented, as the most proper source for assistance; and, after much opposition, an act of par-

liament was ultimately procured for that purpose by a coalition of many of the contending interests; and commissioners were appointed to carry the measures into effect. The act specified, that £30,000 should be paid to the commissioners by the justices of the peace, for the three ridings of the county, out of the county rates, by five equal yearly instalments of £6000, the first of which should be paid on the 1st of December, 1815, and the other on the first of each succeeding December;—the west riding paying £2,787 10s.; the north riding £1,862 10s.; and the east riding £1,350, being the usual proportions of all their county contributions. The commissioners had likewise the power, if they chose, of demanding a sixth annual sum or instalment, of £6000, from the three ridings, in the same proportions. The act also obliged all distant districts to pay a small rate. In addition to these payments, the lord-mayor and commonalty of the city were obliged to contribute, for the same period, the annual sum of £400. The bridge consists of three elliptical arches, with a battlement on each side of a plain parapet wall, breast high; the span of the centre arch is 75 feet, and the rise 22 feet 6 inches; the span of each side arch 65 feet, and the rise 20 feet; soffit of the arches 43 feet; and the total width of the bridge, within the battlements, 40 feet. The flagged footways are each 5 feet 6 inches broad, leaving a carriage way of 29 feet. At each end of the bridge on the south-east side, a handsome series of steps leads down to the staiths, or wharfs, for landing and unloading of goods, &c. The whole bridge was completely finished in March, 1820, and, by a singular coincidence, during the second mayoralty of Mr Alderman Peacock, who laid the first stone. The toll, which had been peculiarly obnoxious, and indeed injurious to the city, was finally abandoned on June 18th, 1829. The ward of *Walmgate* lies at the opposite end of the bridge from *Micklelegate* ward. The street, at the end of the bridge, is called *Low Ousegate*. It is open, and contains some good houses. At the east end of the bridge commences the king's staith, a convenient strongly walled quay, for lading and unloading of goods. Being out of repair, it was raised, and new paved, in 1774. Here is the castle, which is extra-parochial. Previous to the alterations now in course of execution at the castle, a stone, with the city arms carved thereon, might have been seen within twenty yards of the gates, or entrance to the court-yard of the castle. They were thus placed to mark the boundary of the city; and on the opening of the assizes, the sheriffs of York waited here to receive the judge, and accompany him to the guildhall. The exterior of this prison has now a very imposing appearance; the great gate of entrance, which is pointed, is flanked by the massy circular towers, with embattled parapets, loopholes, &c. Over the doorway, in a small panel, are the royal arms of George IV., carved in imitation of those of the period of Edward IV. Above are machicolations and battlements. From the top of this structure rises a subordinate square

building, with small turrets at the angles. The whole has a very bold, yet chaste appearance. The walls, which circumscribe a large area, inclosing Clifford's tower and the old gaol, are rebuilding in a style uniform with that of the gateway, having numerous buttresses at regular intervals, with an embattled parapet. The gatehouse, which is fire-proof, was erected from the designs of P. F. Robinson, Esq., F. S. A.; the first stone having been laid on March 20th, 1826, by the Hon. M. Langley, high sheriff. The interior of the left hand tower is fitted up for a record-room, the offices of clerk of indictments, clerk of arraigns, and clerk of assize. The right hand tower is the porter's residence. A semicircular walk leads to the present entrance to the castle; on the left this walk abuts on the mound of Clifford's tower, which is protected by a massy wall of stone, sloping with the declivity of the mound. The entrance to the yard, until lately, was by folding doors and a porter's lodge, from Castlegate: the interior walls are 1100 yards in circumference, inclosing a pleasant and open area of about one acre, with a large grass plat in the centre, and a gravel walk entirely round it. The whole of the buildings, the area, and Clifford's tower, and the outer walls, cover nearly eight acres. The buildings are three in number, occupying three sides of the yard. The county-hall stands on the west of the entrance. This part of the castle, built at the expense of the county in 1673, and rebuilt by the same means in 1777, is a handsome erection of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth. Here the business of various courts is transacted throughout the year, and the assizes for the county are held in March and July, or the beginning of August. For these occasions there is a court at the south end for the trial of criminal offenders; and at the north end is one for *nisi prius*, or civil causes. The interior height of the walls is about 30 feet, and each court is nearly 30 feet square, being crowned with a dome 10 feet high, supported by twelve Corinthian columns. Adjoining these courts are handsome rooms fitted up for the use of grand and petit juries, the council, &c., and in the room occupied by the grand jury is a small library of law-books, and a MS. list of all the high sheriffs of Yorkshire, with the dates of the years in which they served the office, from William the Conqueror to the present time. Near the grand jury room is the place for the execution of criminals, where a temporary scaffolding is erected for the purpose; felons, condemned to die, having formerly undergone the sentence of the law at Tyburn, out of Micklegate-bar. The present place of execution is called the new drop. Behind the grand jury room the remains of a Roman wall was discovered in 1805, or 1806, by workmen who were preparing to erect the wall which now meets the eye of the observer, and which was built upon this old foundation. A block of freestone, inscribed 'Civitati,' in Norman characters, was also found at the same time whilst the men were digging a drain. It was supposed to have been a boundary stone, placed there in the reign of William the Conqueror;

and it may now be seen in the cathedral, where it was immediately deposited amongst the monuments. The second building which claims our attention is nearly opposite to the entrance into the yard, and is the prison for debtors and felons, comprising also the governor's apartments, and the chapel. It has two projecting wings, which, with iron palisades in front, form an airing yard for the felons. A handsome turret surmounts the centre of the edifice, with a clock and bell. The right wing of this building is occupied by debtors and the governor. The entrance is by a double flight of stone steps, on the top of which is a door that leads into a long passage. On this floor, besides the gaoler's rooms, are eight others for debtors, each 16 feet square, by 12 feet high; and above these are 12 rooms for common side debtors which are all free wards, airy, and wholesome, the passage being through lofty and spacious galleries. Adjoining the right wing are the felons' apartments, with the court-yard in front, already mentioned, as formed by the two wings. The dimensions of the yard are 54 feet by 55, and into it is a descent of 5 steps. It is separated from the general area by a double row of iron palisades, inclosing a sufficient space between them to prevent all communication with strangers. This precaution is but of modern institution, and was occasioned by repeated attempts of the felons to escape. The day-room for male felons is 24 feet by about 15, and contains a fire place. There are two galleries in proceeding from this room, in which are 19 sleeping cells, well ventilated, nearly six feet square, with lofty arched roofs, and floors of oak wood. A passage leads out of the felons' court-yard to the chapel, and contains 8 airy and dry sleeping cells, 9 feet long by 6 feet broad; and another passage from the yard also contains 5 sleeping cells. There are 2 solitary cells, and 3 condemned cells; one room, entirely devoted to condemned prisoners, is called 'Pompey's parlour'; it is 18 feet square, and is sufficiently light to enable its miserable inhabitants to read, and possesses a convenient fire-place. Every cell in this building is provided by the county with an iron bedstead, a flock-bed, and rugs; on each of which beds 2 felons generally sleep. At the west end of the gaol is a small semicircular court-yard, with a day-room for transports. They are capable of accommodating 20 prisoners. The chapel is in the left wing. The ascent to it is by a handsome double flight of stone steps, which are uniform with those of the right wing, and the chapel, which is well calculated for the purpose of religious worship, is so constructed that each prisoner knows his own proper seat. The women sit upon forms in the area, and in front of the pulpit. The convicts, felons for trial, and prisoners for misdemeanours, nearly encircle the chapel, on seats close to the wall; and there is a gallery, which is occupied by the keepers, by debtors, and by occasional visitors. A seat opposite to that of the keepers, is devoted to those prisoners who are under sentence of death. Besides the daily prayers, a sermon is preached every Thursday morning by a clergyman of the church of England. The or-

building which now remains to be noticed, is one on the left entrance. The approach to it is by a flight of five stone steps, leading to a portico of four Ionic pillars, twenty-six feet six inches in height, supporting a pediment similar in appearance to that of the court-house, on the opposite side of the area, but without sculpture of any kind, if we except vases of the angles. This building was erected in the year 1780, to supply several accommodations, which were thought requisite by the county magistrates; but considerable additions were made to it in 1803, under the direction of Mr Atkinson, the architect. The whole now extends in length 150 feet, and the wing next the porter's lodge contains, on the ground floor, offices for the clerk of assize, for the depositing of records, &c., behind which there is a day-room, 24 feet by 15, for prisoners charged with misdemeanours. In it is a fire-place, with benches, &c., and the room is well lighted, and opens into a court-yard, 40 feet wide by 24 in depth. There are also four sleeping cells on the ground floor of this wing. The first and second stories of it have each a day-room, with sleeping cells, and accommodations as below. The other wing of the building is generally appropriated to female felons. The day-room, on the ground floor here, is also conveniently fitted up, and opens into a spacious yard, containing a wash-house and other requisites. There are likewise six sleeping cells, the smallest of which is 12 feet long by 10 broad. On the first story is a day-room, with the same number of cells, and a flight of stone steps leading from the day-room into a court-yard, 50 feet by 27. On the second, or attic story, are two rooms with a warm and cold bath, and adjoining dressing-room, used entirely for the sick; and consequently to be considered as constituting the infirmary, or hospital of the castle. The roof of this part of the building is flat, and covered with lead, to the extent of 45 feet by 25; and is so constructed for the purpose of admitting convalescents to take the air; the edge being secured by iron palisades, five feet in height. In the centre, and some other parts of this building, the debtors are confined during the period when the assizes, or any public meetings, are holding within these walls; though at all other times, they have full liberty to enjoy the air and exercise, which the open area of the castle is abundantly capable of affording. In 1826 the magistrates of the county decided on erecting another gaol, as near as possible to the castle; they therefore purchased and inclosed a considerable space north-east of Clifford's tower, encircling at the same time that picturesque and antique edifice. In the space above-mentioned, a new prison, forming the semi-diameter of a circle, with the governor's house in the centre, has been erected from the plan of Mr Robinson. The elevation of the governor's house and the prison is of the pointed style of architecture, and undoubtedly the most handsome gaol in England. The site of the castle is of very high antiquity, and the history

meriting notice. Mr Drake, after alluding to Old Baile, already described, says, "I

believe this was built a s.d., probably on a Roman foundation, by William I. and made so strong in order to keep the citizens and Northumbrians in awe, and to preserve his garrisons better than they were in the former. It continued to be in his successor's hands, the kings of England, and was the constant residence of the high sheriffs of the county, during their shrievalty for some ages after." In the reign of Richard III. this fortress was found so much out of order, that it was considered requisite very materially to repair, and in part to rebuild it. Leland, however, in the time of Henry VIII. found it in a very ruinous condition, and observes, "The area of this castle is no very great quantity—there be five ruinous towers in it." The next object worthy of notice within the walls of the gaol is Clifford's tower. This mount and ruin, which are a great ornament to the city, exactly correspond with Baile hill, on the opposite side of the river. Drake supposes that the mound on which the ruins of the "keep of the castle" are now seen, was cast up by the Romans, and that a tower was standing on it during their residence in this city, though it might be rebuilt by the Conqueror. It has already been observed, that the old fortress, the site of which is occupied by the present prison, was formerly encompassed with a moat, supplied with water from the river Foss. It is also equally certain, that Clifford's tower was surrounded in the same manner; and it appears that though it was the keep of the castle, it was totally distinct, the moat having completely separated them. The entrance to the tower, however, was from the castle, by means of a drawbridge and a flight of steps up the side of the mount. These steps were remaining till within the last few years, when they were removed to repair the wall near the spot. The place which they occupied is yet clearly marked by a row of hazle-nut trees on each side of it. Opposite the site of these steps are the evident remains of a doorway, in the old wall of the castle yard, now walled up. The bottom of this doorway, being about three feet above the present level of the castle yard, induced an inquiry as to the cause, when it appeared that the ground on that side, has, within the last half century, been lowered equal to such a difference. The arch of this doorway, on the inner side, next to the tower, has been tastefully converted into an arbour, adorned with mantling ivy; and in front of it is a gravel walk, shaded by the luxuriant foliage of hanging trees and shrubs. The architecture of Clifford's tower bears evident marks of a date much later than the reign of William I. There is no record of its being rebuilt, but the present structure cannot be older than the time of Edward I., and Mr Britton thinks it was probably executed in the reign of his warlike successor Edward III. This fortress derived its name from the circumstance of one of the noble family of Clifford having been appointed the first governor by the Conqueror; and Sir Thomas Widdrington remarks, that the Lords Cliffords were very anciently called castleyns, wardens, or keepers of the tower. This family have repeatedly

claimed a right of carrying the city's sword before the king when he visited York, but the ground of it appears to be unaccountable, as the lord-mayor certainly cannot have any superior in dignity to him within the walls of the city, except the king himself, or the presumptive heir to the British crown. Adjoining High Ousegate in a direct line is the Pavement, a well built, pleasant, and airy street. "Whence it derived the name is doubtful," says Mr Hargrove, "but we may, with some degree of certainty, consider it a token of the ancient and original superiority of this street, over others of the city; for to designate one street 'The Pavement,' must naturally imply that the others were not paved at the time this name was given; and we do not find that it has borne any other for time immemorial." In the open area of this street a market is held for the sale of all sorts of grain, wild fowls, sea-fish, poultry, butter, eggs, herbs, and various other articles. The corn-market is well supplied, and is an excellent one for oats in particular, great quantities being brought from all the neighbouring towns and villages. It does not appear that this street was first used as a market-place by any official regulation; but we find that, in 1671, Mr Mar-maduke Rawden, a merchant of London, who was born in this city, amongst other benefactions to his native place, devoted £400 to the erection of a cross, at the end of All Saints' church, for the accommodation of the public. It was a small square building, with a dome, ascended into by winding stairs, and supported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order. The following year the corporation raised the cross higher, and placed a turret and vane on the top of it. The expense of this alteration amounted to £100, and the appearance of the building was greatly improved. Thus the cross stood till the month of January, 1818, when it was considered as unnecessary, and was accordingly taken down, and the materials sold by auction. The next object of notice in Walmgate ward is Fossegate, a long narrow street extending from the Pavement to Foss-bridge. In this street is situated the merchants' hall, or Gilda Mercatorum of York, which is the property of a numerous, respectable, and affluent body of men, termed 'The Merchants' Company,' originally established in this city at a very early period, to encourage the trade of York, which was then considerable. This company has, however, survived all the fluctuations and final decline of the foreign commerce of this city; but its funds having been extended by several considerable donations, it yet confers many privileges on the members, whose engagements are now chiefly respecting domestic regulations. The hall is situate on the right side of the street, is of great antiquity, and is stated by tradition to have been built out of the remains of a religious house, called Trinity chapel, which stood here in the earliest ages of Christianity. A piece of ground behind the building, and now occupied as a garden, is supposed to have been used as the place of interment, and evinces, by corroborating circumstances, the correctness of the supposition; for digging in it at various

periods, quantities of human bones have been thrown up. The outer entrance to the merchants' hall from Fossegate, is by an old stone archway, over which are the corroded arms of the merchants of the staple. Passing through this doorway into a small yard, the entrance to the upper and principal story of the building is by a flight of stone steps, at the top of which a short passage leads to the rooms occupied by the merchants' company. On each side of this passage, or landing, are small rooms originally intended for the immediate purposes of the company; but at present they are let, as are also two below, one on each side of the steps, to poor families. Entering a second door, there is a small room on the right, called the court of assistants' room. The first room is 65 feet long, 20 feet wide, and about 14 feet in height. It is well lighted, and furnished with fixed seats against each side of the room. The inner-room, called the court-room, is of the same dimensions as the other, but is kept in neater condition, being the room in which the merchants' company assemble. Here they hold four quarterly courts in each year, and dine together half-yearly; on which occasions the governor presides. This officer should be chosen annually by a majority of the members, but he is generally allowed to occupy the station three years. Over a fire-place on the right of the entrance to this room, is a table of benefactions, and disposed in different parts are several good paintings, viz. a full length portrait of George L. 1722; Sir H. Thomson, Knt. and alderman; J. Saunders, Esq., lord-mayor, 1818; R. Thomson, Esq., lord-mayor, 1708, and 1721; and W. Hart, "sometime pastor of the English church at Embden." The ground floor consists of a chapel belonging to the company; and of an hospital. The entrance to the chapel is by a passage through a spacious area, leading into another room of very ancient appearance, in which are several massy oak pillars supporting the upper part of the building. A door out of this room, formed under a stone arch, opens into the chapel. It was built in 1411, and improved in 1667, and is a neat square building, well suited for devotional exercises, and furnished with the usual appendages. The seats for the members are placed in a double row on each side of the chapel, and are calculated to contain more than 100 persons.—At the termination of Fossegate is Foss-bridge, built on the site of a very ancient structure of three arches, erected in the reign of Henry IV. Walmgate bar is the entrance into York from Beverley, Hull, &c. and is supposed to derive its name, by corrupt pronunciation, from Watling-street, one of the great Roman roads. It is built in the same manner as the others, being square, with embattled turrets at the angles. Towards the foundation are some large blocks of grit; but the arches, &c. are modern, having undergone a thorough repair in 1648, after the gate had been almost demolished in the siege by the parliamentary army, as appears by an inscription over the outer entrance. Attached to the city front is an extraneous erection of wood an

plaster of two stories; the lower is supported by two Tuscan columns; the front of the first story is also adorned with two columns of the same order; the second has Ionic pillars with an architrave and cornice. The old gate is perfect, with a wicket, and above is the portcullis. On the east side is a modern way for foot passengers. The barbican is evidently of later date than the gate, having a pointed arch, probably of the time of Edward III. On the front are the royal arms of Henry V. The whole has a venerable appearance.—Monk ward commences on the north side of the city at a short narrow street between Collingate and Fossegate, called Whipmawbopmagate. In this ward is Aldwark, a mean street, but probably of great antiquity. Ald certainly implies Old, and wark, a building; therefore we may consider the name of this street as a mark of its antiquity. If we call to mind that the Roman imperial palace is supposed to have extended from Christ church to this street, we shall not be surprised that our Saxon ancestors gave it this name. The principal object worthy of notice in this street is the Merchant Tailors' hall, an old brick building. Here the company of merchant tailors of York, who are an ancient and very respectable body of men, meet quarterly for the transaction of business. The principal room, which is spacious and convenient for the purpose, and which was formerly occupied as a theatre, is at present used as a national school for about 200 girls. This room had formerly an arched wooden roof, now concealed with one of plaster. In the window is a piece of stained glass representing two angels supporting a bust of Queen Anne, and beneath are the arms of the company, with the following inscription:—"This company had been dignified in the year 1679 by having in their fraternity eight kings, eleven dukes, 30 earles, and 44 lords." There are some other small rooms adjoining, in one of which the merchant tailors now assemble; and they also kindly allow the York female friendly society, established in 1801, to hold their general and committee meetings here, free of expense. All requisite conveniences are attached to this building, and a garden on the adjoining city walls belongs to the company, which is ascended by a large flight of stone steps. In this ward is Thursday-market, or Sampson's square, a large open area, 100 feet broad, by 180 feet in length. Here formerly was held the principal market in the city; and, as the ancient name of the square implies, it was always held on Thursday. It has, however, long been the great mart in which the country butchers are allowed to expose their meat for sale every Saturday. In the year 1688, when the prince of Orange landed in England, there was a market cross and a guard-room in Thursday market. The former stood in the midst of the square, and was removed in 1704. It was a stone-building, with an ascent on each side, of five steps, protected from the inclemency of the weather by a shed or penthouse, supported by eight wooden pillars, upon one of which was placed an iron yard-wand, as the standard of

the market. A new cross was built at the charge of Elizabeth Smith and George Atkinson, who farmed the market of the corporation, and, on consideration of this charge, had their lease renewed for the term of 21 years, paying £22 per year. This building became of little use, and was in reality only a harbour for idle and dissolute persons, and a source of continued disturbance in the neighbourhood. This consideration induced a number of the inhabitants in that part of the city to procure its removal, and for that purpose they raised, by subscription, £100, in order to purchase from the corporation their market right in the cross, and to take it down. They consequently had the pleasure of seeing the building totally removed in July, 1815. The brutal and degrading practice of bull-baiting used often formerly to be exhibited here; and near the centre of the market-place, there yet remains a large bull ring which constitutes a privilege to every freeman who is a householder, and resides within the sight of it, to right of stray over Knavesmire, and over all the common land belonging to Micklegate ward. Monk bar is a handsome gate, situated on the north-east side of the city, on the road to Scarborough, &c. dividing Goodramgate and Monkgate. The foundation is of grit-stone, the arch circular; and on its exterior front are the arms of old France, quartered with those of England, which circumstance bespeaks its antiquity. Above the shield is a helmet beneath a Gothic canopy. On the battlements of the turrets are placed small figures in a menacing posture. The portcullis is still remaining, and a portion of the barbican was only taken down about 14 years ago. In other respects the gate is very perfect, and Mr Britton considers it as probably the most curious and perfect specimen of this sort of architecture in the kingdom, and, therefore, very interesting to the antiquary and architect. This bar was formerly made use of as a prison for freemen of York; and there are two stories of vaulted chambers in the tower formerly used for that purpose. The gateway roof is groined, and the city front displays several windows, with munnions and plain arched heads. There is a thoroughfare for foot passengers on the south side, which was made in 1825. From the top of this edifice the eye is gratified with the most enchanting scenery, and the weariness occasioned by the ascent is fully compensated by delightful prospects of the surrounding district.—Bootham ward includes the great north entrance to the city. In this ward is the mansion-house, a large and handsome building, appropriated to the service of each successive lord-mayor, and situated in front of the guild-hall. The front has a rustic basement, which supports four Ionic pilasters, with an angular pediment, in which are placed the arms of the city. In front of the house are iron palisades, with sunk areas to give light to the basement story; and a handsome flight of steps leads up to the entrance, which is by folding-doors, into a hall or spacious passage. On the left of the entrance is the drawing-room, a neat apartment, not very spacious, but

lofty and well-adapted for the purpose. Above the chimney-piece, is a half-length portrait of Alderman Carr, who was a considerable contributor to the stock of plate belonging to the mansion-house. Behind the drawing-room is a small dining-room, divided from the other only by a temporary wooden partition, which can be removed at pleasure, and the two rooms may thus be thrown into one. From the hall, a broad and elegant staircase in front, and a smaller back staircase on the right, lead up to the state-room. Here the lord-mayor entertains the members of the corporate body, and occasionally gives a public treat to the citizens. The entrance is by folding-doors, under a music gallery, supported by two large fluted columns; and the room is 49 feet by 27 feet. On one side of the upper fire-place, is a full-length portrait, in oil colours, of George the Second, beautifully framed; it was presented by the marquess of Rockingham to the Rockingham club, at York, in the year 1757, and with their approbation was placed in the state-room of the mansion-house, the 3d of February, 1783. On the other side of this fire-place is a corresponding likeness of William III. also presented by the marquess of Rockingham, and suspended in this room at the same time. At the lower end of the room, on the sides of the fire-place, are full length portraits of Sir John Lister Kay, who served the office of lord-mayor in 1737, and of Lord Bingley, who was lord-mayor in 1707; and on the left of the entrance is a full-length likeness of his present majesty, when prince of Wales, habited in the robes of the Garter, and accompanied with his black valet. Near this is a full-length likeness of the duke of Richmond, who, with several other noblemen, left his seat in parliament, and came to York to pay his duty to Charles the First. On the right of the door is a painting of the marquess of Rockingham, which was presented to the corporation by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1783. Adjoining this painting is one of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., painted by Hoppner, at the expense of the corporation, and a full-length portrait of Lord Dundas, painted by John Jackson, Esq., R.A., in 1822. Behind the state-room are two lodging-rooms, and over them, on the next floor, are three lodging-rooms, with other conveniences, from which a flight of steps ascends into the attic story. On the left, about half way up, is a small chamber for the butler, which contains a strong painted case or cupboard, in which is deposited all the plate of the corporation. It is a most valuable and elegant collection, and the greater part of it has been presented, at various times, by members of the corporate body. The situation of this residence for the chief magistrate of York is now very open and airy, but part of the open space in front of the house was formerly occupied by several old and high houses, which rendered the rooms of the mansion-house very dark and damp. To remedy this evil the corporation purchased the houses, and commenced taking them down, May 17th, 1782. On the north side of the mansion-house is a passage to the Guildhall. The chapel of the guild of St

Christopher formerly stood where the present mansion-house has been erected, and the guildhall was erected by the mayor and commonalty, and the master and brethren of that fraternity, the 24th of Henry VI. or anno 1446. The guild was founded by the authority of letters patent from Richard the Second, granted to Robert Dalhey and other citizens, and dated at York, Martii 12, anno regni 19. Another brotherhood, called the Guild of St George, was afterwards added to the above; and by letters patent, from Henry VI., dated at Westminster, in the 25th year of his reign. Those two fellowships being however dissolved, Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, granted all their messuages, tenements, &c. in York, and other places, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of York and to their successors. Thus was the common-hall of those ancient religious guilds converted into the guildhall of the legislators of the city. The entrance to the building is by folding-doors, and over them is a large pointed window, in the centre of which is a stone effigy, as large as life, of George the Second. Entering the hall, which has been termed one of the finest Gothic rooms in the kingdom, the stranger will naturally be struck with its loftiness and extent, being 96 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and to the centre of the roof 29 feet 6 inches in height. The roof is supported by 10 octagon oak pillars, on stone bases; each pillar 21 feet 9 inches high, by 5 feet 9 inches in circumference. From their capitals spring the arches to the roof, which is of wood, panelled, and displays several shields of arms, supported by angelic representations, with many grotesque figures and very singular heads; all of which have been most shamefully defaced by paint. Here was held formerly the court of the lord-president of the north, during his residence at the manor; and the judges of assize still attend, and preside on trials relative to the city and ainstey; for which purpose the further end of the hall is fitted up for crown cases and occasional business; and there are also, near the entrance, an official seat, table, &c. for *Nisi Prius* causes. Adjoining the further end of the hall are several rooms for the grand and petit juries, one of which is termed the inner-room, and in it are held the several courts of the lord-mayor and sheriffs. It was neatly wainscotted during the mayoralty of Mr Richard Shaw, in 1679, at the expense of Sir John Hewley, one of the representatives of this city in parliament, and there is yet an inscription over the fire-place to that purport. Here are deposited the musketry of the city, calculated to equip four companies of 70 men each; and in one of the windows is a piece of painted glass, executed by Mr Peckitt. A part of St William's chapel on Ouse bridge, having formerly been occupied as the council chamber of the city, when that building was taken down in 1810, an addition was made to the guildhall, in order to supply the deficiency thus occasioned. A spacious apartment was built adjoining the inner room already described, under the direction of P. Atkinson, Esq., architect, and over it is a chamber, both admirably calculated

for the purpose. In the lower room the common council assemble, for which purpose, at the upper end of it, is an official chair for the foreman, with a long oak table, and seats down the middle for the members of each ward. The room is lighted by five windows, which display the royal and city arms in painted glass. A broad flight of stone steps leads up to the chamber where the lord-mayor, recorder, city-council, aldermen, sheriffs, and gentlemen of the twenty-four assemble. Adjoining the mansion-house is the house in which the business of the post-office has been attended to for nearly a century; it is the first building in Lendal, formerly called Old Conyng-street, afterwards altered to Lendal. It is airy and well built, extending at present from the post-office down to the water works. Opposite the post office is a neat brick building, called the Subscription Library. This institution owes its origin to a few intelligent and spirited individuals, viz. Sir William Strickland, Bart.; S. W. Nicoll, Esq.; Rev. Charles Wellbeloved; Anthony Thorpe, Esq., and others; who, about the year 1784, formed themselves into a society, under certain rules and regulations, for the express purpose of purchasing the pamphlets and other light occasional literary productions of the day. The interior is neatly fitted up, the lower floor being used as a news-room, and the upper or first floor as a library of reference, and one of circulation. On the same side of Lendal as the library is the judges' lodgings, a large and handsome house, with a double flight of stone steps in front, and before it a neat court, with trees and shrubs. It is built on the site of a church dedicated to St Wilfrid, and in doomsday-book mentioned as an ancient rectory prior to the conquest. The ancient place of residence in Coney-street for the judges of assize has already been mentioned; but it was very inconvenient and unfit for the purpose. The county magistrates, therefore, took the subject into serious consideration, and in 1806 this building was purchased out of the county rates, and appropriated to the use of the judges. The York water-works are situated at the lower part of Lendal; the engine tower was formerly one of the towers of defence for the city. The water-works were first established in the year 1682; the engine being then placed in the tower, and wooden pipes, now partly substituted by others of cast-iron, being laid in the streets of the city, the inhabitants were supplied with water by the further assistance of two horses to work the engine. It was, however, afterwards purchased by Colonel Thornton, father of the present gentleman of that name, and he considerably improved the whole, introduced a steam-engine, enlarged the building, and added bathing-rooms to the tower, which yet remain, and are supplied with hot and cold water from the water-works. The whole descended to the present Colonel Thornton, and in 1799 it was purchased from him in 28 shares, in which state it now remains. The tower has been raised by the present proprietors, and is considerably higher than that on the opposite side, being 58½ feet above the level of the ground.

Bootham bar stands on the north-west side of the city, on the road to Durham, Newcastle, Edinburgh, &c. This bar is chiefly built of the grit-stone generally used by the Romans, and has a circular arch similar to Micklegate bar. The architecture is Gothic, and is at present tolerably perfect, with portcullis, barbican, &c.; but it has a more modern appearance than any of the other bars. On the outer front of the bar are placed two shields, with the arms of the city, over which is a shield within a garter greatly defaced. On the turrets, which are circular without battlements, are placed figures similar to those mentioned at Micklegate. The barbican is the most perfect in York, and has embattled turrets at the angles. In the year 1719, the inside of the gate was rebuilt with freestone. On the inner front facing the city is a large niche over the arch, containing the stone figure of a king, supposed by some to represent Ebrauc, the presumed founder of the city, but it is evidently of more modern costume. It is represented in armour, such as was used in the fifteenth century: the more general opinion, therefore, is, that this figure originally belonged to the fine stone screen conveyed from St Mary's abbey to the cathedral, in the reign of James I. The idea is confirmed by the circumstance of one of the figures is that screen having been removed to make room for the statue of the royal donor. On one side of this bar is a watch-house for delinquents, and on the other is a modern passage for foot passengers. The liberties of York form the extensive suburbs of the city. These were anciently much more populous than at present, and extended as far as some villages, now above a mile distant. These were all destroyed by fire in 1644. The suburbs, however, are now resuming their importance, and contain many fine buildings. Here is the race-course, at which meetings are held in May and August. The cattle market stands outside of Fishergate postern, and covers four acres of ground. Not far from Walmgate bar is the Retreat, a lunatic asylum belonging to the Society of Friends. It was established in 1794, and has been attended with remarkable success. The York gas works are situated near Monk bridge, and are constructed with great ingenuity on an extensive scale. The streets of York were first lighted with gas on March 22d, 1824. The only public building of importance within the district called the King's Manor, is the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, erected on part of the site of St Mary's abbey. It is a remarkably chaste and elegant Grecian structure. The district which lies on the western side of the city forms part of the county of the city, and cannot with propriety be included in any of the ridings. This district, which is now called the ainsteiy, or county of the city of York, was formerly a wapentake of the west riding. But in the 27th year of the reign of Henry VI it was annexed to the city, and placed under its immediate jurisdiction. The circuit of the ainsteiy is computed at 32 miles. Some have supposed the word ainsteiy to be derived from anciently, denoting its antiquity.

Camden conjectures that its etymology may be more plausibly referred to the German word *antossen*, implying a boundary or limit. Drake derives it from the old northern word *asent*, which signifies opposite or contiguous, and says, it was called the ainstey long before it was annexed to the city. The whole district was anciently a forest, but disforested by the charters of Richard I. and his successor, John. For the first of these grants the inhabitants paid £19 0s. 11d., and for the latter, which declared that the men of this wapentake, and their heirs, as the charter expresses it, should be for ever free from forest laws, account was made to the king of the sum of 120 merks, and three palfreys. It appears from Sir T. Widdrington's account, that the city of York has, from a very early period, laid claim to this jurisdiction by a charter from King John. Drake observes, that Sir Thomas Widdrington considered it as a matter of doubt, whether the citizens of York had any good warrant for holding the ainstey, saving for the 'leet' and some other liberties, till the 27th year of the reign of Henry VI., by whose charter or patent it was annexed to the city; since which time it has been confirmed by the sanction of an act of parliament. This district, which constitutes part of the extensive vale of York, has the same natural features. In the western part, the surface is diversified with gentle swells, but in the eastern part, adjoining to the Ouse, it is a perfect flat, abounding in excellent pasturage and meadow. The ainstey of York contains the following parishes:—Acaster Malbis, Acomb, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bilbrough, Bilton, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Healough, Long Morston, Moor Monkton, Nether Poppleton, Rufforth, Thorpe Arch, Walton, Wighill. These parishes are all described in their proper places in this work. The liberty of St Peter comprehends all those parts of the city and county of York which belong to the church of St Peter. The jurisdiction is separate and exclusive, and it has its own magistrates, steward, bailiff, coroner, and constables. Among its privileges, the inhabitants and tenants of this liberty are exempt from the payment of all manner of tolls throughout England, Ireland, and Wales, on the production of a certificate, which the under steward is always ready to supply. This liberty consists of the following places, or portions of places. In the east riding—Flaxfleet, North Newbald, and South Newbald, in Hunsley Beacon division; Bramby-on-the-Moor, in Wilton Beacon division; and Dunnington, Healington, and Langwith in Ouse and Derwent wapentake. In the north riding—Carleton and Husthwaite, in Birdforth wapentake; Clifton, Haxby, Gate, Helmsley, Helperbi, Murton, Osbaldwick, Skelton, Stillington, Strensall, and Warthill, in Bulmer wapentake; Brawby, Salton, and Nawton, with Wambleton, in Ryedale wapentake. In the west riding—Dring houses, in the ainstey of the city of York; Brotherton and Ulleskelf in Barkston Ash wapentake, and Knaresborough; in Claro wapentake. In the city of

York, the Minster yard and Boddern. Besides the 27 places, and parts of places, above noticed, as being entirely within the liberty of St Peter of York, detached parcels are found in most of the wapentakes of Yorkshire to the number of 97. Here are numerous libraries, reading-rooms, and other places of recreation. The theatre is a handsome structure, enlarged in 1822. In Blake-street are elegant concert and assembly-rooms. Musical festivals, on a magnificent scale, are held in the minster, for the benefit of the York county hospital, and the general infirmaries of Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield. In the vicinity are extensive barracks for cavalry, erected in 1796, at an expense of £30,000.

Commerce, &c.—York was anciently a port, and as such it furnished in 1298 one vessel to the fleet of Edward I. The trade of York was anciently very considerable. In 1354, York obtained the staple for wool; many of the York merchants were subsequently members of the "Corporation of the staple at Calais," and the woollen manufacture abundantly flourished in that city so late as the reign of Henry VIII. The preamble of an act passed in that reign describes York as being the centre for the manufacture of coverlets and coverings for beds, and for spinning, dyeing, weaving, &c. These manufactures continued to flourish in York until the commencement of the eighteenth century, when its trade completely left it, and removed to the west riding. The manufactures of York are now of small extent. Glass, carpets, white and red lead, linens, and ironmongery, are manufactured to a moderate extent. The trade is small, and consists chiefly in the importation of coal. Vessels of 80 tons can sail up to the bridge. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are market-days; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday, St Peter's day, and Lammas day, for cattle; every Thursday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, for wool; on the Saturdays before Michaelmas, Martinmas, Christmas, Lady-day, St Peter's day, Lammas, and Whit-Monday, for flax; also, a great horse fair on the week before Christmas.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The ecclesiastical establishment in the minster of York consists of an archbishop, dean, chancellor, precentor, subdean, four archdeacons, 28 prebendaries, a sub-chantor, five priests vicars; seven lay-clerks, six choristers, and servants. The revenues of the archbishop were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £2,035 3s. 7d.; those of the canons residentiary at £439 3s. 6d.; of the dean at £308 10s. 7d.; those of the other members may be seen in Ecton's *Valor*. The deanery has the rectories of Pocklington, Pickering, and Kilham, of which the dean is patron and ordinary; he likewise presents to Thornton, Ebberston, Ellerburne, Barnby moor, Givendale, and Hayton vicarages. He appoints also the residentiaries, but must choose them out of the prebendaries; and the first prebendary he sees after a vacancy, has a right to claim the residentiaryship. The dean and four residentiaries constitute the chapter; and

the value of the residentiaryship is estimated in the king's books at £200 per annum. At the Reformation, the yearly tenths of the deanery were rated at £30 17s. 0½d. The Bedern was a college of vicars choral belonging to the cathedral. Though in Goodramgate, it also extended to Aldwark, and St Andrewgate, and consequently was not within the close, yet it is always classed with that district on account of its connexion. It is on the presumed site of the imperial palace of the Roman emperors, or of the baths connected with the palace, and is of great antiquity, as it appears from an inquisition taken in 1275, the fourth of the reign of Edward I, to have been given "to God, St Peter, and the vicars serving God, in pure and

perpetual alms," by one William de Lassa, canon of the church. The whole college and site of Bedern were sold in the second year of Edward VI. to Thomas Goukling and others for £1924 10s. 1d., but this sale was annulled, and it was given to the dean and chapter of the cathedral. The vicars choral were formerly 36, agreeing in number with the prebendal stalls in the cathedral; and, besides attending to their duty in the choir, one officiated for each canon, receiving for their services the annual sum of 40s. each. The chantries and obits from which the vicars choral derived their support being dissolved, their number is greatly diminished. The treasurership was dissolved and made a lay fee by Edward VI.

THE CITY OF YORK CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PARISHES:—

Parishes.	Living.	Rating.	Endowments.	Patrons.
All Saints, North Street	Discharged rectory	£4 17 11	£1400	The king.
St Peter the Little } United	do. vicarage	5 16 10½	1000	do.
St Crux } do. rectory	do. do.	6 16 8	1400	do.
St Cuthbert } do. do.	do. do.	5 10 10		do.
St Helen-on-the-Walls } United	do. do.			
All Saints in Fosseholm } do. do.	do. do.			
St Denis } do. do.	do. do.	4 0 10		do.
St George } United	do. vicarage			
St Giles and St Olave	Perpetual curacy	not in charge	1800	do.
St Helen, Stonegate	Discharged vicarage	4 5 5	1600	do.
* St John	do. rectory			
* St Maurice } do. do.	do. do.	12 4 9½	4200	Archbishop of York.
St Trinity } do. vicarage	do. do.			
* St John at Ousebridge	Curacy			do.
St Lawrence with St Nicholas	Discharged vicarage	5 10 0	1400	Dean and chapter.
St Margaret, Walmgate	do. rectory	4 9 9½	1900	The king.
St Peter-le-Willows	do. vicarage	4 0 0	400	Dean and chapter.
* St Martin in Coney Street	do. do.	4 0 0	400	Giles Earle, Esq.
St Martin, Micklegate	do. rectory	5 16 3		Crown, dean and chapter.
St Gregory	do. vicarage	5 0 10		Dean and chapter.
St Mary, Bishope-hill, senior	do. rectory	10 0 0	1600	The king.
* St Mary, Bishope-hill, junior	do. vicarage	2 8 6½	1900	Dean and chapter.
St Mary, Castlegate	do. rectory	8 12 1	1600	Crown.
* St Michael-le-Belfrey	Curacy	not in charge	1600	Vicars choral.
St Wilfrid	Discharged rectory	5 6 8	1800	Crown.
* St Michael, Ousebridge	do. do.	8 0 0	1400	Master of Wells hospital.
St Sampson	Perpetual curacy			Crown.
St Saviour and * St Andrew	Discharged rectory			
Christ Church	do. vicarage			
St Trinity in Micklegate	Curacy			

These parishes are in the archd. of York, except those marked with an asterisk, which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Sandemanians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, have places of worship here.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—"Among buildings in what is called the Gothic style, York Minster has generally been regarded as without a rival in England, or perhaps in Europe. The city, of which it is the chief ornament, has been famous in this island from the most ancient times. Under the name of Eboracum, it appears to have been one of the principal settlements of the Romans. Here the Emperor Severus died in the beginning of the third century, and the Emperor Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, in the beginning of the fourth. In the time of the Saxons it was the capital of the kingdom of Deira, and afterwards of the powerful kingdom of Northumberland, formed from the union of Deira and Bernicia, and occasionally enjoying the pre-eminence both in power and in acknowledged rank over all the other states of the heptarchy. Our old historians maintain that York was the seat of a Christian bishopric long before the arrival of the Saxons; and they mention three or four prelates, who, they pretend, occupied the see in

succession after its foundation by the British king, Lucius, who flourished in the second century. But very little dependence can be placed upon these traditions; and it is even doubtful if such a prince as Lucius ever existed. The establishment of the present see of York dates from a considerably more recent era. Augustine, the apostle of the English, arrived in the isle of Thanet, which formed part of the kingdom of Kent, in the year 597. He was soon after consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and, according to the generally received account, died in 605. Kent, however, was a yet, and for some time after, the only portion of the island into which the light of the Gospel had penetrated. Pope Gregory, indeed, to whom Augustine and his companions had been deputed, had commanded that an archbishop should be established at York, to exercise the same jurisdiction over the northern parts of the country as Augustine was authorized to exercise over the south. But it was not till the year 624 that any attempt even seems to have been

made to introduce Christianity into the northern district. In that year, Edwin, the able and powerful king of Northumberland, married Ethelburga, the sister of Ebal, king of Kent, a convert, like the rest of her family, to the new religion, and a lady of great worth and piety. He had promised to allow her the free exercise of her religion, and the company of such ecclesiastics as she chose to take along with her. Among these was Paulinus, one of the original associates of Augustine, who, before he set out for his new residence, was consecrated bishop of the Northumbrians, by Justus, then archbishop of Canterbury. Paulinus, however, for some time made very little progress in the work of conversion which he had thus undertaken. Neither his eloquence, nor that of Ethelburga, could prevail upon Edwin to forsake the faith of his fathers; and, till their king should lead the way, very few of the people were disposed to give heed to any thing that was addressed to them on the subject. At length the conversion of the king was effected through the influence upon his mind of a vision, or dream, which gave a miraculous kind of interest to the exhortations of Paulinus. Bede, the ecclesiastical historian, has related this circumstance with minute particularity. The baptism of Edwin gave occasion to the erection of the first Christian temple at York—the original mother of the present cathedral. The ceremony was performed on Easter-day, the 12th of April, 627, in a wooden building which was hastily raised, and placed, it is said, on the same spot on which the Minster now stands. But soon after Edwin took down this temporary structure, and commenced the erection of a new church of stone, which, however, he did not live to complete, having been slain in a great battle fought at Hatfield, in the West Riding, in 633, against Penda, king of Mercia, aided by Cadwalla, the British king of Wales. Paulinus left his diocese on the occurrence of this disastrous catastrophe, and was afterwards appointed bishop of Rochester. Penda subsequently having slain Oswald, king of Northumbria, reduced to ruins the building of Edwin, A. D. 642. After some time, however, tranquillity was in some degree restored in Northumberland, and the building of the church begun by Edwin was carried on by one of his successors, Oswald, a son of his uncle, Adelfrid. But it was not completed till long after his death, by Wilfrid, the archbishop of the see, a most haughty and turbulent prelate. The edifice, thus at last brought to a close, is described as having been of a square, or at least of a rectangular form. It did not stand long, having suffered so much by an accidental fire in 741, that archbishop Egbert, assisted by Albert, a learned native, took it entirely down. Albert, who was promoted to the see in 767, rebuilt the Minster in a much more magnificent style. It was again burnt by the Danes in 867, and was soon afterwards rebuilt; but in 1069 it was a second time reduced to ruins in a similar manner; the Norman garrison, who occupied the city while it was besieged by the insurgent population of

the surrounding country, having, in order to drive away the enemy, set fire to a part of the suburbs, from which the flames overspread and laid waste near half the city. On this occasion there perished a famous library which was deposited in the cathedral, collected by archbishop Egbert, who possessed the see from 750 till 786. Of this library Charlemagne's preceptor, the celebrated Alcuin, who received his education at York, speaks both in his letters and poems in terms of the highest admiration, enumerating in one place a long list of authors contained in it, some of which are now no longer extant. The year after this event, the Conqueror appointed to the see of York, Thomas, a canon of Bayeux in Normandy, who had been his chaplain and treasurer; and the new prelate was not long in setting about the restoration of his metropolitan church. He rebuilt it on a larger scale than before, and for the first time formed the establishment into a regular chapter, endowing it with prebends and other dignities. The fabric, however, was again accidentally burnt down, in 1137, along with the greater part of the city. In 1171 Roger de Bishopebridge, who was archbishop from 1154 till 1181, again began a new edifice by the erection of a choir, where that of the present building now stands. But, as we shall presently see, no part of Archbishop Roger's work remains in the existing cathedral.

"The choir being completed by this prelate, one of his successors, Archbishop Walter de Grey, commenced the building of the south part of the cross aisle or transept about 1227. The north transept was erected by John le Romayne, treasurer of the cathedral, about 1260. Over the centre of the whole he raised a steeple, but not the noble lantern tower which now occupies that position. The first stone of the nave, or body of the church, to the west of the transept, was laid by his son, the archbishop of the same name, on the 7th of April, 1291; and the nave was finished, as well as the two towers which crown its western extremity, in 1330, in the prelacy of William de Melton. The building, therefore, was now once more complete; but the comparative plainness of the more ancient portions of it being felt to suit ill with the magnificence of those last erected, Archbishop John de Thoresby, who came to the see in 1354, determined to take down the choir of his predecessor, Archbishop Roger, and to replace it by another more in harmony with the rest of the structure. He commenced this great work in 1375; but it is not perfectly certain when it was finished, some parts of the choir exhibiting the arms of Archbishops Scrope and Bowet, Thoresby's successors, the latter of whom succeeded to the see in 1405. Meanwhile, it had also been resolved to take down the central steeple erected by John le Romayne; and in its place the present lantern tower was begun to be built in 1370. The whole was probably finished, and the Minster brought to the state in which we now see it, about 1410 or 1412.

"From this account it appears that the successive parts of the building, in the order of

their antiquity, are the south transept, the north transept, the nave, the central tower, and lastly, the choir, proceeding from the west end to the east. Reviewed in this order, the cathedral of York forms a most interesting and instructive architectural study. It is perhaps the most perfect example to be any where found of the history and progress of the Gothic style during the period of not much less than two centuries, which its construction occupied. In this place we can only remark generally, that a continued and regular improvement in grace and lightness of form, and a more and more lavish profusion of minute and elaborate ornament, will be found to form the leading characteristics of that progress in England, during the whole of the period in question.

"York Minster, as may be understood from what has been already stated, is built in the form of a cross, the longer bar, forming the choir and nave of the church, lying, as usual, east and west, and the shorter, called the transept, north and south. Over the centre of the building, supported on four massive pillars, rises a grand tower to the height of 213 feet from the floor. This is said to be only a portion of the altitude originally designed by the architect, who intended to surmount this stone erection by a steeple of wood covered with lead, had he not been deterred by a fear lest the foundation should prove insufficient to sustain so great a weight. Over the west end of the building are two other towers or steeples rising to the height of 196 feet. The whole length of the building from east to west is 524½ feet, and that of the transept, from north to south, 222. The length of the choir is 157½ feet, and its breadth 46½; in addition to which, the east end of the choir contains a chapel behind the altar dedicated to the Virgin, making an entire length of 222 feet. The length of the nave is 261 feet; its breadth—including the aisles—109; and its height, 99. These measurements—with the exception of the height of the towers at the west end, which is not given in that work—are taken from the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, in 6 vols. folio, London, 1830.

"York Minster has not the advantage of standing upon a height; yet its enormous mass makes it a conspicuous object from a great distance, and nothing can be grander or more imposing than the aspect which its lofty buttresses and grey towers present, as they are seen rising over the surrounding houses of the city, which look like the structures of a more pigmy generation beneath the gigantic and venerable pile. Excepting on the north side, where an open space of considerable extent has been formed by clearing away the old archiepiscopal palace, it is every where closely encompassed by other buildings, several of which approach within a few yards of its walls. There is scarcely, therefore, a spot from which any one of its fronts can be completely or satisfactorily seen, except from a distance, where, of course, only the upper parts of the building are visible. The formation of a large open square around the noble old edifice, so that the whole might be viewed

as perfectly as the north side, would exhibit the gigantic pile in all its surpassing magnificence. For the present the grandeur of the Minster must be sought for principally in its interior. The effect of the whole prolonged and lofty extent, as seen on entering from the great west door, is perhaps as sublime as any ever produced by architecture. Under favourable circumstances, such as the rich illumination of a setting sun, the impressions of awe, and veneration, and we may add delight, produced upon the mind by the grandeur and beauty of this wonderful building, are perhaps superior in intensity to the effects of any other work of man's hands. We doubt whether the finest Grecian temple could ever so touch the hidden springs of enthusiasm in our nature. The choir is divided from the nave by a stone screen; but this ornamental partition is so low as not to intercept the view of the portion of the roof beyond, nor 'the dim religious light,' streaming from the magnificent 'storied window,' that fills the east end of the building. This screen and the great east window are two of the proudest ornaments of the cathedral. The former is a work in the very richest style of ornamental carving; and fortunately it is in almost perfect preservation. It is divided into compartments by fifteen niches, which contain the statues of the English kings from the Conqueror to Henry VI. inclusive. The place of the last-mentioned monarch used to be occupied by a figure of James I., which it is said was substituted for that of Henry, after the latter had been displaced, in consequence of the disposition manifested by the people to pay it a sort of idolatrous reverence, in memory of the holy king. It seems to have been thought there was no danger of their falling into the same excess of observance towards James's effigy. James, however, was not many years ago taken down from a situation where he was certainly out of place, and a new statue of Henry, carved by a York sculptor, put in the niche. The great east window is of the vast dimensions of 75 feet in height, by 52 in breadth. It is formed of above 200 compartments of painted glass. According to Mr Britton, in his '*Cathedral Antiquities*,' the figures are generally from two feet two, to two feet four inches in height. The heads in particular are many of them drawn with exquisite beauty. The fabrication of this noble specimen of art was begun in 1403, by John Thornton, of Coventry, whose agreement was to complete it in three years, during which time he was to have a salary of four shillings a week, with 100 shillings additional per annum, and £10 more on finishing the work, if it should be done to the satisfaction of his employers."

Entering at the west door of the cathedral, the whole extent of a perspective of upwards of 500 feet is before the spectator, the continuity of the vaulting, broken in a pleasing manner about the centre by the lantern tower. The pavement, constructed by Kent the architect, after a design by Lord Burlington, is a mosaic pattern, on the grandest scale; and, however beautiful in itself, is utterly at variance with the

architecture of the church. The old pavement was marked with circles to point out the stations of the dignitaries and canons of the church in the ancient processions. The architecture of the nave is made in elevation into three heights or stories, as is usual in most cathedrals; the large piers are circular, and surrounded by 12 attached cylindrical columns, with uniform foliated capitals, and octagonal bases; three on each side support the archivolts mouldings of the principal arches, the three fronting the aisles sustain the springings of the vaults, and the remaining three are carried up to about the middle of the third story, and in like manner uphold the groined ceiling of the nave. The capitals are ornamented with leaves; the mouldings of the principal arches which compose the first story of the elevation, are not so numerous as are met with in earlier specimens of pointed architecture. The second or gallery story is in a manner united with the third, being formed of five compartments, having trefoil heads under acutely pointed canopies, occupying a portion of the height of the same number of munnions, which compose the third or clerestory; the heads of the arches of these windows are occupied by circles filled with quatrefoil tracery. The whole of the windows in this story are filled with stained glass, principally shields of arms, &c. In the spandrels of the principal arches are shields carved with various coats of arms in relief. Each of the centre compartments of every division of the second story formerly contained a statue; very few now remain. The most perfect is in the fifth division from the west, on the south side, which represents St George; and on the opposite side is a large wooden dragon which served as a lever to lift the cover of the old font. The vaulted ceiling is constructed of wood; its section shows a graceful pointed arch, and the soffit is enriched with ribs springing from the columns before noticed, and diversified by minor ones, uniting the principal ribs with each other; at every point of junction is a boss carved with some scriptural history or device in relief. The aisles are ornamented in a style equally splendid with the nave; the windows are not remarkable for their dimensions, each is made into three lights, and a like number of quatrefoils fill the arches; on each side the window is a perpendicular niche, covered with an angular canopy; the most interesting species of ornament is however displayed in the stall work which embellishes the dado of the windows; below each are several upright compartments, generally six in number, divided by buttresses ending in pinnacles, and each made into two minor divisions by a munnion, with arched head, enclosing a trefoil; above another arched head, having three sweeps; a trefoil in a circle is sustained in the point of these small arches, and the whole is enclosed in one larger pointed arch, which in its turn is surmounted by an acutely pointed pediment, crocketed and crowned with a finial. A triple cluster of columns uniform with those of the main pillars is attached to the piers between the windows, and these in part sustain the vaults, which are of

stone, and of a more simple kind than are met with in the works of the period, being groined only with arches and cross springers. In the second compartment of the north aisle, from the west, is an arched doorway; over which are two shields, charged with the arms of Old France and England, and between these a statue of the blessed Virgin, standing on a pedestal formed of a crowned head, and fixed on the point of the arch; an angular canopy encloses the head of the arch, and this is accompanied with two other statues in alto relievo, apparently angels; above the head of the Virgin is a triple canopy of great beauty. This doorway formerly led into the chapel of St Sepulchre, built by Archbishop Roger, and long since destroyed. In the succeeding division is an altar tomb, attributed, but without foundation, to Archbishop Roger. The principal doorway is covered with a canopy resembling its exterior frontispiece; and on the pier which divides the entrance is a niche, which is a restoration in the repairs before noticed. On each side of this door are two series of niches, resembling the stall work in the aisles, which, with the doorway, entirely fill up the dado of the great window; two series of niches with pedestals for statues, and angular canopies, occupy the jambs of the window; the spandrels, and the rest of the wall below the vault, are occupied by upright panels; so that every portion of the wall, from the pavement to the ceiling, is covered with ornament, but so chastely and tastefully applied, that no complaint can be made of its redundancy. The side divisions, which occupy the towers, partake of the same kind of ornament; the doorways have reliefs above their arches, representing on the south door a combat between a knight armed with sword and target, and an uncouth looking animal, between quatrefoil panels, in one of which is oddly told the story of Sampson; he is represented tearing open the jaws of a lion, whilst the faithless Delilah, behind him, is cutting off his hair; the relief which accompanies it is unintelligible. The transept, according to the perfect cathedral arrangement, is clear of the choir: although it is entirely built of pointed architecture, the work of Archbishop Walter Gray, it displays, in the simplicity of the ornaments, and the acutely pointed lancet arches, a contrast to the more elegantly finished architecture and munnioned windows of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the nave and choir. The present vaulted and groined ceiling of wood, was constructed a considerable period after the remainder of this portion of the edifice, and is ornamented with a greater profusion of intersections and bosses than the nave: an indication of a vaulted roof of stone, of the same age as the main building, appears in the middle story, but it was probably abandoned as being too low, and the third story subsequently added, the roof being open to the timbers. When the new ceiling was added, the architect carefully avoided its interfering with the splendid circular window in the south end. The aisles have lancet windows without tracery, in pairs, the dados being ornamented with trefoil

arches in blank; the vaulted roof of stone resembles that in the aisles of the great nave. At the north end of the western aisle of the south transept stands the baptismal font, a large circular basin of dark shell marble, not remarkable for any curious workmanship. The lantern tower forms a magnificent vestibule to the choir. Four massive piers, surrounded by smaller columns, sustain an equal number of elegantly pointed arches, with shields in the spandrels; to these arches succeeds a gallery in design closely resembling the stall work in the aisles of the nave, and this is surmounted by eight lofty windows, two in each wall, above which is a groined ceiling of wood, assimilating with the nave; the centre boss containing small statues of St Peter and St Paul, with a church betwixt them. The effect of the whole design is very grand and imposing, but a settlement has taken place in the legs of this massive tower, which has injured the transept, and in consequence the second arches on the east and the second arches on the west, in the north transept, are walled up. The screen to the choir has been much admired at all times, for the beauty of the workmanship and the numerous niches with which it is embellished. The principal doorway, which is unfortunately not exactly in the centre, is a pointed arch, the jambs have attached columns with leaved capitals, and the archivolt mouldings are relieved by hollows in which are flowers; an ogee canopy bounds the whole, and encloses a niche formed above the point of the arch. On the north side of the doorway are seven niches, and on the south side eight; they are hexagonal in plan, and the pedestals, which are richly ornamented with carving, are of the same form, as are also the canopies, which in height are made into two stories, the upper story of each forming three small niches, containing statues of angels playing on musical instruments; the canopies all unite in forming a grand and harmonious design. Above every one is a small demi-angel, in the act of adoration, over which an entablature consisting of a moulded architrave, a frieze charged with foliage, and a cornice ornamented with trefoils set on the points of small arches, forms the finish of the design. In the grand niches are the famous series of the kings of England, from the Conqueror to Henry VI. These statues, says Dr Milner, are of the natural size, in ancient regal dresses, enriched with singular ornaments, and in high preservation. The same learned writer contends that the costume and features of these effigies have been executed from satisfactory authorities; yet he remarks that the Normans, both before and after their invasion of this country, shaved their faces and their upper lips, and cut their hair short, whereas the statues of the four Anglo-Norman monarchs, are represented with long beards, mustachios, and long curled hair. The dresses of all except one are apparently robes of state. They cover the whole body and hang over the leg, excepting that of Stephen, whose tunic reaches no lower than the middle of his thigh. William I. holds a sword in his right hand and a sceptre in

his left; William Rufus holds a sword in his right hand, and Henry I. has a sceptre in the same position. The robes of the two latter statues are richly ornamented with embroidered work, &c. Each of the remaining statues has some slight variation in costume and in appendages. Above the screen, and occupying the site of the ancient rood is the organ, which was most untastefully placed here in the latter part of the 17th century, having been previously removed to a less obtrusive situation by the order of King Charles I. The architecture of that portion of the church which is eastward of the transept is more ornamental in its character than that of the nave, although the general style of the decoration is similar; the variations in the design show a more regular but at the same time a more tame and formal style of ornament than the earlier work of the nave. In lieu of the graceful stall work of the nave, the dados are panelled with upright compartments; the jambs of the windows, however, have handsome niches and canopies. The same simple stone-roof, which covers the aisles of the nave, is used in this place. The introduction of the smaller transept does not break the continuity of the great arcade, but the only part in which it enters into the design is at the clerestory, the window with its gallery being omitted, and a panelled breast-work placed on the cornice over the point of the arch, thus allowing of a view of the lofty window and handsome groined ceiling of this singular appendage to be obtained from the choir. The shields of arms in this part of the church are as follows:—South side, cross of St George, Edward the Confessor; Edwin and Oswald, Saxon kings; Mortimer, Ulphus, Percy; the same quartering Lucy, Scrope, Skirlaw, Roos, Neville, earls of Westmoreland; city of York, Montague, earls of Salisbury; Beauchamp, earls of Warwick, Lucy, royal arms of England anterior to Henry V.; north side, Vavasour, Neville, earls of Westmoreland, Danby or Fitzhugh, St William, badges of the see, St Wilfred, emblems of the passion, Greystock, Latimer, Clifford, earls of Cumberland, Bohun, earls of Hereford, royal arms of England, a prince of Wales, Longespee, earls of Salisbury. South small transept, Dacre, Beauchamp, Percy, and Vavasour. North small transept, Clifford, Latimer, Danby, Pollington, Neville, and Scrope. The fittings up of this part of the cathedral are of the most magnificent description. To the extent of three arches on each side it is occupied by 27 stalls of oak, and at the west end, under the organ, are 12. The dean occupies the first on the right, the precentor the first on the left. Each stall has a splendid hexagonal canopy of a spiral form in two stories, each of which is richly carved with arches and canopies. The upper story consists of a union of three niches, each having its independent canopy, and the whole being crowned with a lofty crocketed pinnacle, terminated with a rich finial. The seats or misericords are curiously carved. The desks below the stalls, for the singing clerks and choristers, are panelled in unison with the upper works. At the upper end of the south-

ern range of stalls is the archbishop's throne. Opposite to it is the pulpit, which is also modern, and resembles the throne. In the middle of the choir is a reading desk, and on the north side a brass eagle on a pedestal. The two succeeding arches to the altar screen are to about half the height of the pillars with stone work, finished with a cornice enriched with trefoils placed on the points of reversed arches. A triple flight of three steps leads to the altar, which is enclosed in an iron railing. The screen, which forms the division from the chapel in the rear, is of stone, and is one of the most beautiful specimens of pierced stonework in England. The space behind the altar screen, and occupying the remainder of the church, is usually styled the Lady chapel; it is bounded by the magnificent eastern window. This elaborate design is strengthened internally by a series of munnions, placed at a short distance from, and exactly agreeing with those which contain the glazing; this is peculiar to the present church. Upon the second transom runs a gallery, fronted by a parapet, pierced with upright cinquefoil divisions, and from which an excellent view of the church may be obtained. The dados of this window, as well as of those at the extremities of the aisles, are richly panelled, and the jambs ornamented with niches. Below the central window is the ancient altar-screen, composed of three semi-hexagonal canopies, in breadth occupying a space rather greater than the three middlemost divisions of the window, and the canopies ranging with the sill.

"Attached to the northern transept of the cathedral is the chapter house, an octagonal building, with a conical roof, the interior of which consists of one apartment of great magnificence. It is 63 feet in diameter and 67 feet 10 inches in height, the arched roof being supported without pillars. Around are arranged the stalls, forty-four in number, formed of the finest marble, and having their canopies sustained by slender columns. A window occupies each of the eight sides, except that in which is the entry from the transept.

"York Minster contains a good many tombs, some of them of considerable beauty; but these we cannot here attempt to describe. Among the curiosities preserved in the vestry we can notice only the ancient chair, said to have been used at the coronation of some of the Saxon kings, and on which the archbishop is still on certain occasions accustomed to seat himself; and the famous horn of Ulphus, one of the most curious relics of Saxon antiquity which have been preserved to our times. A learned dissertation respecting this horn, by Mr Samuel Gale, may be found in the first volume of the 'Archæologia.' It was presented to the cathedral by Ulphus, a lord of Deira, whose drinking horn it probably had been, along with, and in testimony and confirmation of, a grant of certain lands, still said to be in possession of the chapter, and known by the name of the Terra Ulphi. They lie a short distance to the east of the city. The horn, which is in perfect preservation, is of ivory, and among other

sculpture on the outside, is ornamented with figures of two griffins, a lion, a unicorn, and some dogs and trees cut in bas-relief. Mr Gale is of opinion that it was probably presented by Ulphus soon after the death of King Canute, which took place, A.D. 1036. The horn was carried away at the time of the Reformation; but long after fell into the hands of the celebrated Thomas, Lord Fairfax, by whose son, Henry, it was restored to the cathedral in 1675.

"York Minster, it will be recollected, was very nearly destroyed on the 2d of February, 1829, by the act of an insane individual, Jonathan Martin, who, having concealed himself in the choir after service the preceding evening, contrived to kindle a fire in that part of the building, which was not discovered till seven o'clock in the morning. By this time the woodwork of the choir was every where in a blaze; but by great exertions, and especially by sawing through the beams of the roof, and allowing it to fall upon the flames below, the conflagration was in a few hours subdued. The damage done consisted in the entire destruction of the stalls of the choir, and of the 222 feet of roof by which that part of the building was covered. The organ over the screen was also destroyed, but the screen itself escaped uninjured. A public subscription was immediately commenced for the repair of a loss which was justly considered a national one, and the sum of £50,000 was collected within two months. The task of effecting the restoration was committed to Mr Smirke; and the work was admirably completed in the spring of the year 1833. The scrupulous care with which the restoration has been accomplished, so as to preserve every detail of the building, is highly creditable to the architect and his employers. The roof has been executed in teak, and the carved work of the choir is oak. With the exception that the choir looks cleaner and fresher than formerly, a person unacquainted with its destruction would be unable to perceive any change. The organ, one of the finest in Europe, was destroyed; and another is being erected in its place. Even in an unfinished state this appears to be a grand instrument; and well calculated for those fine choral services, which are heard with more effect in York Minster than in any other cathedral."

The elegant churches in the city of York are much too numerous to permit of a minute description in this place. They are, for the most part, in the later style of English architecture, with occasional intermixture of the Norman and early English.

Schools.—Here are numerous well supported schools. Among these may be named two free grammar schools, founded in 1330 and 1546; a blue coat, a grey coat, several infant, charity, and girls' schools; also some on the Lancasterian system, and others, both week-day and Sunday, in connexion with the different congregations. Here is an establishment called Manchester college, connected with the Independents, chiefly designed for the education of young men for the ministry.

Charities.—The county hospital was found-

ed in 1740, and is liberally supported. Here are dispensaries, a well conducted lunatic asylum, and various societies for the relief of the poor particularly in sickness. The hospitals are,—Agar's, for six widows, each of whom receives £2 16s. 8d. per annum;—St Catherine's, for four widows, each receiving £18 per annum;—Colton's, for eight aged women, each receiving £5 per annum;—Ingram's, for ten aged women and a chaplain, each with a stipend of £5;—Mason's, for six widows, receiving £3 10s. per annum;—Wandesford's, or the Old Maid's, for ten maiden gentlewomen and a reader, each receiving £16 17s. 4d. per annum;—St Thomas', for twelve aged widows, each receiving £6 per annum, and many others of similar nature with various endowments. Here is a well supported hospital for the county; also a lunatic asylum. Among benevolent societies may be noted the Benevolent Society for the relief of strangers; the Charitable Society for the relief of the city poor; the Lying-in and Clothing Societies.

Antiquities.—In the ward of Walmgate are remains of several monastic establishments. Leland mentions that the Augustine friars had a monastery between the tower on "Ouse ripe and Ouse bridge;" and Drake concludes it to have been situated within the present friar walls. He, however, unconsciously clears this subject by the following remark:—"In one of the testamentary burials of Mr Torre, Joan Trollop, anno 1441, leaves her body to be buried in the conventual church of the friars Eremita of St Augustine in York. The term of Eremites to this order is what I have not before met with; the friars minors were styled Eremitæ, i. e. Eremiticæ. The Eremites, or hermits in the north, were corruptly called Cremitts; and there is an annual rent paid out of some houses in Stonegate, called Cremitt money, at this day, which undoubtedly belonged to a religious house of these orders; for some of the poorer sort of monks being called hermits, an hermitage and an hospital had one and the same signification." However, it is quite clear there were two distinct monastic establishments on this side of the river. The house of the friars of the order of St Augustine is said, by Leland, to be situated on the bank of the Ouse, near Ouse-bridge. It was established as early as 1278, and is said to have been founded by Lord Scrope. It was surrendered, November, 1539, by the prior, nine friars, and four novices, and was subsequently granted, (fifth of Philip and Mary,) to Thomas Rawson. The house of the Grey or Franciscan friars was situated near the castle. It was founded in the time of Henry III., as it is said, by the king and the city of York. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, was a great benefactor. William Vavasour, S. T. P., last warden, with 15 friars, and 5 novices, surrendered this house in the 30th of Henry VIII., and in the 34th year of that king the site was granted to Leonard Beckwith. In front of the walls are the evident remains of a staith, originally belonging to the monastery, and which, in some degree, confirms the remark, that "all the religious

houses that laid towards the river, had each a quay or landing place of their own on it." But the ground on which the monastery itself stood, is now chiefly converted into gardens. The castle has already been described. In Stainbow lane, Monk ward, was situated the monastery of the Friars Carmelites, which was of such extent as to occupy nearly all the ground from Whipmawhockmagate to the river Foss. Mr Drake, in his Eboracum, has the following account of this once powerful monastic establishment. "Here stood formerly the house or convent belonging to the Friars Carmelites, or Fratres de Monte Carmeli, in York, who had a chapel or church dedicated to the honour of our lady St Mary. The religious order of the Friars Carmelites was one of the four orders of mendicants, or begging friars; taking both its name and origin from Carmel, a mountain in Syria, formerly inhabited by the prophets Elijah and Eliaha, and by the children of the prophets. From them this order profess to derive their origin in an uninterrupted succession; but the method in which they attempt to prove their antiquity is too ridiculous to be rehearsed. Some amongst them pretend they are nephews to Jesus Christ. Others go farther, and make Pythagoras a Carmelite, and the ancient Druids regular branches of their order. The site of their monastery in York is particularly expressed in a charter of confirmation, granted to them by King Edward I., in the 28th year of his reign, or anno 1300, dated at York. It appears here, by *inseximus*, that William de Vesey gave them the first piece of ground to build on, and bestowed upon them all his land, messuages, and tenements, that he had in a street, or lane, called *le Stainbogh*, extending in length and breadth towards the water of Foss, to the south; and from a street or lane called *le Mersk*, towards the king's street, called *Fossegate*, to the west. In the reign of Richard II., Henry de Percy, lord of Spofford, had leave of the king to grant to these friars a piece of ground to the west, contiguous to their house, 60 feet long, and 60 broad, for the enlargement of their monastery. This piece of ground, but of somewhat larger extent, viz. 100 feet long, and 100 broad, was granted to them afterwards by John Berden and John Braythwait, to the same use as the former. Confirmed by King Richard II. at York, in the 16th year of his reign, or anno 1393." On November 27th, in the 30th of Henry VIII., or anno 1539, this house of the friars Carmelites in York was surrendered into the king's hands by the prior, S. Clarkson, nine brothers, and three novices; and in the 35th of the same king the site was granted to one Ambrose Beckwith. Part of the site of this ancient religious house, not many years ago, was occupied as a garden, and, in that state, was purchased by Mr Rusby, who, about 20 years ago, erected several buildings there. In digging up an old foundation about that time, his workmen came to an ancient arch, in which were two distinct and separate parts of a tombstone; and in another place they found a flag gravestone, with the representation of a crozier at each corner.

The former he carefully joined, and placed as a flag in front of his house. The middle of it is curiously carved, and near the edge is the following inscription:—"Orate pro domino Simone de Wytringham, sacerdote quondam vicario Sancti Martini Magni London. civis anime propicietur Deus." The most perfect specimens of Norman architecture, now visible in York, are the cloisters of the hospitals of St Leonard and St Peter in Finklestreet, Bootham ward, now occupied as wine-vaults. At the village of Clementhorpe, in the liberties of York, are traces of the nunnery of St Clement. The nuns were of the Benedictine order, and in the reign of Henry the First, 1145, Thurstan, archbishop of York, granted "to God, St Clement, and to the nuns there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, the place wherein this monastery, with other buildings of the said nuns, was erected, together with two carucates of land in the suburbs of York, 20s. annual rent, issuing out of his fair in York, &c. which was confirmed by the dean and chapter." Nicholas, son of Adam Poteman, of Clementhorpe, also granted, in 1284, to Agnes, prioress of St Clement's, and to the nuns there, two messuages, in Clementhorpe, with a toft and a croft, and half an acre of land. These and several other grants to the nuns, were confirmed by Edward the Third at York, in the first year of his reign. It is remarkable, that though Archbishop Thurstan was so friendly to this nunnery, Geoffrey Plantagenet, who several years afterwards succeeded to the see of York, gave this religious house, contrary to the wishes of the nuns, to the abbey of Godestow, in 1192; and Alicia, then prioress, refusing to obey the order, went to Rome to appeal to the pope, notwithstanding which, the honest archbishop, heedless of the appeal, ungallantly excommunicated the whole sisterhood. Isabel Ward, the last prioress, surrendered the nunnery to Henry VIII., and had a pension allowed her of £6 13s. 4d. per annum. The church, however, continued parochial till 1585, when along with the parish of Middlethorpe, a neighbouring village, it was united to St Mary's, Bishophill the Elder. A small part of the ruins of this building yet remain, and above a pointed doorway is a shield bearing the cross of St George. Near Castlegate-bridge is a field called Stone Wall close, in which anciently stood a religious house, called St Andrew's priory. It was founded in 1202, by Hugh Murdac; who granted "to God and to the twelve canons of the order Sempringham, or St Gilbert, serving God, at St Andrew's, in Fishergate, Ebor., the church of the same place, with lands adjacent." This priory had also several other lands, rents, &c., granted to it at various times; but was surrendered the 28th of November, 1538, by the prior and three monks, at which time its annual income, according to Dugdale, was £47 14s. 3d., but Speed states it at £57 5s. 9d. Leland also mentions the priory of St Andrew, and says it stood exactly opposite to the nunnery of St Clement; and hence a tradition long existed amongst the ignorant and superstitious, that there was a subterraneous pas-

sage from one to the other, although the river Ouse runs between them. No remains of the priory are now to be seen, not even so much as to mark the site of the ancient building. The site was granted in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. to John Bellow, and John Broxholme. The last ecclesiastical building worthy of notice is the abbey of St Mary. Its foundation is involved in considerable obscurity. Stephen, the first abbot, gives a detail, of which the following is an outline. He states that in 1078 he became a monk of Whitby, under Remfried, that William de Percy, a Norman baron, by whom the fraternity there had been at first patronized, finally drove them away by force, that they fled to Leasingham, from which place also they were driven by the same powerful interest with the king; that in this afflicting state their condition was commiserated by Alan, earl of Bretagne, who gave them a church near the city of York, dedicated to St Olave, with four acres of land adjoining, to build offices upon. And, having obtained a license from the king, he persuaded the monks to leave Leasingham and make this the seat of their abbey. Thomas, archbishop of York, in a suit against Earl Alan, claimed the four acres of land above-mentioned; whereupon King William I. to compose the difference, promised the archbishop other lands in lieu of them, and so the business ceased for a time. In 1088 King William II. coming to York, and visiting the new monastery, found it too straitened and narrow for the reception of the convent; he accordingly projected a larger, and, with his own hand, laid the foundation stone of another church. An ancient parchment, formerly preserved in what was called St Mary's tower, dates the foundation in 1089, when the dedication of the church was changed from St Olave to St Mary. In King William the Second's charter, various lands are enumerated, which had been bestowed upon the abbey by the Conqueror. A place called Galmon, probably the Galmanho, already noticed from Hoveden, is twice mentioned in the charter. Earl Alan gave the monks a borough without the walls of York called Earleborough; and also that its privileges might be increased, surrendered the advowson of the abbey to the king. Thomas, archbishop of York, subsequent to the increased endowment of the monastery, renewed his suit for the four acres of land. Stephen, the abbot, thereupon consulted the king; who, in a council held at Gloucester, granted to the archbishop, on condition that he waived his suit, the church of St Stephen in York, by way of exchange; besides which, Abbot Stephenson himself, that he might be perfectly reconciled to the archbishop, added, of his own free will, to the revenues of the see, one carucate of land in Clifton and another in Heslington. The immunities and privileges granted to this monastery by William Rufus, and his successors, kings of England, were very great. The early patronage of royalty rapidly increased this foundation in importance, and it soon had the following six cells or smaller religious houses attached to it, viz.: St Bees, or St Bega, and

also Wetherall, in Cumberland—St Martin's, at Richmond—Romburch, in Cambridgeshire—Sandtoft and Hemes, in Lincolnshire, and St Mary Magdalene, near the city of Lincoln. This religious fraternity were black monks of the order of St Benedict, and had a psalter compiled particularly for their own devotion; but the archbishop of York, for the time being, had power once a year to visit them, for the purpose of correcting or reforming, by the council of the brethren, and by five or six of his principal canons, any abuses that might be introduced. The abbot of St Mary's was, however, little inferior to the archbishop of the province; being mitred, and having a seat in parliament, which entitled him to the dignified appellation of my lord. He, and the superior of Selby, were the only two abbots in the north of England, who were thus honoured. His retinue was sumptuous, whenever he travelled abroad; and he possessed many splendid country houses, the principal of which were at Deighton and Overton. This prelate had also a spacious park at Benningbrough, which was always well stocked with game. Considerable animosity long existed between the citizens and the monks, relative to their jurisdictions and privileges; acts of violence ensued, and by the annals of the convent, we are informed that in 1262, the citizens slew several of their men, and burned a number of their houses out of Bootham bar. A reconciliation was not effected till Simon the abbot paid £100, as a peace offering to the enraged party; but even then, he was so much alarmed by the outrage, that he absented himself from the convent more than a year. Defence and caution were now deemed requisite, and the abbot solicited the king to allow him to build a wall on each unprotected side of the abbey. The request was granted, and hence arose the high wall adjoining to Bootham and Marygate, the principal part of which yet remains. It was constructed as a complete fortification, with battlements, and a wooden gallery within, also with towers at certain distances. At the dissolution, this monastery was retained by the crown, its revenues then amounting to £2,085 1s. 5d. When Henry VIII. obtained possession of the abbey, it was dismantled, and he ordered a palace to be built out of the ruins, changing the name to the King's Manor, in order, say the historians of the city, "that the very name and memory of the abbey might be lost for ever." As that monarch, for the purpose of keeping the northern counties quiet, had established a council at York, the manor was appropriated for the residence of the lords president. King Henry visited York in 1541, and remained there twelve days, residing, most probably, at the manor. King James I. on his journey to London to take possession of the crown, after the death of Elizabeth, arrived at York on the 16th of April, 1603, resided at the manor, and was entertained with great splendour by the lord-mayor and corporation. His majesty was so well pleased with the honours paid him, that at a public dinner given him by the lord-mayor and citizens, he ex-

pressed himself much in favour of the city, seemed concerned that their river was in so bad a condition, and said it should be made more navigable, and he himself would come and be a burgess amongst them. He also ordered the manor house to be repaired, and converted it into a royal palace, intending to use it as such upon his journeys to and from Scotland; and there are many testimonials of the prince's design, in arms and other decorations about the several portals of the building: it was still, however, appropriated as the residence of the lords presidents of the north, as long as that office continued. The lords of the council met his majesty at York, and the state and dignity which he here took upon him, formed quite a contrast to the comparatively rude habits of the Scottish kings. His majesty visited York again in 1617, when the manor palace became the scene of regal pomp and court festivities. Charles I. first visited York in 1633, upon a peaceable progress to Scotland; and previous to the breaking out of the war between him and his parliament, that unfortunate prince summoned a great council of the peers to be held in this city, and he subsequently, in the latter end of the year 1641, took up his residence at the manor palace. Here he was attended by upwards of forty peers of the first rank; and the county levied a corps of 600 men, who acted as his body guard. His court, which was very splendid, was not, however, constantly held at the manor, but, for a part of the time, at Sir Arthur Ingram's, in the minister yard. The earl of Strafford, as lord-president of the north, also resided in the manor palace. During the civil war the manor was materially damaged. On the 14th of June, 1644, the earl of Manchester's forces having undermined St Mary's tower, Colonel Crayford, a Scotchman, sprung the mine, which took effect, and the tower was demolished, and a great many persons buried in the ruins. After this he made a breach in the wall, lower down in Marygate, which being practicable, was entered by the rebels, who scaled several other walls, and took possession of the manor. It happened to be Trinity Sunday, and most of the royalist commanders were at the cathedral; the republicans, however, who served in the parliament army, thought this a good opportunity for making the attack, deeming that the Lord's day was the best time for doing what they denominated the Lord's work. Their triumph, however, did not, on this occasion, last long. The explosion of the mine alarmed the royal officers, who rushed to their posts, and a party of the garrison having got out by a private Sallyport in the city walls, entered the manor, and cut off the only way the enemy had to retreat. A smart encounter took place on the bowling-green, but the rebels having 50 of their number killed, the rest—about 250—threw down their arms and submitted. Oliver Cromwell only visited York once on his way to Scotland, and it does not appear whether or not he was at the manor. In the reign of James II., a large room in the palace was fitted up, and used as a popish chapel, where mass

was celebrated openly; but it was not long before the enraged populace dismantled it, and this consecrated room was some years after converted into an assembly-room, and used for the public balls, &c. till the present splendid suite of rooms were erected. After the revolution, Robert Waller, Esq., who was lord-mayor of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament, obtained a lease of the abbey or manor from the crown, for 31 years. At its expiration another lease was obtained by Tancered Robinson, Esq. second son of Sir William Robinson, Bart., and the ancestor of the Grantham family, in whose hands it still remains. A part of the palace is occupied as a school by Mrs Roddam; and Dr Camidge lives in the house formed out of another part of the once regal dwelling. An old archway, once the entrance to St Mary's abbey, from Bootham, opens into a court-yard, to the right of which is a stone-wall, probably built prior to the abdication of James II., and having in it recesses enriched with arabesque work, and apparently designed for images. A part of the palace, on one side of this wall, is occupied by a private family, but it does not present to the observer any characteristic of its former importance. The principal entrance to the other part of the building, however, is extremely interesting, displaying over the doorway the royal arms, supported by carved columns, bearing various devices, with the initials L R. near the bottom, and surmounted with a crown. A short passage leads into the inner court, now divided into two, and at this end of the passage the doorway is likewise ornamented with carved figures of justice and other emblematical devices. The first of the inner courts contains merely the modern entrances into the boarding school and an adjoining tenement, but in the second court are two ancient grand entrances into the palace. One of them, connected with the boarding-school, was formerly the entrance to the council chamber. Over the old doorway still remain the arms and the several quarterings of the unfortunate Thomas, earl of Strafford, finely carved in stone, and placed there when that nobleman resided at the manor, as lord-president of the north. One article of accusation against this earl, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I. related to that coat of arms, stating, "he had the arrogance to put up his own arms in one of the king's palaces." This outer entrance seems to have opened into a large hall or vestibule, whence a second door led to a broad and handsome flight of stone steps, part of which yet remain. The staircase run up to the council-chamber, a spacious, lofty, and comfortable apartment, now occupied as a school-room for the young ladies, and admirably adapted to the purpose. The only entrance at present is from another part of the house, and there is no antique work in this room except round the door. An adjoining passage, however, exhibits a carved moulding on the wall near the ceiling, in which is represented a dancing bear and several other grotesque figures. To the doorway on the opposite side of the court-yard, the

ascent is by a large flight of stone steps out of the court, and over the door are the royal arms in fine preservation, with the initials C. R. This door, which is now blocked up, opened into an apartment 27 yards long and nine broad, by some persons deemed the banqueting room, but where tradition states that several of the parliaments held at York were assembled. In the centre of the room is a large ventilator; and formerly there was a communication between this apartment and the council chamber, by a long gallery, now occupied as workshops by Mr Wolstenholme, carver and gilder. Beneath the reputed banqueting-room seems to have been a spacious kitchen, as an immense fire-place and chimney yet remain.

History.—The length to which this article has already extended forbids the introduction of a history of the city, of a length at all adequate to the importance of the subject. In the time of the Roman dominion York was an important station, and the chief residence of the princes who ruled over the conquered country. In the year 70, the city was first made the capital of the province called *Maxima Caesariensis*; but it is scarcely mentioned in history from this period till the year 307, when Severus and his sons, Geta and Caracalla, took possession of York, and overran the country, at that time in a state of revolt. In 212, Severus died here, and Caracalla, after the murder of his brother Geta, assumed the reins of government, and returned to Rome. In 287, during the reign of Dioclesian, Carausius, a general who had been sent with a fleet to guard the Belgic coast, passed into Britain, and got himself proclaimed emperor at York, but was slain in 293 by Allectus, who succeeded him in his usurped authority. The province was restored to its allegiance a few years after by Constantius Chlorus, who slew Allectus, and resided for some time at York, where he married Helena, a British princess, by whom he had his son Constantine the Great, said to have been born at York in 272. Constantius died here in 307, and immediately afterwards the purple was forced upon Constantine. Under the heptarchy, York became the capital of the kingdom of Northumbria, and afterwards of that of Deira; and it was long the 'Athens' of the north, the seat of what little learning existed in those dark and barbarous ages. The letters of Alcuin, the celebrated friend of Charlemagne, frequently refer to the libraries and learning of York, in the highest terms of praise. After the conquest, the cruel conduct of Copai, created earl of Northumbria by the Conqueror, excited a rebellion, in which he was slain. The approach of the king, with a powerful army, caused the insurgents to lay down their arms. Soon after, however, the citizens joined the Scots and Danes in opposition to the Conqueror, who besieged them, and, after a gallant defence of six months, obliged them to surrender. The surrender was partly brought about by famine, and partly by the favourable terms offered by the Conqueror, who, however, afterwards entirely disregarded them, put the English and Scottish garrisons to the sword,

and rased the city to the ground.—The city, which was formerly so great as to be called a second Rome, from the extent of ground which it occupied, and the magnificence of its buildings, never entirely recovered this shock. In the year 1137 it had partially risen from its ashes, but was then destroyed by a fire, which burnt down the cathedral, the abbey of St Mary, and forty parish churches, besides many streets and public buildings. In the next year it was besieged by the Scots under David, who were driven away by an army raised by the exertions of the archbishop and the nobility of the county, and signally defeated in the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton. The first meeting, known by the name of a parliament, was held here in 1160 by Henry II. In the beginning of the reign of Richard I. an extensive massacre of Jews took place here, the details of which are of the most shocking character. It is supposed that not less than from 1500 to 2000 Jews fell on that occasion. These enormities were partially punished by heavy fines; but the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty the real offenders, appears to have stayed the hand of justice. In 1251, Alexander, king of Scotland, was married here to the daughter of Henry III. After the elevation of Bolingbroke to the throne, under the title of Henry IV., the citizens of York, and Scrope the archbishop, took an active part in the resistance offered to the new monarch, and raised an army of 20,000 men, who dispersed, however, without striking a blow, the archbishop having been cajoled into an apparently amicable adjustment of the matter, by the treacherous earl of Westmoreland. In the civil wars between Henry VI. and Edward IV., the city of York suffered severely from various causes. A patent, dated at York, June 10th, 1464, expresses Edward's great concern for the sufferings and hardships the city had undergone during the wars, and for the poverty they had occasioned; in consideration of which he not only relinquished his usual demands upon the city, but assigned it, for the twelve succeeding years, an annual rent of £40 to be paid out of his customs in the port of Hull. In 1603 York was visited by James I., an interesting account of which event may be found in the continuation of Stowe's Annals, by Mr Edward Howes. The plague, which the preceding year had carried off 90,578 persons in London, raged to such an alarming extent at York in 1604, that the markets within the city were prohibited, to prevent the contagion from spreading into the country; and stone crosses were erected in various places in the vicinity, where the country people met the citizens and sold them their commodities. Several of these crosses are yet remaining. The lord-president's courts adjourned to Ripon and Durham; and many of the citizens left their houses; the infected were sent to Hob-moor, and Horse-fair, where booths were erected for them of boards, and the minster and minster-yard were closely shut up. Not less than 3,512 inhabitants of York fell victims to the pestilence, though it was of but

short duration. During the parliamentary war the city was held by the royalists till July, 1644, when it fell into the hands of the parliamentary army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. After the Restoration, Charles II. was proclaimed here amid great rejoicings. During the period preceding the Revolution in 1688, this city was noted for its opposition to the king; and on one occasion it severely suffered for the spirit of its inhabitants. James II. in the very year of the revolution, took away the charter from the city, and the office of mayor was declared vacant. But immediately after the revolution, the charter was restored, and the offices in the city were re-established. The city of York has given title to many noblemen, especially to sons of sovereigns. The last who held the title of duke was Prince Frederick, second son of George III., by whose death, in 1827, the title became extinct. Among the distinguished individuals who were born here, may be mentioned Henry Swinburne, a learned lawyer; Thomas Gent, a printer, topographer, and antiquarian; and John Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor. In concluding this article, it is proper to mention that we have been indebted for the greater part of the materials for articles Yorkshire and York, to the excellent history of the county of York, of Mr Thomas Allen. London, 1828. A part of the description of York minster is from the pen of a contributor to the Penny Magazine.

Population, &c.—The pop. of the city of York, in 1801, was 16,846; in 1831, 25,352. Of the city and ainstey together,—pop., in 1801, 23,692; in 1831, 34,461. A. P., £69,892.

YORKFLEET, a township in the parish of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. R., co. of York. It is 6½ m. S. E. by E. from Howden.

YORTON, a township in the parish of Broughton, liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

YOULGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of High Peak, co. of Derby. It contains the chapelries of Birchover, Stanton, and Winstler, the township of Youlgrave, and the hamlet of Gratton. It likewise contains the chapelry of Middleton, and the townships of Elton and Smerrill, locally in the hundred of Wirksworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 4s. 7d., returned at £103, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which eight children receive gratuitous education. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Tutbury every third Tuesday for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Bakewell, 3 m. S. W. by W. Pop., in 1801, with townships; in 1831, 3681. A. P., with townships.

YOULTHORPE, a township with Yawthorpe, in the parish of Bishop's Wilton, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of

York. It is 5 m. N.W. by N. from Pocklington.

YOULTON, a township in the parish of Alne, wapentake of Bulmer, N. R., co. of York. It is 6 m. S.W. by S. from Easingwold.

YOUNSMERE, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, containing three parishes.

YOXFORD, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norfolk, rated at £5 14s. 2d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Stradbroke. Church ded. to St Peter. The village consists of a handsome street, through which the high road from Ipswich to Yarmouth passes. Distance from Ipswich, 23½ m. N.E. The pop., in 1801, was 851; in 1831, 1149. A. P., £3,616.

YOXHALL, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £17 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. T. Gisborne. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a free school founded by Thomas Taylor in 1695, and endowed with £20 per annum. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and under the jurisdiction of the court of pleas, held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. It is 7½ m. N.N.E. from Lichfield. The pop., in 1801, was 753; in 1831, 1582. A. P., £8,422.

YSCEIFIOG, a parish in the hundred of Rhuddlan, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a rectory, rated at £18 10s. 10d., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 3s. 6½d., in the archd. and dio., and in patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. It is 3 m. S.W. from Holywell. Pop., in 1801, 805; in 1831, 1860. A. P., £3,889.

YSCLYDACH, a hamlet in the parish of Llywel, hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales.

YSGWYDDWYN, a hamlet in the parish of Gelligaer, hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

YSPYTTY-EVAN, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Aled and Nant-Conway, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy not in charge, returned at £80, in the archd. and dio., and in patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The church contains some curious monuments. The name is a corruption of *Hospitium Joannis*, the knights of St John of Jerusalem having had a sanctuary here. Fairs are held here on March 17th, May 21st, July

3d, August 13th, September 27th, October 23d, and December 3d. Distance from Llanrwst, 10 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 453. A. P., £852.

YSPYTTY-CYNFYN, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy not in charge, returned at £73 9s., in the dio. of St David's, and in patronage of certain landowners in Llanbadarn parish, who contribute to the support of the curate. It is 1 m. S.E. from Aberystwith.

YSPYTTY-RHIW-YSTWYTH, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £63 18s., and in patronage of the bishop. It is 13 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1831, 472.

YSTRAD, a hamlet in the parish of Llandinagad, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Pop., in 1831, 223. A. P., £1156.

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, a parish in the hundred of Miskin, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £44, and in the patronage of the vicar of Llantrisant. It is 9 m. N.W. from Llantrisant. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 1047. A. P., £4,575.

YSTRADFELLTE, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Defynoc. It is 15 m. S.E. from Brecon. The pop., in 1801, was 669; in 1831, 747. A. P., £2,817.

YSTRAD-GYNLAIS, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9 10s. 7½d., and in patronage of the Awbrey family. It is 10 m. N. from Neath. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 2078. A. P., £4,363.

YSTRAD-MEIRIC, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the dio. of St David's, and in patronage of the earl of Lisburne. Here is a free school for 30 boys, founded and endowed by the well-known Welsh poet, Edward Richards. Here was anciently a castle. A fair is held here on July 2d and 3d. It is 13 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 453. A. P., £852.

YSTRAD-OWAIN, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9, and in the patronage of the chancellor of Llandaff cathedral. Distance from Cowbridge, 3 m. N.E. The pop., in 1801, was 169; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,251.

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ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a parish in the hundred of North-Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Morley. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a school in which 16 poor children are taught on an endowment of £5. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Bow. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 747. A. P., £2,344.

ZEAL (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of South Tawton, hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. The chapel is now used as a school-house. This was formerly a borough and mar-

ket-town. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Oakhampton. Pop. with the parish.

ZEALS, a tything in the parish and hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts.

ZENNOR, a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Sennor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here are some tin mines. It is 6 m. W.S.W. from St Ives. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 811. A. P., £3,137.



THE END.

GLASGOW:

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